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A CANYON VIEW IN THE COAST RANGE.

[From Photograph by our Special Artist.]

A

Memorial and Biographical History

OF THE COUNTIES OF

FRESNO, TULARE, and KERN,

CALIFORNIA.

ILLUSTRATED.

Containing a History of this Important Section of the Pacific Coast from the Earliest Period of its Occupancy to the Present Time, together with Glimpses of its Prospective Future: with Profuse Illustrations of its Beautiful Scenery, Full-page Portraits of Some of its most Eminent Men, and Biographical Mention of Many of its Pioneers, and also of Prominent Citizens of to-day.

"A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."—*Macaulay.*

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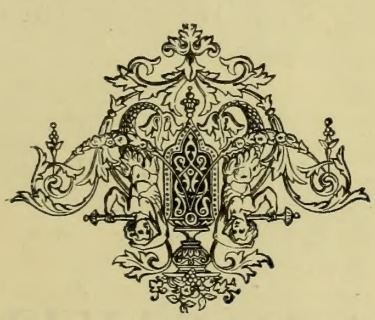

PREFACE.

WE do not expect to present to our patrons in this volume accounts of strange and novel events only; neither do we pretend to make history; our duty is to record that which has been made. At the same time we do not claim to give all that is worthy of record. The immensity of such an undertaking is beyond the comprehension of those who have had no experience in this line. Volumes could be written of this wonderful country. We have given in this large volume such an amount of matter as our space will permit, and such as will be of the greatest interest and most lasting value to the greatest number of readers. We are dealing with the tangible historical facts, made up from the statements and records of others. There can be no originality in the work of the historian.

Our object has been to collect the chief historical facts relative to this country, for the use of residents, and to furnish valuable information to those seeking homes in this wonderful valley. We do not claim perfection. Much more could have been written, and some things, possibly, might have been left unsaid. While we have no apology to offer, we desire to say to the fastidious critic, if you think you can do better, the field is open to you. There is no patent on this process, no monopoly, and you will find a cordial welcome at the hands of this enterprising, hospitable people, who are generous and ever ready to patronize an enterprise tending to advance the interests of their country and to place before the world its great resources.

Probably the most useful thing that a person can know is where to look for information. Emerson has said that "knowledge is the knowing that we do not know," and Dr. Johnson, in somewhat the same strain, said, "There are two kinds of knowledge: the one knowing a thing, and the other knowing where to find information about it." One of the old philosophers boasted that he had taken all knowledge for his province, but it has been suggested that there were many outlying corners and edges of his province with which he was not acquainted, to say nothing of not having conquered them. Besides, in that age of the world the recognized field of knowledge was so small, as compared with its extent at the present day, that the boast may have had some show of reason, whereas if made now it would be simply ridiculous. This the would-be critic will find lamentably true did he undertake to gather together and properly arrange the important events transpiring to-day. The things to know then are, first, that we know nothing; and secondly, where to look for what we want to learn.

Every one, no matter how diligent a student or accomplished a scholar, must have been struck with something like amazement when he ventured to contemplate the immensity of his own ignorance. It is like looking into the measureless vault of heaven until the observer seems to himself to shrink to less than an atom of sand in comparison with the beginning of the infinite which stretches away and away, above and around him. Happily for those who want to know, much of the literary talent and ability of the age is bestowed upon compendiums and manuals of all kinds which present the kernel of information, stripped of

the useless and troublesome husk which inclosed it. There are dictionaries, and cyclopædias, and summaries, and synopses, and indexes, and catalogues on every imaginable subject; so that all the student need do is to know where to look for what he wants,—that is, unless he be desirous of mastering a subject; and even then these compilations will tell him where to find the information which they themselves do not supply.

The question may be raised whether the road to learning is not being made too smooth and easy. We answer this in the negative. The person in search of information is no more bound to go through all the preliminary steps which some one has taken before him, than a man who eats a dinner is bound to catch and kill the meat or grow the vegetables which form part of it. We are entitled to the garnered store of information which the genius and industry of others have accumulated, and it would be the height of folly not to use it.

For much of the data used in the general history in this volume we are especially indebted to the press and county officials of the district comprised herein, and to Messrs. S. H. Cole, H. S. Dixon, Frank Dusy, J. E. Denney, Dr. Lewis Leach, Mrs. F. A. Tracy, and many others.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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HISTORY OF

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA.

DISCOVERY.

THE discovery of California was directly the result of a belief entertained in the early part of the sixteenth century that there was a direct passage from the Atlantic ocean to the Indian seas. This highway was sought for by various navigators of that time, and when Hernando Cortez landed in Vera Cruz in April, 1519, he was confident that he had reached Asia. It was his intention to settle the shadow of doubt by following the coast around to India, and this resolution in succeeding years resulted in the discovery of California.

Cortez founded the town of Zacatula, 180 miles north of Acapulco, Mexico, where he built a fleet and a few years later, in 1532, sent out the ships in search of lands then unknown to previous travelers. The voyage was a disastrous one, and in 1533 he sent out two ships in search of the missing vessels. These ships were under the command of Hernando Grijalva and Diego Becerra de Mendoza, the latter a cousin of Cortez. Grijalva soon abandoned the search in despair and returned to Zacatula; Mendoza was murdered by the crew of his ship, headed by one Fortuno Jimenez, a pilot; and the mutineers followed the coast northward until a beautiful bay, since called La Paz, was reached. This bay is on the western side of the gulf of California, 100 miles north of Cape St. Lucas. Jimenez and nearly all of his crew were here murdered by Indians, and the leader of the mutineers was not aware, at the time of his tragic death, that he possessed the proud distinction and would be credited in history as the discoverer of California.

Cortez landed at Santa Cruz, then known as Jimenez Bay, May 3, 1535, but owing to the hostility of the Indians he was compelled a year later to abandon his possessions. In 1539, he sent Captain Francisco de Ulloa to the gulf, which he explored nearly to the mouth of the Colorado, and then, rounding the point, sailed up the outer coast to Cedros Islands.

THE NAME "CALIFORNIA."

It was Ulloa who on this voyage applied the name of California to the peninsula, the source of the christening being an old romance by Ordonez de Montalvo, a great favorite among the Spanish, from 1510 to 1526, in which he describes an "island of California on the right hand of the Indias very near the Terrestrial Paradise," peopled with black women, griffins and other creatures of the author's imagination. While there is no historical proof of the application of this name, the coincidence is so striking that authorities generally agree that the title "California" was derived from this source.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES.

The honor of first sighting New, or Upper, California was reserved to Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, one of the pilots of Cortez, who in

1542, under instructions from the viceroy of Spain, Antonio de Mendoza, sailed from the port of Navidad in Mexico, on an expedition of discovery of the coast toward the north. He anchored in San Diego bay, to which he gave the name of San Miguel, and in October, 1542, visited the Santa Catalina Island. After touching at the Indian town of Xuca, in the vicinity of what is now known as San Buenaventura, Cabrillo made his way northward until he reached Monterey bay, where the brave navigator a short time after died.

He was succeeded by Bartolome Ferrello, a Levantine pilot, who continued northward until he arrived at the region between Humboldt and Trinidad bays, after which he turned south again. No further efforts were made to discover the mysteries of the upper coast for thirty-five years following.

In 1577, Captain Drake, the famous navigator, started on his great buccaneering expedition along the Spanish coast, and in 1579 he determined to make for England by way of the Cape of Good Hope. Contrary winds drove his ship northward, but finding himself in the arctic latitudes he headed south again until he reached the latitude of thirty-eight degrees, where he discovered a country which from its white cliffs he called New Albion. Here he found a bay in which he anchored, and formally took possession of the country in the name of Queen Elizabeth. Some diversity of opinion exists as to the identity of Drake's anchorage, some assuming that he reefed sails in Bodega bay, others that he stopped in the waters now bearing his name, and others still that he had reached the bay of San Francisco. The general inference, however, is, that Drake anchored in the bay that now bears his name and did not discover San Francisco. Several years later, voyages were made by Francisco Gali, Carmenon and Sebastian Viscaino.

Neither of these voyagers accomplished much more than their predecessors, and between the years 1615 and 1668, eight separate and fruitless efforts to make further discoveries were advanced. The glaring accounts of these explorers excited the public mind for many years, There were visions of a magnificent country, golden sands and pearls of great price, but gradually the adventurous spirits of the conquering Spaniards waned, and for more than 100 years there is a blank in the annals of California.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

Resuming the second historic period of California, we find the Jesuit regime inaugurated by the Spanish Court at Madrid, in 1677, when it was decided that the survey, conquest, and settlement of the new country should be undertaken on a new basis. The instructions were accordingly sent to Enrique de Rivera, then Viceroy of New Spain, as well as Archbishop of Mexico, and the prosecution of the enterprise was entrusted to Admiral Don Isidro Otondo. The plan was, that the undertaking should be conducted at the expense of the crown, which was to supply Otondo with a body of priests and a sufficient number of soldiers to protect the missionaries. The spiritual government of the expedition was conferred on the Jesuits, then the most powerful priestly organization in Mexico, with Father Eusebio Francisco Kuhn—a German by birth and called by the Spaniards Kino—at their head. The party left Chacala in May, 1683, and sailed up the gulf, landing at various Indian towns on the peninsula and preaching their gospel to the (so called) heathens. In later years Kuhn associated himself with Fathers Salvatierra Picola and Ugarte, and these pioneers of Christianity and civilization, filled with a pious zeal which urged them on against every obstacle,—the unwillingness of their own society, the indifference and backwardness of the court, the delay of officials, and their own limited finances as well as the small number of their coadjutors,—pursued their labors to a glorious end. In 1691, Kuhn and Salvatierra reached the modern Arizona line, and afterward explored the country as far as the Gila river.

Later on the Jesuits began to lose their influence, a feeling of enmity grew up against them, and they became involved in vexatious controversies; settlers and miners began to advocate secularization; hatred to the priests was fomented, and in 1766 Charles III. summarily put an end to all the strife by an ordinance for the instant and general expulsion of the Jesuits from all the Spanish dominions. Early in 1768, the decree went into effect, and California was again left to the savage tribes which had peopled it from remote ages.

We find the next historic period of civilized invasion of California was by the Franciscan friars following the expulsion of the Jesuits. Their instructions were to take possession of the missions in peninsular California, and also to establish new missions which should protect the country further north against seizure by the English or French. The convent of San Fernando, the principal establishment of the Franciscan monks in New Spain, was given charge of the work, and the head of the convent selected Junipero Serra as the head of the proposed establishments.

In 1768, Serra, with fifteen friars, arrived in Lower California, and San Diego—the San Miguel of Cabrillo—having been decided on as the objective point, two expeditions by land and two by sea were started for that place. Experiencing many hardships, privations and diseases, the expeditions arrived at their destination, and on July 11, 1769, the mission of the San Diego was founded. Three days later Captain Portolá, who afterward became first governor of the territory, set out in company with friars Crespi and Gomez, with forty-five other whites and a few Indians, with a view of occupying Monterey. The object of this expedition was not accomplished, but resulted in the discovery of San Francisco bay; and January 24, 1770, a second attempt to find Monterey was made. June 23 the mission of San Carlos and the presidio, or fort, of Monterey was founded, and a formal declaration of the possessions of the country in the name of the King of Spain was made.

The foregoing events were the subject for hearty congratulations and prayers in Mexico, and immediate and liberal provision was made for the establishment of other missions.

The mission of San Antonio was founded at the foot of the Santa Lucia Mountains July 14, 1771; that of San Gabriel, on the river of the same name, in August, 1771, and that of San Luis Obispo in September, 1772. Four years later, in 1776, the missions of San Juan Capistrano and San Francisco were founded. Subsequently the following missions were founded: Santa Clara, 1777; San Buenaventura, 1782; Santa Barbara, 1786; Concepcion, 1782; Soledad, 1791; Santa Cruz, 1794; San Fernando, 1797; San Miguel, 1797; San Juan, 1797; San José in this same year, and San Luis Rey, in 1798; those of Solano, San Rafael and Santa Ynez being built in the present century.

CALIFORNIA DIVIDED.

The division of California into two district provinces was projected in 1796, but it was not effected until 1804, when a royal order from Spain, in which the official names of the new provinces were fixed as Antiqua and Nueva California, was received. The fixing of the boundaries of the two provinces was left to the Franciscans, and Arrillaga was made political and military governor of Nueva California, at a salary of $4,000 a year. The first years of his term were devoted to interior explorations, during which time the river San Joaquin was named, and the Tulare, Mariposa, King's, Merced and Tuolumne rivers were visited.

THE PERIOD 1811–23

was characterized by a period of strife growing out of a revolution by which the colonies sought to throw off the Spanish yoke.

On July 24, 1814, Colonel Don José Joaquin de Arrillaga died at Soledad mission, at the age of sixty-four years. He was succeeded by Lieutenant Governor Pablo Vicente de Sola. It was during his term that the first invasion of a foreign foe, led by Captain Hippolyte Bouchard, commonly known as the "pirate Bouchard," occurred.

Sola made great preparations to receive the unpleasant visitor, and on November 20, 1818, a sentinel on Point Pinos, reported that Bouchard's vessels were approaching Monterey. A few hours later two large vessels anchored in the bay and began firing upon Sola's forces, which lined the shore. Nine boats, containing 400 of the invaders, succeeded in landing. Sola, seeing the hopelessness of resistance, spiked his guns, burned his powder, and retreated to the Rancho del Rey, fifteen miles distant, where Salinas City now stands. The invaders killed all the cattle they could find, looted the stores, burned the guns and set the fort and presidio on fire.

Leaving Monterey, Bouchard sailed down to the Santa Barbara channel, where he plundered the buildings of the Refugio ranch, killed the cattle and carried away some prisoners. On the 6th of December he stopped at Santa Barbara briefly, exchanged some prisoners, and sailed away—out of the history of California.

February, 1821, Iturbide proclaimed the independence of Mexico. This valiant royalist became regent of Mexico in September of that year. This information reaching Sola, he immediately called the commandants of the four presidios to a junta, or council, at Monterey, together with Father Payras as representative of the missions and neophytes. The junta met on the 9th of April, and it was resolved to acquiesce in the regency, to obey the new government, to recognize the dependence of California on the Mexican empire only, and to take the prescribed oath.

Iturbide followed up his past success by proclaiming himself Emperor of Mexico and California under the title of Agustin I., and sent a commissioner to California to learn the feelings of the people, to obtain an oath of allegiance, to raise the new national flag, and in general to superintend public affairs. This commissioner was Fernandez de San Vicente, a canon of the Durango Cathedral. He went to Monterey on September 26th, and there obtained the oath of allegiance, and on November 9, 1822, organized the first legislature of California, presided over by Governor Sola, and of which Francisco de Haro was secretary. Sola was chosen as deputy to the Mexican Congress, and Captain Luis Arguello was elected to the office of acting Governor. Two days after Sola's departure for Mexico, Arguello assumed the cares of government, November 20, at Monterey.

The Iturbidian dynasty came to an inglorious end in March, 1823, when he was forced to abdicate and be banished from the country. One of his last official acts was to appoint a governor to succeed Sola, choosing for the position Captain Bonifacio de Tosta. He held the office but a short time, and the only official act he performed was the collection of money at Gaudalajara, on salary account.

Then came the death of Iturbide, July 19, 1824, and the formation of the Mexican Republic, the constitution of which formed New Spain, Yucatan, the Internal Provinces of the East and West and the Californias, into a federation of nineteen States and four territories. The executive power was vested in a president and vice-president, and the legislative in a senate and chamber of deputies. The States were recognized as free, independent and sovereign, and the territories, of which Alta California was one and Baja California was another, were to be administered by a governor appointed by the president and a legislature to be elected by the people.

From this time forward California was no longer a royal or an imperial province, but a republican territory.

THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1823 AND 1836

was noted for many changes, unrest, disaffection and revolts in the territory of the young republic.

In 1825, Victoria, then President of the Mexican Republic, decided not to confirm Arguello in office, and in February, 1825, appointed Lieutenant Colonel José Maria de Echeandia, Governor of both Californias. He met Arguello at San Diego, October 31, 1825,

called the Donner party, numbering eighty persons. They reached the eastern slope of the Sierras October 31, 1846, and, owing to lack of provisions, were compelled to push forward regardless of the falling snow which threatened to bury them. Finally finding themselves snowbound, and hemmed in on every side, they built cabins to pass the winter there. In a few weeks starvation stared them in the face, and a party of fifteen was organized to make their way to Sutter's fort for assistance. Only one of the miserable party survived to reach William Johnson's ranch on Bear river, and he carried the sad news to Sutter's fort and San Francisco. Relief parties were immediately organized and started to the rescue of the sufferers. The first party of rescue arrived at the camp near Donner lake, February 19, 1847. Of the eighty persons who composed the party, thirty-six had perished from cold and hunger, Donner and his wife among the number. The latter it is said, was murdered by a man of the party named Keseberg, for the valuables she possessed. The sufferers, in order to preserve life, fed upon the corpses of their late companions, several went insane, and others subsequently died from the hardships they had endured. Details of the sufferings of this unfortunate party are heart-rending.

GOVERNMENTAL.

The regulation of the authority and jurisdiction of the American alcaldes, or mayors, was one of Governor Mason's principal duties. The powers exercised by them included the right to sell lots within the limit of their town, and they were also criminal judges up to the point of inflicting the death punishment. The growth of American law during this transitory period was very slow, but gradually the common law principles and forms were either amalgamated with or supplemented the old customs and procedures.

The first jury in the country was summoned by Walter Cotton, the American alcalde, or mayor, of Monterey, in July, 1847, and on December 29 of that year Governor Mason made the great move, ordering all civil cases involving a sum exceeding $100, and all criminal cases of a grave nature, to be tried before a jury. After the peace, crimes were of frequent occurrence, and gradually lynch law became a power in the land. Mason refused to interfere with a course of popular vengeance that alone held lawlessness to some degree in check, and, it being distasteful to him, he demanded to be recalled. In October, 1848, Brigadier General Bennett Riley was directed to relieve Colonel Mason as Governor of California, and the following November, Brigadier General Persifer F. Smith was appointed to the command of the United States Army on the Pacific coast. Governor Riley entered upon the discharge of his duties April 12, 1849.

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD

early in 1848, and the confirmation of the repeated reports of the uncounted mineral wealth of the country, attracted the attention of the civilized world to California, and an immigration unprecedented in history was the result. The discovery was contemporaneous with the treaty of peace with Mexico, known as the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and with the transfer of California from Mexico to the United States. The spot where gold was first found was at a place since called Coloma, on a branch of the American River, and its discoverer was James Wilson Marshall, a native of Hope Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Marshall had entered into a partnership with J. A. Sutter on August 19, 1847, for the purpose of erecting a sawmill, and several months were consumed in securing a suitable mill site. This having been found, as already stated, at Coloma, Marshall engaged several hands and began constructing a mill-race. On the morning of January 19, 1848, while examining the tail-race, Marshall caught the glitter of something that lay lodged in a crevice some inches under water. He picked up the substance, found that it was heavy and of a peculiar color. He knew that

he held in his hand some sort of metal, but whether mica, sulphuret of copper or gold he could not determine. He remembered that gold was malleable, and as this thought passed through his mind, he placed a specimen upon a stone and tested it by striking it with another. The substance did not crack or flake off; it simply bent under the blows. He felt confident that he had discovered gold, and a few days later, having in the meantime discovered other pieces of the same metal, he took them to Sutter's Fort, where all doubt as to its being gold was set at rest, after it had been weighed and tested with nitric acid.

The news of the discovery spread like fire among the dry grass on a windy day, and in an incredibly short period of time the mountains were filled with gold-seekers who had deserted the towns. The excitement spread to the Eastern States, and ere long the great rush to California took place. At the end of 1849 the American population of California numbered nearly 100,000 persons. It was these people, brought together from the several States and localities in the Union, that amalgamated and combined to lay the foundations of the wonderful State of California, pre-eminently in fact as well as in name, the "Golden State" of our American Union.

The first recognition of California by the United States Government was in March, 1849, when an appropriation bill was passed by Congress, which extended the revenue laws of the United States over the entire territory. San Francisco was made a port of entry, and Monterey, San Diego and Fort Yuma ports of delivery; a collector of customs was authorized and a complete revenue system adopted.

But soon the subject of a

STATE GOVERNMENT

for themselves was agitated by the people. This resulted in the convening of a convention at Monterey, September 1, 1849, at which a constitution was adopted. The State seal was presented in the name of Caleb Lyons, and also adopted, despite the objections of Vallejo, who had some enmity for the bear which forms its chief figure. The constitution was sent to Governor Riley, and he issued an order for a general election to be held November 13. The successful candidates were: Peter H. Burnett, Governor; John McDougal, Lieutenant Governor, and Edward Gilbert, and George W. Wright, Representatives in Congress.

At the same time there were elected in the various districts sixteen Senators and thirty-six Assemblymen, to constitute the first State Legislature. That body met at San José, Saturday, December 15, 1849, and adjourned April 22, 1850, after holding some very stormy sessions. Fremont and Gwin were elected to the United States Senate.

Meanwhile the question of admitting California into the Union was exciting warm debates in Congress, though President Polk had assumed a favorable attitude in the matter. The California representatives, upon their arrival at Washington, presented a copy of the constitution to President Taylor, February 13, 1850, and by special message he announced the formal application of the new State for admission. The measure was strongly opposed by Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, and as warmly advocated by Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, William H. Seward, of New York, and several others. A number of compromise measures were submitted and debated, but on September 7, despite the almost general opposition of the Southern Senators, the bill admitting California as a State was passed by a vote of 150 to 56. Two days later, on September 9, the bill was signed by President Fillmore (President Taylor having died July 9), and California became the "Golden State" of the Union. Its representatives at once took their seats in Congress, and when the glorious news reached the people of California celebrations of the event took place with great enthusiasm in all the towns within the boundaries of the new State. No State had before entered the Union with such an extraordinarily

rapid and triumphant career. With the passing of the golden era, the admission of the State into the Union and the purging of society by the heroic treatment of the vigilantes, the history of California loses its romantic features and glides quietly into the plain record of passing events.

In the first decade appeared the clipper ships in response to the demands for quick transportation of freights, the introduction of the "Pony Express" across the continent in 1859; the opening of the Panama railroad for business on January 23, 1855, the Fraser river gold excitement of 1858, and the organization of the Steam Navigation Company in March, 1854, for traffic on the interior waters of the State. The output of mineral in these ten years was phenomenal, the figures reaching $553,000,000. The agricultural resources of the State were also largely developed, and many manufacturing industries were established.

On February 25, 1854, the Legislature was removed to Sacramento, which became the State capital. In the second decade, 1860-'70, the following were the principal events: Steamer communication with the Hawaiian Islands established in 1861; a line of steamers started to China in 1867; first steamer communication with Australia in 1869; disastrous floods in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys in the winter of 1861–'62; completion of the overland telegraph from Western Missouri to San Francisco, October 22, 1861, and the opening of the Central Pacific Railroad in May, 1869.

PRESENT STATUS.

It was also in this decade that the viticultural interests of the State began to be developed, and California was rapidly pushing her way into the front rank of the cereal and fruit producers. Exports grew to the enormous figures of 18,000,000 centals of wheat for the decade, to nearly 2,500,000 barrels of flour, to over 1,000,000 centals of barley and to 70,000,000 pounds of wool. In 1850 the population of the State was 92,597; in 1860 it was 379,994; in 1870 it had increased to 560,257, in 1880 to 864,694, and in 1890 the population is 1,204,002.

So far as the State is concerned, California is again, as in 1849, the great attractive region of the world. The days of the "Argonauts" are over, but the enormous agricultural, horticultural, and viticultural interests, the extraordinary growth of her population; the wonderful impetus that is being given to enterprise in general; the appreciation of real estate and the marvelous new life that has struck the Southern San Joaquin Valley, as also the southern counties of the State; her climate, scenery, opportunities for solid investment and profitable returns; her standard of culture and educational advantages—all of these have again crowned California anew as the great Golden State.

THE TOPOGRAPHY

of California is of the most varied description imaginable and comprises what may without exaggeration be called an unequal aggregation of vast mountain ranges, lofty glacier-clad peaks, extensive valleys, boisterous mountain torrents, and smoothly flowing rivers, land-locked bays, peaceful lakes, the most tremendous forest growth ever seen, and a coast line without a superior. For 800 miles from north to south along the Pacific ocean sweeps this great commonwealth, while it is almost 200 miles from the sands of the seashore to the foot of the eastern slope of the Sierra, which marks the limit of the State in that direction. The sinuosities of the coast are such that California has nearly 1,100 miles of shore line, while the vast territory of more than 100,000,000 acres is comprised within its boundaries. Such an extent is so immense that some means of comparison must be furnished in order to secure an adequate conception thereof.

If California were on the Atlantic coast it would extend from the latitude of Cape Cod down the coast to Charleston, South Carolina, thus covering the shore line of the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New

York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolinas. Inland it would reach across New Jersey and about half way across Pennsylvania. With her 155,000 square miles of area, in which can be found every physical characteristic and variety of climate, California is an empire within itself, and in every respect may well challenge comparison with any equal area in the world.

Two great mountain ranges traverse the State throughout its entire length. On the east is the Sierra Nevada with the loftiest summits existent in the United States. On the west is the Coast Range, divided into many spurs, with extensive intervening valleys, and with a general altitude far less than the Sierras. In the northern part of the State there are two mountain ranges verging toward each other until merged into one, and the same thing is repeated in the south. The Coast Range is divided into numerous spurs under other names. Thus the range that practically divides the fertile valleys of the south from the Mojave desert is called variously the Sierra Madre and the San Bernardino mountains, and has almost a due east and west course, finally trending off southeasterly across the Colorado desert. On the north of the Mojave desert is the Tehachapi range, which with the San Emigdio (by some writers spelled Emidio) mountains form the connecting link between the Sierra and the Coast Range. Through Ventura and Santa Barbara counties runs the Santa Ynez spur, which is divided again into the Santa Lucia and Mount Diablo ranges in San Luis Obispo County. The first named keeps well toward the ocean and finally ceases when the bay of Monterey is reached. The other continues up the east side of the Carisa plain, east of the Santa Clara valley, and so on northward, fixing the western limit of the San Joaquin valley, until it terminates in the peak from which the name is derived, near San Francisco bay. A spur from the Diablo range is the Gabilan, which forms the western boundary of the Santa Clara valley, and finally merges into the Santa Cruz mountains, which continue northward until they gradually slope into the low hills upon which San Francisco is situated. Northward of the bay of San Francisco the Coast Range is found more in a body and the valleys are few and limited.

Beyond the Coast Range and between it and the Sierra lies the great interior valley, for it is practically one throughout its entire vast length from Shasta on the north to Tehachapi on the south. The northern portion is drained by the Sacramento river, and its tributaries, flowing southward for 200 miles to the bay of San Francisco, while the southern portion is the watershed of the San Joaquin and its tributaries, flowing northward to the same destination. All the principal streams of both ends of this great valley have their source in the Sierra Nevada, the eastern slope of the Coast Range being but poorly provided with water courses.

Commencing at the upper end of this great interior valley the Sacramento river receives the Pit, Feather, Yuba, American, Cosumnes, Mokelumne, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Merced, San Joaquin, King's, Kaweah, White and Kern rivers. Besides there are many smaller streams all along the western slope of the Sierra from Shasta to Tehachapi, whose waters are contributed to the same system. The beds of each and all of these streams contain deposits of gold-bearing gravel, and the greater portion of the quartz mines now operated are located on their banks. Their sources in the mountains present some of the grandest scenery in the world, while their waters are utilized largely for both mining and agriculture.

Along the eastern slope of the Coast Range there is not a stream that can be designated by the name of river. In the Sacramento portion of the valley, Clear creek, Stony creek and other streams are tributaries of the river, with numerous other smaller streams. On the western side of the San Joaquin valley, however, there is scarcely a stream whose waters find their way, except in midwinter, to the river. All are lost in the sands soon after reaching the plains.

The western slope of the Coast Range has a number of streams, some of which are of considerable proportions, and are navigable for short distances from the ocean. The Klamath in the northern part of the State is a large stream, as also the Smith river further north. The Trinity river is an important stream, and so are the Eel, Elk, Mad and Russian rivers, which drain the entire coast from the Oregon line to San Francisco bay.

South of San Francisco are the San Lorenzo, Carmel, Salinas, Pajaro, Santa Maria, Santa Ynez, Santa Clara, Los Angeles, San Gabriel, Santa Ana, Santa Margarita, San Luis Rey, San Dieguito and San Diego rivers.

Besides, many smaller streams are either tributary to those mentioned or flow directly into the ocean. Nearly every mountain cañon, from the peninsula of San Francisco to San Diego, is provided with a stream of greater or less size, some of which assume the proportions of rivers during the rain season.

Some of the streams mentioned as having their source in the Coast Range possess very singular characteristics, which have given rise to the saying that in California many rivers are turned upside down,—that is, the sandy bed is on the surface and the water flows beneath. This is true in fact of nearly all the southern Coast Range streams. The Salinas in summer resembles a bed of dry sand, yet there is a large body of water underneath, and the apparently dry bed has a most startling habit in the summer of suddenly opening beneath the weight of a horse or team and giving the rider or driver a most uncomfortable and even a dangerous experience. The Santa Ana, Santa Maria, San Gabriel and Los Angeles rivers have the same features. The first named is the most important stream of the far south, and furnishes an immense amount of water for irrigation. It rises far up in the San Bernardino range, on the very crest of the ridge that divides the Mojave desert from the fertile southern valleys. Even before leaving its mountain cañon it is tapped by the irrigators, and thence almost to its mouth there is a perfect network of canals deriving their supply from it. More than once is the entire apparent flow diverted into some canal, but a few miles further down the water again rises to the surface and supplies still other systems of irrigation. There are probably few other streams in the world whose waters possess so large an intrinsic value as this. Water rights from this stream have increased immensely in value, and are sold in some instances for as much as $1,000 and $1,200 an inch, and even more. Tens of thousands of acres of land are irrigated from it. The greater portion of the finest orange orchards in Southern California owe their existence to the Santa Ana river; and, while it is so insignificant a stream that in more than one place an active man may jump across it at a bound, nevertheless it has added millions to the wealth of the communities which it serves, and each year is the cause of millions of dollars being distributed among the residents along its banks.

Two other rivers of considerable size are deserving of more than passing notice, because of the fact that, though carrying large bodies of water, none of it finds its way into a river running toward the ocean. Rising on the northern slope of the San Bernardino range is the Mojave river, a never-failing stream of large size where it leaves the mountains. It runs nearly 100 miles directly through the center of the desert, but finally the absorptive character of the soil proves too much and the waters sink in the sand, forming what is so well known to the old teamsters by this route, the "sink of the Mojave." Some of the water of this river is used at the base of the mountains and even out in the desert for irrigation, but the bulk of it is lost in the sands.

Following the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada for a distance of seventy-five miles through Inyo County is Owens river, emptying into Owens lake, a body of water without an outlet and highly charged with minerals. This river is used largely for irrigation, the land along its banks being very productive when watered.

A notable feature of this part of the State is Death valley. This region has been treated by various writers throughout the State, and has been the subject of a vast amount of romancing as well as misrepresentation. It is situated in the eastern portion of Inyo County, near the Nevada line, and is the sink of a stream called the Amargosa river. It is nearly 400 feet below sea level, and is one of the worst portions of the desert. At present a thorough exploration of it is going on under the auspices of the United States Government, which will result in setting at rest many of the weird tales that have been told concerning it.

THE GEOLOGICAL HISTORY

of the great interior valley of California has been a matter of much discussion, and it would scarcely be expected that the writer could cast any additional light on this region. There is abundant evidence in support of the well grounded theory that at one time the entire valley from Shasta to Tehachapi was a vast lake or inland sea, and that by a great convulsion of nature the mountain barrier through which passes the Golden Gate was riven asunder and the lake drained. Indian tradition, though unreliable, ascribes this origin to the valley, and there are abundant indications that such is the case. The fact that marine shells and the remains of sharks, whales, etc., found high up on the summits of the Coast Range and in places well up the sides of the Sierra, is indisputable evidence of the former presence of a great inland sea, or perhaps the evidence more conclusively shows that the Sierra was once the eastern shore of the Pacific ocean. Along the foot-hills of the eastern side of the valley may be seen terraces and deposits of sand and gravel in which are yet traceable the action of mighty waves in long ages past. Further south in that remarkable region, the Colorado desert, the same phenomena are found. Away up on the mountain sides are the unmistakable lines showing that at some time this was an ocean beach, while whale bones, coral, shells and other indications of marine life are abundant. The Indian tribes of that region even have a tradition of a time when the desert waste was covered with water and the people inhabited only the highest peaks. They also tell of a period when all the people of the world were drowned except a single couple, who took refuge on the topmost summit of the loftiest mountain peak, and from whom all the nations of the earth have since been populated. In no part of the world can the geologist find a better or more interesting field for investigation than here. Unsolved problems and mysteries confront him on every hand, requiring a lifetime of study and investigation.

The islands off the Southern coast are another feature of great interest which have received scant attention. Catalina, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, San Miguel, San Nicolas and Anacapa are all easily accessible from the mainland and on all the archæologist, the botanist and the geologist can find abundant data for investigation. The remains of mastodons, the relics of long perished thousands of human beings, the peculiar vegetable growths, the strange rock formations and more than a thousand other points of interest are to be found on every hand. Other features of far less interest and intrinsic value have been written of and given a world-wide notoriety, but there is no part of California that warrants closer study and investigation than this.

CALIFORNIA'S CLIMATE.

"The glorious climate of California" has, it is true, been a hackneyed subject; yet it is one which we have always with us and which from the time of the first explorers who committed their discoveries as well as ideas to writing has been one of the most potent charms of the Pacific coast. The climatic peculiarities of California are the first of the many attractions which are offered to the attention of the tourist, and there are so many anomalies and apparent contradictions, so many reversals of all preconceived ideas and former experience, that this is always a fruitful subject for discussion and investiga-

tion. The climate of California differs widely from that of any other portion of the United States, and in many features from that of any other part of the world. These points of variation apply to every climatic feature that can be suggested, and in every detail the contrast results advantageously for this highly favored region.

Contrast these climatic conditions with those on the Eastern coast, where the rigors of winter scarcely lose their grip, when the cyclones and thunder-storms begin their work of destruction, and thousands fall from sunstroke. The majority of Californians are familiar with climatic conditions on the first day of January east of the Rocky mountains. There, north of the Gulf States the principal industry January first is to battle against the piercing cold winds and guard against freezing, while in California the air is balmy, the sky blue, and the earth is clothed in her spring-like garments. The farmer is busy plowing his fields, vegetables are being planted and harvested everywhere, the orange trees are golden with their luscious fruits, the pale green foliage of the olive is intermingled with the rich purple of its thickly clustered fruit; flower gardens are abloom with roses and geraniums, fuchias and heliotropes; children are rolling on the grassy sward, and existence out doors is as enjoyable as during an Eastern May. When the tourist from the Eastern States crosses the Sierra Nevada, his attention is directed to the marvelous transformation that occurs.

The important fact should be borne in mind, —and one that is perhaps hardest of all to be understood,—that so far as California is concerned latitude cuts almost no figure whatever in climatic changes or differences. The climate of San Diego in the south is practically that of Crescent City on the north; there is little variation of temperature, winter or summer, between the two ends of the great interior valley, although one extreme boundary is nearly 500 miles south of the other. Coast, interior, foothill or mountain, the same law applies, and demonstrations will be given in figures compiled with the greatest care by trained observers.

Broadly speaking, the year in California is divided into but two seasons. There are none of the sharp changes that form so disagreeable a feature of the climate in other parts of the world. On the contrary the two seasons shade into each other so gradually that the change is almost imperceptible. The dry season is frequently prolonged until the so-called winter months are half gone, while the wet season sometimes reaches well into the summer months. The popular idea of the wet and the dry season, as held by those who have had no experience in such matters, is that during the one "the rain it raineth every day," while during the other there is nothing but a cloudless sky from one month's end to the other. Nothing could be further from the truth, however.

With an average rainfall varying from ten inches in the far south to thirty-six inches in the extreme north, it will appear evident to the thinking mind that a long continued down-pour is out of the question. Under ordinary conditions, a half dozen storms of three or four days' duration each, is all that California has during a year. There are some seasons, as in all other localities, when there are storms of longer duration, and a much greater precipitation, but the figures given are an average for a long series of years. "The rainy season" (better called the rain season) is not unpleasant by any means. On the contrary it is considered by many the most enjoyable portion of the year. The first storm of any importance lays the dust, cleanses the atmosphere, washes the foliage of the numerous evergreen trees of every variety and causes the earth to be covered with a blanket of grass and blossoms of a thousand varying hues. The air is balmy and invigorating, and the most beautiful day in the late spring of the Atlantic coast, rare as it is, is not more enchanting or enjoyable than the greater portion of California's "rainy season."

Let us briefly inquire into the causes which produce such a wonderful climate in California, and which is little understood, and in fact scarcely thought of, by the average individual.

Perhaps the clearest statement as is possible of the causes which produce the unique climate enjoyed on the Pacific coast of North America is that furnished in an interesting paper prepared by a well known medical writer of Oakland, Dr. J. B. Trembley, from which we quote:

"The western coasts of Europe and North America are examples of similar climate, modified by the same corresponding causes,—ocean and air currents. Without entering into an extended inquiry over the various portions of the world in comparing climatic factors, the knowledge, positive and theoretical, of the climatic conditions that are imposed upon the western slope of the Pacific coast from Alaska toward the south, and the causes so far as observed, are all that will interest the general reader. The same general causes that modify the climate of Alaska, British Columbia, Oregon and California, extending into Mexico, have long been known to meteorologists and those who have made physical geography a study. But the many local modifying influences that these great currents of water and air meet with as they impinge upon the northwestern coast of the continent, by high mountain ranges, inland valleys and solar heat, give as various climates as the topography of the country is different where their influence is felt.

"The ocean current that modifies the climate of the Pacific coast is a portion of the great equatorial current, which is deflected northerly and easterly when it meets the eastern coast of Asia. This current, a portion of the warm equatorial current, as it flows toward the northwest, washing the eastern shores of China and Japan, takes the name of the Japan current, or Kuro Sivo. At or near latitude 50 degrees and longitude 170 degrees, it divides. One portion, continuing northerly, passes through Behring strait; the other, south of the Aleutian islands, assumes the name of the Aleutian current. It advances eastward until it strikes the northwest coast of North America, then turning acutely to the southeast, flowing along the western shore, until what is left is drawn into the great equatorial current at or near the Tropic of Cancer, again to make the current of nearly a quarter of the hemisphere. Various elements of this great current, when taken into consideration, that go to make it one of the physical constituents in the formation of climate, seems as yet but partially understood. Its depth, width, velocity and temperature have not been investigated as have some of the currents of the Atlantic ocean.

"Professor Davidson of San Francisco seems to have been almost the only one who has given this subject any attention, with the exception of some few casual observers, who have here and there made memoranda for their own curiosity. The professor starts with a maximum temperature of the Japan current of 88 degrees Fahrenheit; at Alaska, 50.06 degrees; six to eight hundred miles west from San Francisco, 60.33 degrees; 100 miles west, 55.05 degrees. At the tidal station at Fort Point the mean temperature for eight years was 55.66 degrees, that of the air being 54.97 degrees. The temperature of the ocean 900 miles west of San Francisco for one year was 60.52 degrees as found by the ocean steamers going and coming from Yokohama to San Francisco.

"This shows a difference of temperature beween the water of the ocean current 100 miles to the west and at the tidal station on shore to be 61 degrees less here; at 600 to 800 miles, 4.67 degrees greater; at 900 miles, 4.86 degrees greater or warmer. The great ocean current in flowing from its origin to the coast of California has parted with 32.34 degrees of heat; or, in other words, has lost, from the average temperature of the equatorial waters (78 degrees), 22.34 degrees, and leaves an average surface ocean temperature, to the distance of 900 miles west of California, of 57.89 degrees. The temperature of the air along the coast, and the water, hardly ever rises more than two or three degrees, and the above figures show only 2.92 degrees for the average difference in tem-

perature of the water and air over a large area of the ocean contiguous to the Pacific coast, and give an explanation of the low temperature at the base of the atmospherical column that rests on the ocean's water. Also the great freedom from rain during the summer months, when the westerly winds overcast, and fogs prevail.

"The great aerial current that moves with the ocean stream, is the counter trade wind of the northern hemisphere, and seems to determine the character of the climate of California almost wholly. As it strikes the Pacific coast, it is always the high current, and flowing from a westerly direction changing but very little the point of the compass at the same date of time in each year. It oscillates from the south of west at one portion of the year to the north of west at another, moving from north to south with the declination of the sun, and then back again. During the summer season it blows nearly from the west, and in the winter being acted on by the polar winds, is given a more northwesterly direction.

"Physical geography so well describes the great systems of atmospherical currents that it is superfluous to enter into a description of all the winds and the laws that produce them. Owing to solar heat and the diurnal motion of the earth three distinct belts or systems of winds are produced,—easterly winds in the tropical zone, westerly winds in the temperate zone and northerly or northwesterly in the higher latitudes. These zones of wind move bodily to and fro with the vertical rays of the sun, toward the north in summer and toward the south in winter. On the movement of these zones of water and air rest the causes of the wet and dry seasons over the great area of country bordering on the western coast of the United States.

"The causes of the principal climatic phenomena of California having thus been set forth at length, it remains to give some attention to certain peculiarities in other directions which are noteworthy. One of these is the periodical prevalence of what is known as 'northers,' and which are one of the most unpleasant climatic features known on the Pacific coast, though, as will be shown, possessing many compensating advantages. All parts of California, but more especially the vast interior valleys, are periodically subjected to winds from the north, which at times are of great violence and become decidedly uncomfortable. These wind-storms are caused by the intense heat which prevails in these valleys, by which the air is rarefied, ascends, and thus creates a vacuum. The cool air from the north at once rushes in to restore the equilibrium, while the heat in the soil creeps northward until the whole surface of the valley becomes heated, thus creating a practical vacuum 450 miles long, with an average width of forty-five miles. Then from the north the cold air rushes in in increasing volume, and the norther thus created sweeps down the valley. Opposite the Golden Gate the cool air is drawn in from the bay and ocean, and again the norther rushes down the valley. Reaching the lower end it leaps the mountain barrier and traverses the desert. Here it gathers up vast quantities of sand and dust of an almost impalpable character, and with the accumulated heat pours over the mountains again into the lower valleys. Warning is always given to the people of that section of the approach of a norther, or sandstorm, by a peculiar brazen tinge of the atmosphere for a day or more beforehand, caused by the quantities of dust held in suspension. The north wind produces violent electrical disturbances, the exact cause of which is hardly known, though the effects are familiar to all. All animal life suffer alike. There seems to be a general lowering of vitality, headache is prevalent and a lassitude and indisposition to exertion is common. When the norther is of an unusually high temperature vegetation of all kinds suffers. Fruit has been known to be actually roasted and fall from the tree, while grain and grass wither and dry up. Damage, however, only takes place when the wind is exceptionally high, and of long continuance.

"On the other hand the unpleasant features of these winds are well balanced by their beneficial effects in more than one direction. Without them the climate of the interior valleys would be humid, moist and oppressively tropical. Vegetation would be rapid and the soil would be quickly covered with an excessive and unhealthy growth. The north wind by its desiccatory power destroys the germs of disease caused by vegetable decay and prevents malaria and other sickness. Fevers disappear before its coming, and invalids suffering from various diseases find themselves better. The fungi that attack vegetable growth where there is a superabundance of moisture are almost unknown where the northers occasionally prevail, and in a word the unpleasent momentary effects of the high wind are more than counterbalanced by the lasting benefits conferred by it.

"There is still another peculiarity connected with California climate which is exceedingly difficult to understand, and the causes of which are even yet not fully demonstrated. The fact that the earliest fruits come from the central and northern part of the State is one of those apparent anomalies which are difficult of comprehension to the stranger. It seems like a reversal of the laws of nature to find vegetation of any kind maturing at an earlier date in the north than in the south. Yet such is an indisputable fact, remarkable though it seems. There are two well-defined and widely separated 'early-fruit regions' in the State, and they are so far apart that it must be evident that different causes produce the same result. In Solano County, a short distance north of San Francisco, is the Vaca valley, with its tributaries, or neighbors, Pleasant and Capay valleys. In these localities every variety of deciduous fruit ripens long before it does at points 500 miles further south. Cherries, apricots, peaches, plums, grapes, etc., are in readiness for market here several weeks in advance of any locality to the south. A similar singular state of facts is found in the foothills of Placer County and contiguous localities, where fruits ripen practically at the same time as in the Solano County valleys mentioned. Sometimes there is a difference of a day or two between these localities, but for years the earliest fruits have been produced there, maturity being attained so nearly at the same time that both are practically alike. The explanation of this early maturing lies unquestionably in the existence of some phenomena that cause the nights of early spring to be uniformly warmer in these early fruit districts than elsewhere.

"The days certainly are no warmer, as is shown by the records of thermometrical observation. But that the nights are warmer and vegetation is thus assisted is a fact, whatever the natural cause may be. There is a variety of explanation for this singular state of facts, such as the sheltered character of the localities where the early fruits mature, etc., but there are many other spots which apparently are fully as well protected, but without the faculty of hastening early maturity. Whatever may be the exact cause, however, the remarkable fact remains that the earliest fruit region is found north of the central line of the State. Hundreds, yea, thousands of pages could be written of this wonderful State, and yet the half would not be told; its undeveloped resources are beyond conception, and are just now beginning to attract attention. Twenty-five years hence this Golden State will be the Empire State of the Union, as it is verily an Empire within itself."

For convenience as a ready reference we give some important figures:

FACTS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT CALIFORNIA.

California is the second largest State in the Union; area, 157,801 square miles.

She is the leading State in the value of gold product. Total value of gold and silver produced since 1848, $1,367,450,000.

It is the most diversified agricultural State in the Union. Produces more wine and honey than any other State, and is the only State producing raisins. It is the only State in which the olive thrives, and is the home of the orange

and the fig. It is the leading producer of almonds, walnuts, etc., and justly claims the finest climate as well as the largest trees in the world. She has the largest per capita wealth of all States in the Union, and has the third commercial city, San Francisco.

Value of mineral products in 1890, $23,-850,000.

Population in 1880, 864,690; in 1890, 1,205,-391.

Ranked twenty-second in population in 1890. Ranked sixteenth in percentage of growth from 1880 to 1890. Percentage of increase of population, 39.25; percentage of increase of voters, 55.75.

Assessed value of property in 1880, $666,-183,320; in 1890, $1,060,390,296. Deposits in savings banks, 1890, $98,442,000; increase over 1889, $11,430,000. Deposits in commercial banks, 1890, $42,321,000; increase over 1889, $1,869,000. Total deposits in all banks, 1890, $171,229,531. Value of manufactured products, 1880, $116,218,000; in 1890, $165,-000,000.

Miles of railroad in the State, 4,500; assessed valuation, $40,248,000.

Area arable land, 38,000,000 acres; cultivated, 2,500,000 acres; forests, 20,000,000 acres. Area wine and raisin-grape vineyards, 225,000 acres. Capital invested in vineyards, $80,000,000.

Wine product for 1890, 18,200,000 gallons; dried wine grapes, 9,000,000 pounds. Raisin output for the year, 2,000,000 boxes, or 40,-000,000 pounds. Prune crop for the year, 15,-000,000 pounds. Green fruits shipped East in 1880, 5,180,000 pounds; in 1890, 105,000,000 pounds. Dried fruits shipped East in 1880, 590,000 pounds; in 1890, 66,318,000 pounds. Value of cereal, hay and root crops in 1890, $70,000,000. Oranges shipped East, 1889–'90, 3,187 car-loads; crop, 1890–'91, 4,000 car-loads.

Number of farm animals in the State, 6,063,-440; total value, $57,771,280. Bean crop, 1890, 1,000,000 centals. Honey product for 1890, 6,000,000 pounds. Average annual wool product, 35,000,000 pounds. Average annual barley product, 16,000,000 bushels. Hops consumed and shipped, 40,000 bales. Wheat crop, 1890, 27,000,000 centals; exports, 13,266,409 centals, valued at $17,600,000. Flour exported in 1890, 1,201,304 barrels, valued at $4,-899,000.

Public school expenditures in 1890, $5,119,-096; increase over 1889, $1,057,779. Number of children attending school in 1890, 198,960. Securities in school fund, 1890, $3,268,350. Total value of school property, 1890, $13,624,-143; increase since 1888, $3,060,363.

"WONDERFUL."

The reader who has not traveled over California, spent months in various portions of the State, and noted the wonderful products, may question our term, "wonderful," as applied to the golden member of the great American Union. We will therefore itemize a few among the many just grounds we have for calling California "wonderful."

The width of the State on the north end is 216 miles; extreme extension from west to east, 352 miles; average width about 235 miles; extension from north to south, 655 miles. A direct line from the northwest corner of the State to Fort Yuma, being the longest line in the State, is 830 miles; a direct line from San Francisco to Los Angeles is 342 miles; from San Francisco to San Diego, 451 miles. San Diego lies 350 miles south and 285 miles east of San Francisco. Los Angeles lies 258 miles south and 225 miles east of San Francisco. Cape Mendocino, the most westerly point in the State, is ninety-six miles west and 185 miles north of San Francisco.

California has an area of 157,801 square miles, or 100,992,640 acres, of which 80,000,-000 acres are suited to some kind of profitable husbandry. It is three and one-half times as large as the State of New York, which according to the census of 1890 has a population of 5,981,934. California will make five States the

size of Kentucky, which has a population of 1,855,436. It will make twenty-four States the size of Massachusetts, which has a population of 2,233,407. It has an area 144 times as great as Rhode Island. It is four-fifths the size of Austria, and nearly as large as France, each having a population of more than 36,000,000. It is nearly double the size of Italy, which has a population of more than 27,000,000; and it is one and one-half times greater than Great Britain and Ireland, having a population of more than 32,000,000. California's areas of climate, salubriousness and degrees of temperature, as well as the general proportions thereof, are in striking contrast to the area and fertility of her soil.

She has the largest valley in the world; and when we make this assertion we mean to define a valley by boundaries of hills or mountains, and not as extensive plains bordering on immense streams, such as the vast expanse of level land along the Mississippi river, or the great body of low lands along the Amazon river in South America. The valley wonder of California we will reserve for special treatise further on in this work.

California has the highest elevation of land in the United States, the grandest mountain scenery in America, and not surpassed, if equaled, by any in the world. She has a longer range of mountain heights, extending up into the regions of perpetual snow, than has any country of like area in the United States. She has some of the most beautiful, grand and picturesque valleys on earth. She has the wonder of the world in timber growth, the mighty Sequoia or redwood trees, some of which are thirty-six feet in diameter and tower heavenward all of 400 feet. California has more of the valuable metals than any other like area of earth now known to man.

California has a greater variety of and a better climate than all other countries combined. The statement as to climate is difficult to define or explain. The writer desires to be understood as desiring to convey the idea of the wonderful variety of climate, difference of temperature, etc., to be found within a radius of a few miles from a given point, and the peculiar sensation produced by the approaching shades of evening following the warm, sunny day. And here it is in place to state that California has more bright, delightful days than any other State in the Union.

She can also boast of a greater share of seacoast line than can any other State. She produces nearly all kinds of fruits and vegetables that other States produce, and a great many which others cannot. She can point with pride to the best wheat produced in the world. She also possesses the two largest observatories in the world. There is but one California in all the world, and the world is beginning to recognize that fact.

The above statements were made by the late Governor Waterman, a few years since, and thousands can testify that he was right. There is but one California in the whole world, and so far as the western hemisphere is concerned there is no other State or country at all like it or comparable with it. That we may not be accused of speaking in an unduly boastful manner of California, at the outset we will concede that other States and other countries in the western world may possess certain points of superiority over California, yet the fact remains the same,—that California is at least unlike any other country under the sun.

In point of geographical extent California is a great State. The area and proportions as to other States and countries having been stated, we will further say that California is a "hill country," so that not all of her vast area can be classed as arable until such time as her population shall press upon her productive powers for their sustenance much harder than they are likely to for some generations to come; but in time there is little doubt that even her steep mountain sides will be called upon to contribute their share to the sustenance of the State's great family, and will respond more generously than people now deem possible. Were one to ascend

Mount Hamilton, and set the great Lick telescope to a terrestrial rather than to a celestial gaze, and with it survey the State from Shasta to San Diego, he would perceive that of a truth California is a hilly country. The State is deeply cleft longitudinally by its great interior valley, the valley of the Sacramento sweeping grandly northward to Shasta's feet, and that of the San Joaquin southward to Tehachapi. All else seen by the observer would be mountains, though many broad and fertile valleys lie hidden between them—mountains arranged in mighty chains, in scattered groups, detached spurs, and lone sentinels; mountains piled peak upon peak, until their snowy summits pierce heaven's dome; and mountains decapitated and leveled off into arable plateaus; rock-ribbed mountains ragged and desolate as icebergs, and mountains whose outlines are curved as gracefully as the rainbows and whose sides are clad in a vesture reflecting all the rainbow's colors.

In beauty and grandeur of natural scenery California is not excelled by any country in the world. Her waterfalls are highest; her mountain valleys are cut deepest; her lakes, though small, are gems of purest ray placed in most gorgeous settings; her precipices are most abrupt and present largest surfaces to the view.

Nor are her climatic conditions less varied than her scenery. She has within her borders all the climates of the five zones, and often within plain view of each other. Her thermal belts are frostless, her valleys temperate, her deserts torrid and her mountain summits are wrapped in perpetual snow. She has large areas as rainless as Egypt, and other sections where the rain is measured by the foot rather than by the inch. In portions of the State snow is never seen nearer than the distant mountain-tops, while in other parts only the tops of the trees are visible above the downy covering.

But it is not in her great geographical extent, nor yet in her varied and most picturesque scenery, that California takes most pride. She is proudest of her great diversity of climatic conditions and the corresponding diversity of production which her climate permits. What Italy and Switzerland are to Europe, and more, California will be to the Western world. Her mission is that of a ministering angel to all her sister States; she will heal their sick, supply their tables with all the choicest delicacies of all climes and seasons; she will become the pleasure grounds of the nation and the sanitarium of the world. Busy men, their tasks completed, will fly to California to spend in stormless peace their declining years. Students will seek her salubrious climate to study, artists to gather inspirations, and poets to sing their sweetest songs.

The world demands of each community that of those commodities which are most needful, each shall produce what it can produce best, and commerce is legitimate only when it effects an interchange of such commodities as may be produced with advantage for such as may not. Other States can produce pork, beef, mutton, wool, as well, perhaps, as California; but where within the Union, if not from California, are her sister States to get their supplies of peaches, prunes, pears, grapes, raisins, almonds, oranges, lemons, limes, figs, pomegranates and olives? North America furnishes no rival to California in the production of all these delicacies. She has an easy, natural, legitimate monopoly of them all. Thus it is that the world shall demand these things of her, and her supply will be ever equal to the demand. She must first have her large grant ranches divided and subdivided into small tracts, owned by enterprising, industrious workers, who will drive out from their midst the drones who toil not but consume the substance of the industrious. She must have her many valleys, hillsides and mesas settled upon, planted and cultivated; and when all this is done and well done, California will have become the Empire State of the nation. This state of affairs will not be long in coming, for "there is but one California in all the world, and the world is beginning to recognize that fact."

What is the secret of the undeniable, almost

indescribable, fascination which is exercised by California upon every one who comes within the reach of her influence? The permanent resident and the transient visitor alike are subject to that mysterious enchantment. Why is it that scarcely an individual who remains here for twelve months can be persuaded to shake off the glamour which insensibly steals over him, and return to his old home? Why is it that, no matter how strong may be the affection once felt for the home of childhood, all that sentiment intensified tenfold is transferred to this far Western land, and that the feeling of loyalty to their adopted home outweighs all national or sectional feeling in the hearts of the people of this State and makes them above all else Californians?

Here is gathered a more cosmopolitan population than can be found in any other part of the world. Every State in the Union is here represented. Every province in British America; every one of the Central and South American countries; every country in Europe and Asia, Africa, Australia and the uttermost isles of the sea, is represented,—American and Englishman, German and Frenchman, Greek and Russian, Spaniard and Portuguese, Italian and Austrian, Hungarian and Pole, Dane and Swede, Armenian and Slavonian, Alaskan and Mexican, Canadian and Brazilian, Chilean and Sonoranian, Hawaiian and Samoan, Chinese and Japanese, Malay and Indian, Persian and Arabian,—white, black, red and yellow, and all the intermingling shades,—all live here side by side, and all are imbued with the same common sentiment which makes them Californians, no matter from what source they have originally sprung. That such a conglomerate mass from all nations of the earth should live contentedly here in the closest juxtaposition speaks marvelously well, both for the laws and institutions of the country as well as for the attractions of this particular portion of the universe. With the single exception of the Chinese, few of these people, after having passed a year here, can be persuaded to return to their old homes. They may have come in the first place with the intention of remaining but a short time, but as the years roll round the sentiment of affection grows stronger and stronger, until finally nothing but the scythe of the Reaper proves sufficient to sever the ties that have become so powerful. Occasionally, it is true, the memories of old home become so strong that one returns thither, filled with the determination to remain, but a short stay is usually sufficient, and almost before his absence has been noted he is back again. "California is good enough for me," is the universal conclusion of every one who has lived here for any length of time, and who by any means is persuaded to pay a visit to his previous home, no matter in what part of the world it may be.

While in other portions of the United States there is a constant change in progress, a continual going and coming, a departure of discouraged people for other localities, and an arrival of those who hope to be satisfied, nothing of the sort is seen here, so far at least as regards the departure of the old settlers. Since the subsidence of the gold-mining excitement, in the days when men came to the State simply to "make their pile" and get home as quickly as possible, there has been practically no emigration of people who have once settled here. Let the reader, if he be an old Californian, cast about in his circle of acquaintances and note how few if any have ever gone back East and remained there. It is no doubt true that such instances do occasionally occur, but in the majority of cases a single winter's experience has been sufficient to drive them back again to the Pacific coast. As a rule, people who remain in California for a year remain for a lifetime. They are never so well satisfied anywhere else. Having once fallen under the influence of the climate, the scenery, the manners and customs of California, they feel lost anywhere else, and are unable to accommodate themselves to other circumstances.

For the person who has never had the good fortune to visit the Pacific coast, California has,

too, a charm of a forceful though perhaps indefinable character. Such was the case with the writer previous to coming to California. From the time the first Americans crossed the plains or sailed around the Horn and returned with their marvelous tales of the sunny land, there has been a glamour cast over the very name of California which has caused hundreds of thousands to look this way with longing eyes and to regard a trip hither as the consummation of one of their warmest desires. The stories of the early explorers, the journals of Fremont and his contemporaries, the experience of the gold hunters, told in book, magazine and newspaper, in prose and poetry; the quaint records of the missions; the marvelous discoveries of scenery, the grandest the world knows; the genial climate, without a parallel elsewhere; the wonderful development of resources, shown in the fact that California is rapidly becoming the orchard and the vineyard of the world,—all these and numerous other reasons have given to the State an attractiveness that is felt the world over, and is well nigh irresistible to any one who has been so fortunate as to have been placed within its influence.

While acknowledging the strength of the fascination which California exerts upon all within her reach, few seem to consider of what that influence is composed. Each individual has his own idea on the subject, and the feature that appeals most strongly to the individual imagination becomes in his opinion the principal claim to distinction. Each writer follows his own particular bent, and too frequently in so doing is led away by enthusiasm and by those features which appeal most strongly to him, and so does not do justice to other particulars which to the impartial judge are fully as deserving of notice. Another difficulty is that a great portion of the information furnished for Eastern and foreign readers is the work of visitors who pass at the most but a few months in the State, hastily skim over the surface, visiting a few of the principal cities and towns on the main line of railroad, and then set down their necessarily superficial observations as indisputable facts. If there is any part of the world more than another which needs persistent study and investigation in order to acquire perfect knowledge concerning all its salient features, that part is certainly California.

It is a region of contradictions. Two perfectly impartial travelers may traverse the State and faithfully report their experience and impressions, yet one would never for a moment suspect that they were both writing of the same country, so entirely different in every detail would be their statements. Thus, one might write of California as a region of snow and ice. He might with perfect truth tell of railroads inclosed for miles with massive structures which resemble tunnels dug through the snow. He might with equal propriety and truthfulness tell of two-story buildings so completely hidden by snow that their very existence would not be apparent to the stranger. He could tell of snow slides which have wiped towns out of existence, and by the side of which the avalanche of the Alps sinks into insignificance. He could with truth complain of railroad travel suspended for weeks despite all the efforts of thousands of men, aided by the best and most powerful steam machinery known to modern ingenuity. He could, in fact, draw such a picture of Arctic California as would make even an Esquiman shudder. On the other hand, another traveler, writing upon the self-same day, could with equal truth tell of a journey in which the utmost discomfort was suffered from heat and thirst. He could tell of traveling vast stretches where the quivering heat actually sears the eyeballs, where the water supply becomes lower and lower, until exhausted; where one would give his right arm for but a single draught of the precious fluid, and where, failing it, more than one poor wretch has either lain down to die or has had the nerve to place the muzzle of a pistol to his tortured brain and pull the trigger that released him from the burning torture. And still another traveler might on the same day, write truthfully and give the reader a pen-picture of the most sublime region and clime ever invaded by man.

He could tell of hill and plain carpeted with the most lovely flowers that the eye ever rested upon; billows of gold and blue, pink and white, stretching in every direction. Also of orange groves, their dark green foliage intermingled with the golden fruit—golden in a double sense; the atmosphere heavy with the odor of blossoms, the drone of bees humming in his ears. He might, indeed, with truth claim to have found Tennysons's "Land of the Afternoon" realized in every detail.

Contradictory as all this may sound, nevertheless it might all be written with equal truth at one and the same time. Indeed, these seeming impossibilities and contradictions might be carried much further, until the reader were entangled in a mass of apparent paradoxes absolutely appalling. It is from this fact of so many having written about California from a single standpoint, and because there is such a vast amount of new information afloat upon the subject, that we propose to consider the various attractions of the State and to treat each as fairly, dispassionately and fully as the space in this volume will permit. This brief description is not from the hands of a casual traveler, with an acquaintance of a few months at the most, but rather from one who has for many years studied every feature of this wonderful State; and who is thoroughly familiar with it from the Mexican to the Oregon line, and from the ocean sands to the eastern slope of the Sierra; who has no feeling of prejudice for one section more than another, but whose love for California as a whole is as warm as such a sentiment can possibly be. Whether the task shall have been faithfully performed, the reader must judge. One thing may be accepted as certain, namely, that no statements are made, no matter how startling or apparently contradictory, that are not susceptible of the most ample demonstration. Many things will possibly appear to the uninitiated like reversals of what are supposed to be the immutable laws of nature. Yet the accuracy of these statements will be conceded by all the old Californians and those acquainted with the facts. The sole purpose here is to give the truth, and nothing but the truth, devoid of exaggeration in every detail. No friend of California need fear the facts or desire to suppress any of them. California is so far superior to any other part of the world that the worst of her drawbacks become almost advantages, and indeed in many instances they are truthfully so, as we will endeavor to show.

The attractions of California are of a varied character. Whether one touches the history, the climate, the scenery, or the development by artificial means, he finds so much to admire and wonder at that it requires a long period of investigation and familiarity before an adequate conception can be formed of their real immensity. The historical features of the State have been so fully dealt with by many able writers that little is left to be said. Yet we will draw from the many, at the same time realizing that there are certain phases of this feature of attractions that are of the highest interest, because too frequently neglected. What may be called the prehistoric history of this State affords rare opportunities for study,—opportunities that are all too much neglected, and are indeed rapidly passing away. The rock inscriptions of the coast, the Sierra and the desert should be transcribed, and so far as possible translated. That they were made with a definite purpose and have a distinctive meaning, no one who has seen them can doubt. George W. Stewart, a promising young writer, editor of the *Delta*, at Visalia, Tulare County, is deeply interested in preserving the above historic matter, and is now engaged in gathering such inscriptions as his time will permit. The cliff dwellings and mounds of the desert and of the grand cañon of the Colorado are certainly worthy of investigation, while in the folk-lore and traditions of the remnants of the Indian tribes which once densely populated the coast there is a mine for investigation of unsurpassed interest of which, if much longer delayed, all traces will be obliterated, for soon the last of the aborigines will have passed away. The origin of those

tribes themselves opens another broad field. Types can be selected from the Indian tribes and from the Chinese residents of this coast which, placed side by side, are so similar in every respect as to be startling. Notably is this so with the Indians of Southern California. Individuals can be found in those tribes, who, except for peculiarities of dress and mode of wearing their hair, resemble in every feature the Chinese, while on the other hand Chinese are frequently seen who compare in every detail of feature with the Indians. Yet with all this racial resemblance, no more cordial and reciprocal hatred can be conceived than that which exists between the two peoples.

But it is not the purpose of this work to go into the historical attractions of California, numerous and interesting though they be. The climate, scenery and notable physical characteristics of the State, are all we can take under consideration here, and only the most salient features thereof attempted. Many of the leading features are widely known, and, therefore, we will give more detail to some not so well understood. The unbeaten paths will be necessarily followed to some extent, and an effort made to show that there are many attractive features which are as yet unknown, or familiar to but few at most.

THE ARGONAUTS.

During the period of gold excitement, men came hither from every portion of the known world; but come from wheresoever they might, they had to learn life over again. The experience of other climes availed them little, for here they found new conditions of soil, of climate, and of production, totally at variance with all that they had ever before met with or heard of. Consequently it is not to be wondered at, that the Argonauts were slow in developing and bringing into prominence other than the mining resources of the State.

And even now, after forty years have come and gone, it may be frankly admitted that what has been accomplished in other fields of enterprise scarcely more than suffices to reveal to the more far-seeing the limitless possibilities of the future. The Argonautic era has passed. The forty years' sojourn in the wilderness has practically ended. Californians have found, and are now rejoicing in, the promised land, and have entered into their inheritance; and right busy are they now, planting their vines and fig trees, and making for themselves such homes as are possible in no other land.

But it should not be thought that all the years spent in the wilderness of California's early history were joyless or profitless. Once setting foot on the soil of California, the Argonauts encountered no such hardships as did the Pilgrim fathers, the Jamestown colonists, the pioneers of the interior "West," or those later but equally resolute and patriotic heroes who shouldered their rifles and went into the territory of Kansas to prevent slavery from obtaining a foothold there. True, the journey across the plains was wearisome, and not without its dangers, and the voyage around Cape Horn or by way of the Isthmus was not looked upon as a pleasure trip; but once upon the western slope of the Sierras, the pioneers' hardships were ended. They found themselves in what seemed a perpetual summer land. No rigors of climate were to be contended with, no forests were to be cleared away before planting, no incorrigible prairie sod was to be pounded into subordination; and no insidious miasmas stole upon him from swamps or morasses to strike him down unawares. Even the primitive savage dwelt with him in comparative harmony, and forebore to lift his scalp except upon extraordinary occasions, while the pioneers of other States were forever at war with the red men.

Moreover, the pioneers of other States gave up all they held dearest and went into the wilderness in search of liberty, of homes for those dependent upon them, or waged war against savage elements, and more savage men, for the sake of some principle for which, if need be, they were willing to lay down their lives. The Argonauts were in search of gold, and for gold

only. Their highest ambition was to make their "pile," go back to the "States," and live like lords, the envy perhaps of less enterprising neighbors.

We are not disposed to speak disparagingly of the "Forty-niners." On the contrary we will say that it may go down to coming generations that no more hardy, resolute, or capable set of men than they figure in the history of any country; there was no obstacle too great for them to surmount. They revolutionized the mining industry of the world, created a new department of jurisprudence, made rivers to flow backward, leveled down mountains, and burrowed so far into the interior of the earth that the hiss and roar of the infernal regions resounded through their tunnels. Granting that all this was done for the love of gold, do not the human race the world over seek it just as madly in divers ways? and what they sought they found, and the pity is that all who found did not keep what they found, for many who, to use a mining phrase, "struck it rich," ventured again, lost, and lived and died poor.

But it was characteristic of the Forty-niner never to give up, never complain, never abandon hope, always looking hopefully to the morrow, confident that a fortune was in store for him; never complaining of ill luck, nor abandoning his quest until death took him off the track. The world is, and especially are the people of California, much better and richer for the Argonauts having lived. Columbus, while seeking a western passage to the East Indies, blundered upon a continent, for which the world will never cease to sing him praises, and yet Columbus failed to find that which he sought. So that the California Argonauts, though more fortunate than Columbus, inasmuch as they did find gold, trebling the world's product of that precious commodity, also "builded better than they knew." They not only made their country rich enough to destroy human slavery, and to form a yet "more perfect union," but they gave to the greatest nation on the globe what will yet become the greatest, most populous, richest and happiest commonwealth in that nation. And should the mere fact that such was not their aim detract from their fame more than from that of Columbus or other fortunate blunderers into worldly fame?

THE GREAT SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME "SAN JOAQUIN."

AS the San Joaquin River is the only stream conveying the waters of this great valley to the ocean it will be of interest to learn something in regard to its discovery as well as the origin of its name. From the report of General M. G. Vallejo to the State Senate in 1852, on the "Origin of the names of counties in this State," we find the following: "San Joaquin:—The meaning of this name has a very ancient origin, in reference to the parentage of Mary, the mother of Christ." According to divine revelations, Joachim signifies "preparation of the Lord," and hence the belief that Joaquin, who in the course of time was admitted into the pale of sanctity, was the father of Mary. In 1813, commanding an exploring expedition to the valley of the rushes (Valle de los Tules), Lieutenant Gabriel Moraga gave the appellation of San Joaquin to a rivulet that has its source in the Sierra Nevada, and empties into lake Buena Vista; and the river San Joaquin is said to have derived its name from this rivulet. Father Crespi, a priest in charge of an exploring expedition sent out by the mission on the 30th of March, 1773, discovered the mouth of the San Joaquin, at a point about where Antioch now is, and was probably the first representative white person who ever saw the river and the great valley which it drains.

Captain Juan Bautisto Anza was sent to examine the port of San Francisco and ascertain whether it could be really entered by a channel or mouth which had been seen from the land. This great problem was satisfactorily solved by the San Carlos, a ship of perhaps 200 tons, in the month of June, 1775. When she entered, they reported that they had found a land-locked sea, with two arms, one making into the interior about fifteen leagues to the southeast, the other three, four, or perhaps five leagues to the north, where there was a large bay about ten leagues across and of a round figure, into which emptied the great river of our Father San Francisco (this is the Sacramento), which was fed by five other rivers, all of them copious streams flowing through a plain so wide that it was bounded only by the horizon, and meeting to form the said great river; and all this immensity of water discharging itself into the Pacific ocean, which is there called the Gulf of the Farallones. This very striking description was accurate enough for the purpose of that day; and as soon as Anza and his people had arrived, and Anza in person had gone up and selected the site, a party was sent out by land and another by sea to establish the presidio and mission of San Francisco. The date of the foundation of the presidio was the 17th of September, and that of the mission the 9th of October, 1776.

After the presidio and before the mission was established, an exploration of the interior was

planned, and as usual by both land and sea. Point San Pablo was given as the rendezvous; but the captain of the presidio, who undertook in person to lead the land party, failed to appear there, having, with the design to shorten the distance, entered a cañada near the head of the bay, which took him over to the San Joaquin river. So he discovered that stream.

Whether or not the "Captain of the Presidio" above referred to, was Captain Anza, we are not sure; but from the best sources of information we are of the opinion that he was, and that to him belongs the honor of discovering and naming the San Joaquin river. It is at any rate certain that the San Joaquin was discovered and named between the 17th of September and the 9th of October, 1776, or a little more than two months after the declaration of the independence of the United States.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

We will first consider the San Joaquin valley as extending from the Cosumnes river 260 miles south to the Tehachapi mountains, and with an average width as previously stated, this constitutes about three-fifths of the area of the whole basin. This southern half of the great plain is subdivided into the San Joaquin and Tulare valleys, although the latter is practically a continuation of the former. It is proper here to define our understanding as to what constitutes a valley, and thus establish as well as define our position as to the great interior basin being one valley. It will certainly be conceded that a valley is a comparatively level body of land surrounded, or bounded, by higher lands, hills or mountain ranges. Assuming that this is admitted, we will state further that there is no perceptible elevation marking the line between the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys; neither is there an elevation to mark the divide so as to establish the Tulare valley claim. The subdivisions admitted are marked and defined by the Sacramento river in the north-central portion of the valley; and the same will apply to the San Joaquin river where the Southern Pacific Railroad crosses that stream near the Fresno and Tulare county line; and the Kern valley claim may likewise be defined by the Kern River, which crosses the plains near Bakersfield en route to Kern lake.

Having briefly defined our position we will resume our valley rambles, and proceed by saying that this great valley is situated between two parallel mountain chains extending in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, through a great part of the State—the Sierra Nevada, on the east, attaining their highest point in Tulare County, in the lofty peak of Mount Whitney, rising to an altitude of 15,056 feet above sea level, from which the summit line slopes gradually both to the north and south, and the Coast Range, on the west side, having an average height of less than 2,000 feet.

The valley consists of two plains of unequal width extending from the foothills of the mountains, and meeting in a trough, not midway, but considerably west of the center line of the great depression. This trough, extending from one end of the valley to the other, has a general inclination in a northwesterly direction toward the outlet for all drainage waters of this great basin, Suisun bay. Its slope is not uniform, but flattens out at intervals where lakes and marshes exist, as the streams flowing in on either side have banked up the silt and detritus washed from the mountains at special points for ages past. In this manner Kern river, sweeping down enormous volumes of decomposed granite, has spread out a broad barrier across the valley, including a basin above it for the reception of the waters forming Kern and Buena Vista lakes, at the southern extremity of the trough; and King's river, carrying its load of sand and silt to the lowest part of the valley, has raised a dam across the depression, and completed the shallow basin where now exists Tulare lake, one of the largest sheets of fresh water in California. The general conformation of the valley favors the opinion that this trough once held the bed of a continuous stream from Kern river, extending the entire length of the valley

and receiving the tributaries flowing in on either side. As it now is, the depression serves as the drainage way for all the valley, however impeded may be its course.

From Kern and Buena Vista lakes, which occupy the same level in the lowest depression of the southern end, and are at an elevation of about 293 feet above low tide, it slopes at the rate of about two feet per mile for forty-two miles to Tulare lake, whose elevation is 198 to 210 feet, according to the stage of its waters. Thence to the mouth of Fresno slough at the great bend of the San Joaquin, fifty-five miles from the lake, the slope is eighty-six hundredths of a foot per mile. The total fall from this point to the mouth of the San Joaquin river, a distance of 120 miles, is 165 feet.

GEOLOGY OF THE VALLEY.

The geology of this great valley is a wonderful study. The student will here find ample field for investigation, and volumes could be written thereon and yet not begin to exhaust the subject.

As yet writers are left in a measure to their various ideas and speculations as to the time when this great valley was made, and as to the exact causes which culminated in preparing this fertile region for man's habitation. The general topography and geological features of this valley leave no doubt upon the mind of the average man that it has been in some remote period an inland sea, whose waters have for ages received the wash and wear of the surrounding mountains until at the lowest depression deposits of diluvium thousands of feet deep have been made, which have been builded upon by vegetable matter and soils formed by the recedence of the waters. The foothills bear traces of having been worn by some mighty stream, and are covered by the decomposed granite, gravel, lava and humus of ages. From their base the land gently descends and does not lose the volcanic appearance of the soil until it reaches the general level of the plains. The richness of the soil of this great valley is undoubtedly due to the glacial period. The soil is seemingly made from the granite rocks and lava, ground into a paste by the glaciers in the mountains and passed down into the great inland sea by other glaciers, and great bodies of water seeking a common level.

John Muir says of the Sierras: They are everywhere marked and adorned with characteristic sculptures of the ancient glaciers that swept over this entire region like one vast ice-wind, and the polished surfaces produced by the ponderous flood are still so perfectly preserved that in many places the sunlight reflected from them is about as trying to the eyes as sheets of snow. While nature's great glacial mills have ground slowly, they have here ground exceedingly fine, and have been kept grinding long enough to prepare soil for any alpine crop. Most of the soil has been borne to the low lands, where man can plant and till it, leaving the high regions generally bare and uninviting.

Less than 3,000 feet below the summit of Mount Ritter, we find tributaries of the San Joaquin and Owen's rivers bursting forth from the eternal ice and snow of the glaciers that line its flanks; while a little to the north are found the highest affluents of the Tuolumne and Merced. Here we find the fountains of four of California's principal rivers within a radius of a few miles.

When nature was preparing the great American continent for man's habitation—first by the ordeal of fire, as shown by volcanic action which heaved to the surface all minerals for man's convenience and use,—then came a time demanding a radical change to grind down the mighty mountains and prepare a soil upon which man could produce vegetation to sustain life. Then came the period of ice, when the mighty glaciers from New England to the shores of the great Pacific ocean were put to grinding and planing away the stupendous mountain ranges stretching away across the continent, when the high lands about the sources of the great Mississippi river were being planed down and the debris carried down to form the great

valley along that stream to the Gulf of Mexico. Then too the ice was planing down the old lava slopes of the Sierras, and to their action is due the uncovering of the gold fields, as also the gold they ground out of the quartz, and the alluvium that made the inexhaustible soil of this greatest of valleys.

No prehistoric remains have been reported as found within this valley; but stone mortars, pestles, and arrowheads have been found, it is reported, in Pliocene gravel, at Murphy's Camp, Shaw's Flat, Columbia, Springfield, Tuolumne, Table Mountain, Sonora and Knight's Landing. Hills and mountains contain bones of the mastodon, elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, horse, camel, whale and a quadruped resembling a tapir. Oyster shells fifteen inches long have been found at Coral Hollow, and Oyster Peak near Mount Diablo is named for its fossils. It is claimed that part of the skull of a man was found in sinking a shaft in one of the mining districts at a depth of 130 feet, under four successive strata of lava, which if true would indicate that man was on this coast prior to the great eruptions of this portion of the earth.

Professor Amos Bowman, of the State Geological Survey, thus defines certain eras in the geological history of California:—

First, the Pliocene, or ancient eroding period, during which these deep "dead"-river channels were cut into the "bed rock."

Second, these Pliocene channels filling up with gravel, or the choking, or damming period.

Third, the active volcanic period of the Sierras, where the gravels were capped with lava and volcanic ashes.

Fourth, the cold or glacial period, when the slopes were covered with living, moving glaciers.

Fifth, the modern erosive or more recent period, during which the present river channels were formed crossing the old channels at various angles.

There seems to be no controverting the theory, or we may well say fact, that the great San Joaquin valley was at one period submerged with the waters of the Pacific ocean, which left upon their subsidence a soil of adobe that has since received a coat or deposit of sedimentary alluvium. The soil of the valley largely formed through glacial influences belongs to the secondary formative period. The mountains are of volcanic substances. Trap or basalt is the leading rock, although porphyry, syenite, slate, and especially carbonate, or magnesian limestone are found.

In attempting to define the several geological formations, we will assume that the mountains and valley are without breaks in their formation, and as it would appear if all the groups of formations were present at one place in their natural order. But this seldom occurs. These formations are very much broken and disturbed, presenting a great variety of structures. Supposing we were to examine a section of the earth in its original condition before any disturbing cause disarranged the several strata, and beginning at the San Joaquin and extending to the top of the Sierras, the rocks, strata, etc., there would be,—

First, soil and alluvium. The conclusion will be readily reached by an observing person, from the soil and vegetation of which this is the debris, that this formation is exceedingly rich for agricultural purposes. This deposit covers almost the entire surface of this great valley, varying somewhat as to depth, and in fertilizing strength, or rather special adaptation to certain products. The higher valleys and hills are not deficient, as a rule, in depth of soil, and in some of the smaller basins it reaches a depth of from ten to twenty feet, sufficient to support groves of immense trees. It is impossible to give the exact depth of soil in any one locality.

We give figures of a well bored some years since near the Chowchilla ranch, and within two miles of the river. Total depth, 297 feet. Two feet, surface soil and sandy loam. Through a space of ninety-eight feet was found fine sand streaked with thin layers of clay. The sand was similar to that of the plains, then one foot of solid hard-pan. Then, passing through ninety-five feet, the strata were found to be composed

of various qualities of sand, from that of quicksand to coarse gravel. Then through 101 feet was found to be a compact mass of hard blue clay, such as is found by the grinding away and decomposition of granite and other rocks. After passing through this flowing water was obtained.

Secondly, the conglomerate formation, comprising a deposit of shale, clay, boulders, sand, and fragments of all the lower strata, worn and loosely cemented with calcareous matter, which was evidently deposited when most of these mountains were under water. There is found in this formation evidence of floods and washings of the sea, fossils of wood, bones (mostly of marine animals), shells of mussels and other mollusks, turtles, such as are now found in creeks, with occasional impressions of sea weeds. This formation has no regular thickness. It is sometimes found in piles against the shale to a depth of from thirty to forty feet. In the foothills it extends over the Pacific coast, stratified by the action of water.

The third stratum, or bituminous shale,—"chalk rock"—varies from a white to a dark color, and from a very fine to a very coarse texture, as also from a soft and friable condition, crumbling between the fingers, to a flinty hardness, that withstands the hardest steel. In this stratum are found tree-like concretions of hard sandstone 50 to 100 feet long, and also bones of marine monsters, such as whales, seals, etc., and occasional beds of lignite, an impure or immature coal, three or four feet thick. Some of this coal, however, is of a fair quality. In the white and gray chalk beds are found microscopic remains of diatoms, sponges, and other organic structures. In fact, this formation seems to be composed of the remains of these microscopic beings. Therefore, this formation must have taken place under the water, when the present Coast Range was near the level of the sea, and when perhaps the Sierra was the eastern barrier to the Pacific ocean.

The fourth, or sandstone, formation, differs but little from the shale, except the quantity of sand contained therein, not very firmly cemented, and mixes more or less with the shale in alternate layers. The fossils in each are similar. Beneath the sandstone are found the upturned edges of the clay slates. These are interstratified with a limestone, copper ore and quicksilver. As the old red sandstone, and the "true carboniferous" rocks so called, are not found in California, it was long supposed that no valuable coal would be found in the State. Recent discoveries of that valuable commodity in large bodies in the Coast Range have set aside such theory. These coals contain far more solid combustible matter, and less incombustible material, than most tertiary coals. It is really more properly "lignite," and belonging to a later period than that of the real coal formation, lying in different strata. The rocks are of the upper secondary age, sandstone and shale, and were formed by alternating depositions in salt and fresh water.

The fifth, or limestone, formation, is more or less metamorphic, and the rock is crystalline. This lime rock is of very good quality, and when properly selected is an excellent building material and easily worked, and is found in large quantities. In places there are unexplored caves of considerable extent. No important fossils have been reported as found in this formation. It is not found in distinct horizontal strata but generally in masses, as having been thrown into heaps when in a semi-plastic state by the upheaval of underlying formations.

The sixth, or metamorphic, rock, was undoubtedly originally stratified, but now broken and thrown into endless confusion. There are alternations of slate, granite, limestone, quartz, gneiss, etc. It is the most prevalent rock of these mountains occupying a large portion of their area, and contains copper, gold, quicksilver, iron, and has recently been shown to contain petroleum of vast variety and excellent quality.

The real economic value of this formation in these mountains is as yet but partially known, and therefore little appreciated. Undoubtedly a river ran nearly in the course of the present

Stanislaus, in the Pliocene age, and was destroyed by a lava flow, which rose to the level of the banks, leaving no bed for the water, and continued to build up until it assumed a mountain appearance, with serpentine, steep sides, and a bare and level top. Sinking down through the middle of Table mountain, the miners passed through 150 feet of basalt, 100 of volcanic sand, fifty of clay and sand, thirty of gravel (the lowest ten feet being rich in gold), and then struck the slate or bed rock.

The seventh or granite formation, makes up the bulk of the Sierra Nevada mountains. This granite has undoubtedly at some period been stratified, although nearly all evidence of such a fact has been lost. Where exposed it crumbles readily. The lowest rock is granite, but differing greatly in its composition in different localities. Overlying this are found shales and sandstones of the crustaceous period,—a very recent geological age; hence the conclusion that these granites are but the metamorphosed sedimentary rocks of past ages.

During the deposition of the cretaceous rocks, this country and the great San Joaquin valley formed a part of the bottom of the Pacific ocean. Time swept on, however, and the hour which closed a period of the world's history came, and with it the upheaval of the mighty Sierras.

Then undoubtedly followed a long period of comparative rest, and perhaps the period when mine deposits or upheavals were made. Large rivers were formed, deep channels and gorges cut through the uplifted rocks, which were so heated by volcanic fires as to crumble when coming in contact with water, and the heat also metamorphosed the disintegrated parts, sands, mud, etc., and they became hard rocks. In places, interstices veins, etc., were filled with the melted rocks from below, through others circulated hot water, charged with the various valuable minerals, gold, silver, copper, etc. These were slowly deposited where now found in large quartz ledges, as also later in gravels where glacial mills had ground them down and washed them down the streams along the foothills and into the valleys.

The climate of this great valley has been spoken of in the general history of the State, but will be given special local attention in the history of counties elsewhere in this work, as also will the various products. We wish now to call the reader's attention to the condition and æsthetic appearance of this great valley.

THE PRIMITIVE LANDSCAPE.

There began to settle in this valley in 1848–'49 that intrepid band of pioneers who had scaled the Sierras or sailed "around the Horn." At length they gained the promised land. When they entered this great valley they found it an interminable grain-field, miles upon miles and acre after acre; wild oats grew in wondrous profusion, and in many places to a prodigious height,—one great, glorious green of wild, waving grain, high over the head of the wayfarer on foot, and shoulder high to the equestrian. Wild flowers of every prismatic shade charmed the eye, while they vied with each other in the gorgeousness of their colors, and blended into dazzling splendor. One breath of wind and the wide emerald expanse rippled itself into space, while with a heavier breeze came a swell whose rolling waves beat against the mountain-sides, and being hurled back were lost in the far-away horizon, and shadow pursued shadow in a long, merry chase. The air was filled with the hum of bees, the chirp of birds, and an overpowering fragrance from the various flowering plants weighted the air. The hillsides, overrun as they were with a dense mass of chapparal, were hard to penetrate, while in some portions the deep, dark gloom of the forest trees lent relief to the eye The almost boundless range was intersected throughout with divergent trails, whereby the traveler moved from point to point, progress being, as it were, in darkness on account of the height of the oats on either side, and rendered dangerous in the valleys by the bands of untamed cattle,

sprung from the stock introduced by the mission fathers. These found food and shelter on the plains during the night; at dawn they repaired to the higher grounds to chew the cud and bask in the sunshine. At short intervals coyotes sprang almost from beneath the traveler's feet. The flight of numerous quail and other birds, the nimble run and leap of the jack rabbit, and the stampede of the elk and antelope, which abounded in thousands, added to the charm.

THE VALLEY IN MAY.

The month of May has robed the great valley of the San Joaquin in a garb of beauty. The oak forests, which burst into leaf early in the spring, present to the eye when viewed from an eminence a vast billowy sea of green. The wide plain seems an unbroken expanse of waving grain, just beginning to ripen for the harvest, field succeeding field, and mile succeeding mile as far as the vision can extend. Lawns are fresh and beautiful, and flower-gardens contain a wealth of bloom; climbing vines wind about arbor and lattice, making masses of leaf sprinkled with blossoms of every hue. Flowers from the north grow in the shade of the palm from the south. Numberless plants from nurseries nestle with the spine-covered but brilliantly flowered cactus from the desert. The most beautiful ornamental exotics from every clime and every corner of the world are naturalized here, and grow and thrive by the side of the flowering favorites native to the soil, which have been transplanted from forest and field.

Such is this great valley in the last days of a California spring,—the period of transition between the showery April weather and the warm, rainless summer. May finds it a land of beauty, and leaves it a paradise.

We will attempt to convey to the reader the scene meeting the eye of the traveler on his entrance into this great valley. The writer will ask the reader to be seated with him on the north-bound train over the Southern Pacific railroad. We will discuss different topics until we pass through the great Mojave desert, and note the grand scenery through the Tehachapi mountains, the wonderful engineering skill displayed in rounding the many points, crossing cañons, through tunnels, and the famous loop where the railroad doubles over, across and under itself in finding its way into the great valley below. The long grade descended, and before the traveler lies the great San Joaquin valley. An almost level plain extends away to the north 500 miles. Practically an unknown stretch of territory reaches all the way from Caliente to Redding, walled in by mountains on either side. The very immensity of the valley of the San Joaquin and Sacramento, for they are practically one, is a source of attraction, for truly it is without an equal in more respects than one.

If it be winter or spring when the tourist reaches this portion of the State, the earth will be dressed in the most gorgeous garments of green and gold, purple and red, white and blue, —all the colors of which nature is capable. Hundreds of thousands of acres will be a sea of waving grain, the passing breeze rippling over it as the wind does over the water. Other hundreds of thousands of acres will be covered with a natural growth of grass and flowers of unlimited variety, but in gorgeous masses of color, visible for miles. Here a whole slope will be a literal field of the "cloth of gold," there royal purple will be massed over acres and acres, and yonder purest white or azure blue salutes the vision in solid masses, unmixed with other shades. The soft, balmy breeze comes in at the car window, spicy and perfumed as no artificer can produce or imitate; the drowsy hum of bees is in the air, and a feeling of delicious languor and contentment steals over the senses.

Although the level plains extend as far as the eye can reach, yet so lovely is it in its springlike dress that not for a moment does it become wearisome.

Suppose, however, that it be midsummer when this journey is undertaken. Except where orchards or vineyards, alfalfa or cornfields, with

their dark green verdure, relieve the eye, the landscape is a dull monotone of brown, with slightly varying shades. In the great grain-fields huge machines move to and fro, apparently of their own volition, cutting gigantic swaths of golden grain, and leaving their pathway strewn with sacks bursting with choicest wheat. By the side of the track acres are covered with these sacks, literally corded up and awaiting shipment to tide-water. No fear of rain haunts the farmer here, and he calmly stacks up the threshed grain in the open field, with no shelter other than a handful of straw, and perhaps not even that. Later in the season the traveler will be delighted with the sight of thousands of tons of apricots, peaches, raisins, etc., spread out in the sun to dry, and he will doubtless learn with surprise that, cured with no other aid than the heat of the sun and the desiccating power of the atmosphere, that fruit will rival the choicest products of the most expensive and elaborate evaporators in use elsewhere.

Great irrigating canals, large as rivers, will attract notice all through the valley, their waters spreading out in every direction and making valuable lands that otherwise would be little else than a desert. Artesian wells, too, that rival the most noted ones in this or the old world, may be seen in this valley. Single wells that flow one, two, almost three millions of gallons daily are here, while those of smaller proportions are to be met on every hand. A single one of these wells will furnish water enough for a thousand acres, and sometimes even more, and their value reaches a sum that would appear fabulous.

Every few miles a halt is made at a town well built and prosperous and surrounded by comfortable homes and farms. Then the great colony region of Fresno County is traversed, and now the traveler will be told of thousands of men who enjoy incomes from little plats of from ten to thirty acres far larger than the farmer of the East can realize from ten times that area with thrice the amount of labor Here small farms are numbered by the thousand, and the uniform prosperity of their owners is apparent from the comfortable, even elegant homes, and the general air of happiness that exists.

From the time the San Joaquin valley is entered at the south until it is left at the north the observant traveler will find an abundance to interest and amuse, and not to have visited this great valley will have been to miss one of the most important portions of the State.

A MOST PROMISING COUNTRY.

The San Joaquin valley is the most wonderful agricultural region in the United States, capable of producing almost everything, and its area is large enough to maintain millions of people. The great interior basin of California, comprising the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys—two divisions of one uninterrupted plain—has an area of about 17,200 square miles. The extreme length of this great valley is nearly 500 miles, and the width averages about fifty miles. The writer in speaking of this great valley is constantly reminded by citizens of each subdivision of the valley, that he resides in the Sacramento valley; and another wishes it to be distinctly understood that he is proud of his domicile in the famous Tulare valley, whilst a third is proud of his home in the only Kern valley on earth! Thus it will be seen how the writer, not even a resident of the State, and attempting to treat of this great valley from an unprejudiced standpoint, will at the same time run in opposition to, and in conflict with, opinions of good men, who from a commendable local pride and home attachment wish their immediate section to be known as a distinct and independent valley. This claim we will admit, theoretically, and will so recognize and treat on each, in the local chapters in this work. At the same time we must treat of this great valley practically as a whole, and it certainly can not detract in the least from the other grand subdivisions to be mentioned as constituting a portion and an important portion of "The Great San Joaquin Valley."

We have asserted, and adduced evidence to prove, that California is the most wonderful State in the Union, and making rapid strides toward the position of the empire State; and furthermore, that California is an empire herself. This in no wise detracts from the glory of other States, neither does it from the United States; and though California, bearing this proud distinction, would not be other than one of the shining stars of the great American Union, she gladly shares her glory with her sister components of the greatest nation on earth, and so do the subdivisions of the great San Joaquin valley feel proud to occupy a position as a portion of the world-renowned valley.

Perhaps some writers, as well as readers, will demur to the claim that the San Joaquin, speaking of it as a whole, is the greatest valley in the world. The claim will be made that the great Mississippi valley, the Amazon valley, etc., are of greater area. This will be readily conceded; but the writer will not concede that greatness consists alone in area as applied to a country, and defies the world to show another valley of like area with the San Joaquin that is its equal in the general averages of all the elements of good quality,—soil, climate, health, adjacent mountain scenery and variety of productions, and a capacity to sustain so large a population. The writer has spent months in this great valley, has made its resources, and future possibilities a study, and has arrived at conclusions not only from observation and study, but from consulting travelers who have been over the civilized world; and when such have been asked the question, "Have you seen a valley equaling the San Joaquin in every respect?" the answer has been in every instance, "No; nothing that will compare with it."

THE CHIEF SOURCES OF WEALTH.

To the early Californian the chief sources of wealth were cattle and gold mines. Mining was the chief industry, and stock-raising received great attention. Over the richest soil of this great valley, roamed large herds of cattle, horses and sheep; but in the course of time, as population increased, the country, watered by the San Joaquin and King's rivers, was found to be most fertile and productive. The dwellers of these valleys engaged in tilling the soil, and the dwellers of the hilly parts of the Coast Range and Sierra Nevada, which are better adapted to grazing, became the owners of herds of cattle and sheep.

At the present day the sources of wealth are, in addition to the foregoing, everything in the line of agriculture and horticulture. Details are given in the respective county histories further on.

FLOODS AND DROUTHS.

The traveler, when inquiring as to the great floods in California, and also extreme drouths, both of which have had their disastrous effects upon this great valley, will receive answers *pro* and *con*, as he would in all other countries, and each enthusiast has his theory which he will insist upon as a fact. In order that the stranger may know the exact state of affairs for all time since the American occupation, and to refresh the memory of the old settlers, we present an exhibit of flood and drouth periods carefully prepared, which will give the reader all of the facts, and, as will be seen, not seeking to hide any; and this great valley has had its share of the two extremes.

Of the many peculiar climatic characteristics of California none are so puzzling as those which relate to the rainfall and its effects. They set all previously formed ideas at defiance, and the longer one seeks for some law that governs their idiosyncrasies—for law there must be—the more hopelessly does one become lost in a mass of contradictions. Take the question of floods, for instance. "Their cause," some glib-tongued forestry crank will quickly exclaim, "is easily explained. Remove the forests from the mountains and floods in the valleys must inevitably result. It is a law of nature which cannot be transgressed. Really, my dear sir, you insult me by asking a question

whose answer is so self-evident. Propound something more difficult, if you please."

But hold on. Doubtless this explanation of it is according to the text-book theory and is a plausible explanation, too. Unfortunately, however, it conflicts diametrically with the facts. The worst floods California has ever experienced occurred years before any considerable area of the forests had been destroyed. Since tens of thousands of acres about the headwaters of the streams have been denuded of their dense growth of trees the floods have decreased in frequency and violence; and it has been many years since, with a single exception, anything approaching the flood seasons of the first fifteen years' history of the State has been seen.

Look in another direction for information upon the subject. Ask some member of an anti-debris association, for instance, for his opinion on the flood question, and he will tell you it is hydraulic mining that has filled up the beds of the streams and caused them to overflow their banks. Yet, singularly enough, the records prove beyond cavil that the worst floods the State has experienced occurred years before hydraulic mining was generally practiced, and that during the palmiest days of that industry there were few disastrous overflows. The theory and the facts are as badly at va rience here as they are when forest denudation is saddled with the blame.

It is worth while taking a glance at the history of the floods that have visited this State. The Sacramento and the San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries, draining the vast interior valley, are of course the streams that are most subject to overflow. Prior to the American occupation there are records of floods that occurred in 1805, in 1825–'26, and in 1846–'47. Doubtless there were many other seasons of high water as well, but there being little or nothing to injure no records were kept of such occurrences.

The winter of 1849–'50, however, was one of excessive rainfall, the storms commencing on November 2d, and continuing almost without cessation for six weeks. As a result the valley was flooded and the city of Sacramento was covered with water to a depth of four feet. In January another great storm flooded the city, and in March and April another overflow was threatened, but was prevented by the energetic construction of dams.

This experience led to the construction of levees, upon which a large amount of money was expended, but they were ineffectual, and in 1852, 1853 and 1854 there were floods which did a tremendous amount of damage. After the last mentioned date the levees were greatly strengthened, and the city escaped further damage until the winter of 1861–'62, when they gave way before the pressure of a flood and loss aggregating over $3.000,000 resulted. Although threatened several times since, there has never been a flood down to the present time which was so disastrous as this.

In the Yuba river floods occurred in 1849–'50, in 1852–'53, in 1861–'62, in 1866 and in 1875. In the San Joaquin river there were similar seasons of flood. Since the great flood of 1861–'62, however, there have been no such periods of high water, and no such losses have been suffered from this cause. It is true, many streams overflowed their banks during the excessive rains of the winter of 1889–'90, but the damage was mostly confined to the overflow of farm lands, and consisted largely in the inability to put in grain crops for the season. So far as absolute destruction of property was concerned, similar to that caused by the floods in the first fifteen years of the State's history, there is no comparison.

In the lower part of the State there have been occasional losses from high water. One of the notable instances is afforded in the Santiago cañon, in Los Angeles County. When the Southern Pacific Railroad was built through that region in 1876, some of the old Spanish settlers pointed out certain marks high up the walls of the cañon which they declared had been made by floods many years previous. The railroad builders could hardly credit the state-

ment, and paid no heed to the warning, but located the line in the bed of the cañon, down which ordinarily only a slender stream trickles. Twice, however, within the last five years have there been floods here which have literally obliterated miles of railroad bed, ties, rails and bridges. But these floods have certainly not been caused either by the destruction of the forests (there being none to destroy), or the work of hydraulic miners (there being no such enterprises in that region).

The same experience has befallen one or two streams in San Diego and San Bernardino counties. Twice have many miles of the railroad through the Temecula cañon been destroyed by floods, while some damage has been occasioned by high water in the Santa Ana and other streams. Yet, as a matter of fact, the recollections of the oldest white settlers, and of the Indians as well, together with the indelible traces left in many places, show that far worse floods occurred prior to the general settlement of the State than have happened since. For forty years the forests of the San Bernardino mountains have been attacked in a constantly increasing proportion each year. Yet the streams that rise in those mountains show no diminution in their flow, are not, in fact, subject to as great floods as they were many years ago, and indeed furnish a greater area with supplies for irrigation than they did twenty years ago, or was deemed possible at that time.

Just as there was much more loss from floods in the early years of the State's settlement, so there was greater damage from droughts in that period, while there has been a steady decrease in the frequency of dry seasons. The first dry season after the American occupation was that of 1851. There being little agriculture at that time not much loss was caused except to the cattle men, who were dependent entirely upon the natural grasses, and in the absence of these were compelled either to allow their stock to die or else kill them for their hides and tallow. In 1856 occurred a drought which, while less severe than the one in 1851, caused a greater loss among agriculturists, there being a much larger area then under cultivation.

Following the flood season of 1861–'62, there came, however, a drought, in 1864, the most disastrous the State has ever seen. The grain crop was almost a total failure, while, owing to the absence of feed, cattle and sheep starved by the hundred thousand. In some sections scarcely any were left alive out of bands which had numbered many thousands under a single ownership, and many a man who had been considered wealthy saw his entire fortune melt away without the power to save even the smallest fraction.

Seven years of plenty followed, and then in 1870–'71 came another drought, which, however, was not so productive of ruin as the preceding one. The grain crop was scant and much stock was lost, but there was no such general destruction and entire loss.

For six years thereafter there was a season of general prosperity, and it was at this time that the southern portion of the State received its first great "boom." Immigrants came by the thousand from the East, and vacant lands were settled in every direction. But in 1876–'77 a drought came which was second in its disastrous results only to that of 1864. Cattle and sheep perished in droves. In sections that were wooded the oaks and other trees were felled by thousands to allow the starving animals to browse on the foliage and tender twigs. Bands of sheep numbering thousands each were abandoned by their owners to die of starvation! Men made a business of going among the abandoned animals and slaughtering them for the sake of their pelts. In some districts the very air was polluted by the thousands of dead animals scattered everywhere, while the sky was blackened with hordes of feathered scavengers hastening to their carrion feast. Bands of sheep were sold for a bit a head, which in ordinary seasons were worth two or three dollars, and tens of thousands of the starving animals were killed and their bodies cooked wholesale for the sake of the little fat which they contained. Millions of dollars were lost by the stock men, and the industry received

a set-back from which in more than one locality it never recovered.

This was the last bad drought, however, to which California was subjected. There have been seasons of scant rainfall since then, but no such general destruction of crops and animals. Every year, it is true, there is the same amount of talk about the possibility of dry seasons, short crops and all that. But this is merely the perpetuation of an old custom. As a matter of fact California farmers have little to fear on this score, and even the occurrence of a season of scant rainfall has little appreciable effect upon business circles.

The increase of irrigation has of course much to do with this state of affairs. The fruit crop is largely independent of the rainfall, while grain-growers have learned by experience methods which assure them a fair return with less rain than was thought possible twenty or thirty years ago. It is certain that this state of affairs will continue, too. Each year sees a larger area brought under irrigation, and sees the farmers more generally emancipated from their thraldom to the uncertain elements. With the indisputable facts that floods and droughts are of less frequent occurrence now than in the earlier history of the State, all branches of farming are put upon a basis of greater certainty, and the tiller of the soil can now plow and sow with the almost positive certainty that he will also reap an ample reward. It is not too much to boast that in no other part of the world has the agriculturist so great an assurance of reasonable success as in California.

Opening out, as we did, on the physical features of the San Joaquin valley, it seemed that we could not appropriately interrupt the thread of the recital by the introduction of other matter. Under the head of social history we have space for only one or two topics, as follows:

INDIANS OF THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

This formidable race is almost a people of the past. Few are now to be seen in the valley, and ere long none will be left to tell the story how their ancestry (who were numbered by perhaps hundreds of thousands) were at one time monarchs of this wonderful country.

Kit Carson said that in 1829 the valleys of California were full of Indians. He speaks of many flourishing tribes then existing. When he again visited the State in 1839, they had measurably disappeared, and people then residing where he saw them on his first trip declared they knew nothing of them. No estimate of their numbers had been made until 1833, and it was then known that they had greatly decreased. It is no difficult matter, however, to account for their rapid disappearance when we take into account how the several tribes were constantly at war with each other; and in the fall of 1833 the cholera or some other fearful scourge broke out among them and raged with such fearful fatality that they were unable either to bury or burn their dead, and the air was filled with the stench of their decaying bodies. The Indians used a sweat-house for all the ills of their race, and much depended on the kill or cure, according to the disease of the subject.

The valley Indians subsisted principally on grass-seeds, acorns and fish, the squaws doing all the heavy labor; and sometimes they killed a deer or antelope, but meat of land animals was rarely on their bill of fare. The women were supposed to provide all the food for the family. They made water-tight baskets from willow twigs, in which they collected and prepared their food, carried water, etc.; they reduced the acorns to a fine meal in mortars made of stone, after which they soaked it in water to rid it of the bitter taste, and then they made it into a kind of soup in a willow basket. Soups were also made from grass-seed. The men caught salmon in the spring season, which were dried in sufficient quantities by the women to last during the year.

The men would at times sally out and secure a deer or antelope. When hunting the deer they went under the skin and horns of that animal as a disguise, and thus slipped upon their prey. While they generally used their acorn

meal in a soup form, they also baked a kind of bread from it. Grasshoppers formed one of their favorite dishes, as also many other insects and reptiles not poisonous. The grasshoppers for immediate use were either mashed into a paste and mixed with other edibles, or were saturated with salt water, placed in a hole in the ground, which had been previously heated, then covered with hot stones. When thoroughly cooked they were eaten like shrimps. When intended for winter use they were thoroughly dried in the sun, after cooking. They caught fish both by spearing and netting. Their spears were made from a tough wood, from four to five feet in length, pointed with either flint or bone.

Their weapons for hunting and warfare were the spear, as before described, and the bow and arrow. These Indians were peaceably inclined toward the whites, and resorted to deeds of violence only under great provocation.

The government of the respective tribes was vested in a chief, which was generally hereditary in his family, in the male line only. Much dignity was attached to the chief, and his family were treated with greater consideration than those of others. The widows and daughters of chiefs were treated with distinction and not required to work.

These Indians cremated their dead, and such ceremony at the funeral pyre of a chief was an affair in which the entire tribe participated, and their ceremonies and lamentations continued for several days.

There seems to be but little known as to their marriage ceremonies. It appears that the maiden's wishes were consulted. She was not forced to marry against her will. The husband could abandon the wife at will, but the wife could not leave the husband. He could have as many wives as he could keep, but the woman but one husband. Adultery was not common among them, yet a husband would prostitute his dearest wife to a white man for a small consideration. The wives were prolific, bringing forth children regularly each year, and never losing a day from their labor thereby! It is given as a fact that at the birth of a child the husband takes to bed and feigns sick and suffering while the women attend him as though he was the real sufferer!

Among other traditions the Indians had the following: "Their ancestors once inhabited the Coast Range mountains and valleys. The 'Great Spirit' became angry with them and sent earthquakes, fire and water and destroyed great numbers. Those who escaped remained ever afterward away from that region."

There are yet a very small number of the Mono tribe living on the Sierra range, in Fresno County.

In the year 1850 James D. Savage kept a trading post on the Fresno river, then in Mariposa County, near what has since been known as Leach's old store; and on Christmas night of that year, Savage being away from home, the store in charge of two clerks and a man named Brown, the Indians revolted, killed the two clerks and demolished the store. Brown was carried across the Fresno river, barefooted and in his night-clothes, by an Indian, when he was permitted to go, and he did not hesitate to improve the opportunity and went as fast as possible to Mariposa.

Cassady & Lane kept a trading post a few miles below Millerton, and were engaged in mining at a point above, since known as Cassady Bar. Here they had some thirty men engaged. This was early in January, 1851. The mining camp was enclosed by a stone fort, the trading post by ditches, and the parties felt secure and had no fear of Indian depredations; but soon the Indians engaged in a general warfare, which was opened by killing two men on Fine Gold Gulch, driving off their stock, and killing two other men below Millerton.

About January 15, 1851, Dr. Lewis Leach, a prominent pioneer, now residing in the city of Fresno, arrived at Cassady's trading post from Four Creeks, in company with several men, one of whom, Frank W. Boden, had received four arrow wounds in his right arm at Four Creeks.

Arriving at the trading post, Dr. Leach found it necessary to amputate Boden's arm, which he did and remained with and cared for him, and in some eight or ten days he was convalescent.

About the 20th of January Cassady and Savage came down from the mining camp to see how matters were going at the trading post. The clerks had been vigilant guarding at night, which Cassady hooted at and said, "No danger;" so they concluded that if he could stand it, they would. Therefore they all went to bed, and no guard was posted. Savage slept in a covered wagon, within the ditch enclosure. In the morning there was an arrow sticking in the canvass of the main tent, also several in the mules, and Indian footprints around, yet Cassady persisted there was no danger! On the following day Leach and Savage left Cassady's camp and went to Mariposa, where three volunteer companies were organized under command of Major James D. Savage. Captain Kuykendall commanded Company A, of seventy men; Captain John Bowling, Company B, of seventy-two men; and Captain William Dill, Company C, of fifty-five men. M. B. Lewis was Adjutant, and A. Brunston, Surgeon, who was soon after succeeded by Dr. Leach.

Soon intelligence was received from Cassady's camp that he had been killed by the Indians. A detachment of thirty men from Company A, with Dr. Leach accompanying, was immediately sent to ascertain the facts. They found the body of Cassady on the bank of the San Joaquin river, a short distance below his trading post, his legs cut off, his tongue cut out, and pinned with an arrow over the region of his heart. He was decently interred by the detachment, near where the body was found. From Cassady's place Company A was ordered to the headwaters of the San Joaquin, where they fought a battle with the Indians, killing thirteen and wounding many. Captain Bowling with his company was sent to the Yo Semite country, and Captain Dill with his company to the headwaters of the Chowchilla. Several battles were fought and the Indians soundly whipped on each occasion, which caused them to sue for peace, and they signed a treaty on the 29th day of April, 1851.

A boundary or reservation was then assigned them, and stock, provisions, clothing, etc., furnished them by the Government, and thus ended the short Indian war. In the summer of 1851, after the treaty was concluded, Savage put up a store on the Fresno river. The following winter he built Fort Bishop, further down the river. His principal trade was with the Indians. He purchased gold dust from them. They yet seemed restless, and Savage used caution in his dealings with them. About this time the Fresno reservation was established. Colonel Thomas Henley was appointed Indian Agent. Soon thereafter King's River reservation was established, also under Colonel Henley. The Indians in the meantime kept quiet until the 16th day of August, 1852.

The Meewoc nation extended from the Sierra snow line in Tuolumne County, to the San Joaquin river; the Walla tribe were confined within the present bounds of Stanislaus County; the Wallalshumnes occupied the country lower down the valley between the two rivers; the Coconoons and Potoancies, between the Tuolumne and Merced, and the Yachichumnes between the San Joaquin and Mount Diablo. These Indians rarely exceeded five feet eight inches in height, though they were strong and well built. Their complexion was dark, frequently approaching black, hair very coarse, thick, straight and black.

The Indian dress was very primitive; in summer the men wore nothing scarcely. On some occasions they wore a slight covering about their loins; in winter they wore a kind of robe made from hides of animals, also a species of robe made by uniting feathers of birds with strips of seal-skin, etc., thus securing effectual protection against the inclement weather. The Indian women wore in summer an apron which they manufactured from the tules and other grasses. This garment was open at the sides, and extended to the knees, back and front. In

the winter season they used a half tanned deer skin in addition to the tule garment. The young belles frequently wore their hair long, flowing to the waist, and cut short, or, modernly speaking, "banged" in front. They were very fond of all kinds of ornaments—both men and women—which were worn in profusion in their hair, and bone ornaments, etc., in their ears, and beads and other trinkets about their necks. The head-dress for gala days and dances was formed of gay feathers skillfully arranged, and topped off with long feathers from some large bird. The upper part of their body was painted in several colors, red predominating, however; this they obtained from the cinnabar fields in the Coast Range. Tattooing seems to have been a custom among the women, but rarely practiced by the men.

These people lived, in summer, under sheds formed of brush, and in winter in excavations some four feet deep made in the earth. This was governed in size by the number in a family. Around this excavation was firmly set numerous willow poles, which were drawn together at the top, leaving a space for the smoke to pass out. They then wove through those poles crosswise smaller branches, after which they covered the whole with brush, bark, mosses, etc., and then daubed it over with mud, leaving only an opening to pass in and out. In the center of this rude, San Joaquin cottage, they built their fire and did their cooking, and around it they slept on mats made from the grasses.

This would seem to the native sons and daughters of to-day rather a crude parlor, kitchen, dining-room and sleeping apartment combined; it will be seen that it was built and arranged for comfort and convenience, more than for its internal or external ornamentation. The occupants were lords in their day and in their way. They lived in villages and had a large centrally located structure for use on public occasions, as pow-wows, dances, etc. It was constructed on the same general plan as their residences.

In 1851 Major James D. Savage gave the number of Indians in California as follows:

Klamath, Trinidad, Sacramento and tributaries,	30,000
San Joaquin and tributaries down to Tuolumne,	6,500
Tuolumne River Indians,	2,100
Merced River Indians,	2,100
San Joaquin headquarters Indians,	2,700
King's River Indians,	200
Kern River Indians,	1,700
Tulare River Indians,	1,000
Umas River Indians,	5,000
East Side Sierra Nevada Indians,	31,000
On the coast not civilized,	6,000
Total,	88,300

MURDER OF MAJOR SAVAGE.

Some time previous to the above date, one Major Harvey, the first County Judge of Tulare County, and Wm. J. Campbell, incited a lot of men who rushed into one of the rancherias on King's river and killed a number of old squaws. Harvey and Campbell were jealous of Savage's prosperity with and influence over the Indians. Savage complained of the dastardly crime to the Indian agent and stated that Harvey was no gentleman. This reaching Harvey, he declared that if Savage ever came to King's river he would never return alive. Savage went to and arrived at King's river early in the forenoon of August 16, 1852, where he found Harvey and Judge Marvin, and a quarrel at once ensued between Harvey and Savage. Savage slapped Harvey in the face with his open hand, and in so doing his pistol fell to the floor and Marvin picked it up. Harvey then said to Marvin, "You have my pistol." He replied, "Not so; this is Major Savage's pistol;" whereupon Harvey, finding that Savage was without a weapon of defence, began firing upon him, four balls piercing Savage's body, and he died almost instantly, while Judge Marvin stood and looked on, either too cowardly or indifferent to attempt to prevent the murder. Harvey, being County Judge at the time, appointed one Joel H. Brooks Justice of the Peace (it is said) for the sole purpose of investigating the case, and he did not so much as hold Harvey to the grand-jury, but acquitted him at once. Harvey, how-

ever, soon left the county through fear of the Indians, who were warm friends of Savage. He had married the daughters of five different chiefs, and, although uneducated, being unable to either read or write, he amassed within a few years a fortuue estimated at $100,000.

That he was deservedly popular at the time, is attested by the kind act as well as proof of true and lasting friendship of one of Fresno County's prominent citizens, now residing in the city of Fresno, and a man who stands at the head and front of all public enterprises, as well as in that of his professional line. This gentleman is Dr. Lewis Leach, one of the few pioneers of the valley now living, who was for a time partner in business with Major Savage and who has erected a monument over Savage's remains at an expense of $800. He removed Savage's remains to a point on Fresno river since known as Leach's old store, where he erected a shaft ten feet in height of Connecticut granite.

FRESNO COUNTY.

FRESNO PRIOR TO COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

WHEN the State was first organized into counties, February 18, 1850, the territory now comprising what is Merced, Mono, Mariposa and Fresno counties was called Mariposa. This portion of the San Joaquin valley about the year 1835 was almost a *terra incognita*, having been visited by the trappers only, as previously stated.

At about that time an expedition into this part of the valley was undertaken by Lieutenant Moraga of the Mexican army, then stationed at the presidio of San Francisco, who in command of a company of soldiers in June pursued into the valley of the Jan Joaquin some Indians who had been committing depredations upon the settlers in the coast valleys. Moraga, with his command, crossed the San Joaquin near the mouth of the Tuolumne river, and traveled in a southeasterly direction to the Merced river, a distance of about forty miles, the whole of which had to be accomplished without water. The weather being very hot, it is no wonder that they called the river in whose waters they slaked their burning thirst and laved their throbbing temples, El Rio de la Merced, the river of mercy.

Resting here a few days the party continued their journey southeastwardly until they arrived at a small stream along the banks of which they found myriads of beautifully variegated butterflies, which in the Spanish tongue are called *las mariposas;* hence Moraga named the creek El Arroyo de las Mariposas, which name it has since borne, with only the final *s* omitted. The Mexicans are noted for giving beautiful and appropriate names to their towns, ranches, rivers and mountains, as well as other natural objects. They seem to have been actuated by a grateful feeling or religious sentiment, sometimes having in view the beauties of nature, as in the case of Las Mariposas; at others being moved by a profound feeling of gratitude to God for what they acknowledged as a "gift" or "mercy," as in the case of La Merced.

In 1851, the north boundary of Mariposa County was the 38th parallel on the east side of the Sierras, which corresponds very nearly with the north line of Mono County and included Mono lake. The line extended down the Sierra to the headwaters of the Tuolumne and thence followed that river westerly to the San Joaquin and on to the Coast Range. It followed the Coast Range to a point opposite the mouth of King's river, and thence followed that stream to the Sierras, and thence to the Nevada line. The population of this large territory was, by the census of 1850, 4,379. Out of this territory was formed Merced County, in 1855, with the county seat at the ranch of "Turner and Osborn," on Mariposa creek, about eight miles from Merced. Lieutenant Governor Samuel

Purdy was at that time president of the Senate, and W. W. Stowe speaker of the House. Mariposa County was represented in the Senate by Major A. McNeil, and by E. Burke and Thomas Flournoy in the Assembly. In 1856, Fresno County was formed from the territory, and in 1863 Mono County was organized.

A history of Fresno County could not be well given without at least a brief review of the incidents and conditions of the mother county, Mariposa, of which the present territory of Fresno formed a part in the pioneer days of California. The broad plains and beautiful rivers of the section then embraced in Mariposa County was inhabited by many Mexican ranchers, who with their fatted herds enjoyed the greatest freedom; and who exhibited in person a royal hospitality toward the wayfarer, often furnishing guides and horses at the command of a stranger, for many days' journey, with the only injunction, "Cuando buelva no dye de venier a verme."

Later the mining interest predominated, but for a short time however, as the husbandman's plow no sooner turned the soil than a bountiful yield gladdened the hearts of the many households whose habitations began to deck the plains, and in a few years hamlets and villages took the place of lowing herds, and to-day Mariposa County as it now exists is more noted for its far-famed Yo Semite valley than for anything else. It is said that when the *Mariposa Gazette* was started there was not a white woman in the town.

Soon thereafter several white families moved in, and the editor at once began complaining of the crying of children. The writer has not been able to ascertain his name, which is of little consequence, however, as he must have been a soured old bachelor, and of no consequence to women and an unpleasant monument to his own sex, who enjoy the music of children and the companionship of women, the safeguards of society and the noblest work of the great Creator. An old miner says he will never forget the time when the miners heard there was a woman coming into camp. All quit work and marched four miles down the road to meet her. Several large arches were erected over the road, and a band of music led the march into town. The town was alive with miners when they got there who came from the hills to get a glimpse of the woman and participate in the celebration. The first woman who arrived started at once into the pastry business, and sold pies for $5 apiece! Sometimes the miners complained of the pies, but the woman who made them would say if they didn't like them they needn't buy any, as she was not particular whether she sold pies for $5 anyway. Those were days when every one felt as independent as a lord.

During the summer of 1851, Coarse Gold Gulch became a prominent mining camp, and in the fall of that year an election for county officers for Mariposa County was held. At this election there was polled at the Texas Flat precinct 150 votes. "Jim" Wade was elected to the Assembly, and Captain Bowling Sheriff, whose opponent, Judge Ramsey, afterward became County Judge of Monterey County. By the first of October, 1851, the Indians having threatened war, Coarse Gold Gulch was deserted, only four or five miners remaining, among whom was William Abbie; but before December many returned, among whom were C. P. Converse and T. C. Stallo, who opened a store about one and a half miles below Texas Flat. This was placed in charge of Samuel H. P. Ross, who became known as "Alphabet" Ross, who was afterward District Attorney of Merced County.

Asa Johnson with three negroes and a wench, Mary, also arrived in December and engaged in mining. During the summer of 1852, Johnson killed a man by the name of Thomas Larrabee; Johnson was tried and acquitted and finally left the country. What became of the negroes is not positively known; it was reported that Mary was murdered while on her way back to Texas, in company with another negro.

In the spring of 1852, Stallo and Converse discontinued their store on Coarse Gold Gulch,

and James N. and C. F. Walker, two brothers, erected a store there, which they continued until 1859. In 1852, John Letford and one Carson erected a store at Fresno Crossing, but soon sold out to J. L. Hunt and J. R. Nichols. The latter sold his interest to James Roan. In August, 1852, three Frenchmen, whose names were not ascertained, went on a prospecting tour to the Yo Semite country, near the Yo Semite valley. They were attacked by a band of Indians. Two of the Frenchmen were killed, and one escaped, making his way toward the settlement. Arriving at Coarse Gold Gulch the latter part of August, and having told his story, a party of thirty miners went back with with him to find the remains of his unfortunate comrades. Their bodies were found near the valley, and were decently buried.

In October, 1854, J. M. Shannon and S. B. Coffee came to Fresno County and settled at Coarse Gold Gulch, at a place since owned by Andrew Johnson. They engaged in the raising, buying and butchering of hogs, and did a profitable business for three years. There were a large number of Chinese in the placer mines during the time, and pork sold at 25 cents and upward per pound. Jeff. Shannon did the peddling and had little opposition in business. He sold pork at his own price, and in addition to that he weighed the meat he sold, and the gold dust he took in exchange therefor, on his own scales: hence the large profits.

Among the first settlers at Upper King's river were a Mr. Pool, who established the first ferry across that river; William Y. Scott, the second sheriff of Fresno County, and after whom the settlement once known as Scottsburg was named; William W. Hill, the Smoat family, the Akers family, P. W. Fink, John A. Patterson, A. M. Darwin, E. C. Ferguson, William Hazleton, C. F. Cherry, William C. Caldwell, Jesse Morrow, afterward proprietor of the popular "Morrow House;" Richard and William Glenn, William Deakin and others. They all engaged in agriculture and stock-raising, and in a few years after the first settlers had located there the settlement became the largest in the county, and for a few years held the balance of power politically; and a candidate for office who could secure a fair majority at the King's River precinct considered himself sure of election. The first settlers were good, old-fashioned people who cared little for politics or the outside world; they stayed at home, tilled the soil, raised stock, made money, and were contented and comparatively happy; and while they formed the largest settlement in the county, its history is stained with less crime or deeds of violence than many smaller communities. A defeated candidate after the fall election of 1863, unjustly and perhaps maliciously observed that the King's River people reminded him of a flock of sheep,—"As the bell-wether goes, so go they all."

King's River was in later years given the name of Centerville, which it still bears, but has been stripped of much of its former business by various rival towns springing up in close proximity. Near by at one time there were discovered, and for a time worked, mines of quicksilver, called New Idria, and at one time were considered very valuable, worth at least $5,000,000. Years of litigation, however, has prevented all parties from realizing profits from its valuable deposit.

In 1854 one Whitmore established a ferry at Lower King's River. It was for many years known as Whitmore's Ferry. Subsequently Whitmore was killed, and the property passed into the hands of O. H. Bliss, who maintained the ferry for several years, but afterward discontinued it, and built a substantial bridge across the river.

In 1855, George Grierson, Otto Froelich and Gomer Evans settled at Millerton, engaging in the mercantile business. Evans afterward removed to San Francisco; Grierson went back with his family to Denmark in 1868; Otto Froelich continued in the mercantile business, having purchased Grierson's interest, and in 1872 removed to Fresno. In 1854 Alexander Ball erected the first saw-mill in Fresno County,

some fifteen miles east of Millerton. Later C. P. Converse erected a saw-mill in Crane valley, and later still George McCollough and Thomas Winkleman erected one still lower down on the north fork of the San Joaquin river. All of these mills have long since been obliged to give way to the more rapid motor, steam. Fort Miller was established in 1852, under General Miller. The name of Rootville, by which the mining camp situated about a mile below the fort was designated, was changed to Millerton, in honor of General Miller. Captain Jordan, who was for a time quartermaster at the fort, commenced the construction of a dam across the San Joaquin river for mining purposes in 1853. The remains of both dam and ditch can yet be located. Millerton was a thriving village in 1853. Among the foremost settlers there were C. P. Converse, T. C. Stallo, Hugh Carlin, T. J. Allen, Hugh A. Carroll, Charles A. Hart, L. C. Hughes, Dr. Du Gay, Ira Stroud, Colonel Henry Borrough, John McLeod, William Rousseau and others.

In 1854 Ira McCray and George Rivercombe settled at Millerton, and in partnership engaged in the hotel and livery business, which they conducted successfully. Later McCray purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone.

The principal amusement indulged in by the miners in those days were rifle and pistol practice and a game of cards called "rounce," and sometimes an indifferent horse-race was gotten up; but Shannon took a new departure in the way of getting up races. In the summer of 1856 Shannon and "Jim" Roan made up a foot-race between two young squaws. Jeff. trained a young squaw known by the euphonious name of Mustang, and Roan trained another named Chutaluya. Quite an interest was manifested in this race, and considerable money was bet. On the day appointed for the race a great crowd assembled to witness the speed of the contestants, and when the squaws appeared upon the track, Mustang dressed in red, and the other in blue, a deafening cheer rent the air, and both squaws looked eager for the fray; and when the word "Go" was given away they went, each doing her best. The result was, Mustang came out a few feet ahead, and was declared winner, and Jeff. won about $150 on the race. L. A. Holmes, then editor of the Mariposa *Gazette*, in commenting on the race, observed that if Roan had kept his squaw in as good training as Jeff. kept his, the result of the race would have been different.

Judge M. B. Lewis, who was a Texan soldier under General Sam Houston, was an early settler and one of the commissioners for the organization of the county, and was in early days an Indian agent on Fresno river.

FORT MILLER IN WHAT WAS CALLED GOOD TIMES.

When the Legislature created Fresno County, Millerton was designated as the county seat. The mines on the bank of the river were then yielding rich returns, and the county official, as also the officers and men at Fort Miller, had a very agreeable time with Millertonians, and everything was conducted in a loose, careless style. County court at Millerton was adjourned one day in order to give the jury an opportunity to attend a horse-race, and the Board of Supervisors would adjourn twenty times a day in order to go and take a drink.

No further Indian troubles being apprehended, Fort Miller was evacuated in September, 1856, and was placed in charge of T. C. Stallo, with authority to take care of and preserve the property for the Government.

FRESNO COUNTY ORGANIZED.

Fresno County is the geographical center of the State. Previous to 1856 the vast territory now contained within the limits of Fresno County was embraced in Mariposa, Merced and Tulare counties. In that year the people living within the territory petitioned the Legislature, and on the 19th of April, 1856, the county of Fresno was organized, with the county seat at Millerton. For the purpose of county organization, seven commissioners were appointed,

viz.: Charles A. Hart, Ira McCray, James Cruikshank, H. M. Lewis, H. A. Carroll, J. W. Gilmore and O. M. Brown. In accordance with the provisions of the act creating the county, the commissioners met at McCray's hotel, Millerton, on the 26th of May, 1856, and there organized and elected James Cruikshank chairman, and H. A. Carroll secretary. All the members of the commission were present except Gilmore and Lewis. An election was ordered for the 9th of June, and the following precincts established:

PRECINCT.	PLACE OF ELECTION.
No. 1	—Near the Chowchilla, at C. A. Yancey's.
No. 2	—At Leach's store, on the Fresno.
No. 3	—At Hunt's, on the Fresno.
No. 4	—At Ashman's store, on Fine Gold Gulch.
No. 5	—At Upper Camp.
No. 6	—At Gaster's.
No. 7	—At Mono City.
No. 8	—At Millerton.
No. 9	—At Firebaugh's.
No. 10	—At King's River Ferry.

BOUNDARIES OF THE COUNTY.

Looking over the act of the Legislature establishing the county of Fresno, passed April 18, 1856, it is difficult to understand the boundary of the same. It says: "Beginning at a point where the Stockton road to Millerton crossed the Chowchilla, known as Newton's Crossing; thence down said stream on the north side with the high-water mark, to the sink of the same, at the lower molt of cottonwood timber; thence south forty-five degrees west to the south boundary of Merced County; thence in a southeasterly direction with the present southwestern boundary of Merced and Tulare counties to a point in the southwestern boundary of Tulare County, south forty-five degrees west from the point on King's river, where the line dividing township fifteen and sixteen south crosses the same; thence with the said dividing line to the summit of the Sierra Nevada; thence north forty-five degrees east to the eastern boundary of the State of California; thence in a northwestern direction with said State line to a point north forty-five degrees east from the place of beginning."

The reader will have observed the conflicting features in the boundary given. The same law made it the duty of the county surveyor, under the direction of the board of supervisors, to make a survey, and mark the limits and boundaries of said county. From the sink of the Chowchilla, the statute calls for a line running thence south forty-five degrees west to the south boundary of Merced County. There was a direct conflict between the course and the south boundary line of Merced County. It seems that the Legislature meant to say the southwesterly boundary of Merced County. Taking that to have been the intention of the act, there was no difficulty in fixing that line.

August 5, 1856, the supervisors resolved that Hewlett Clark and James Smith be appointed as commissioners on behalf of Fresno County, to meet a corresponding number from the counties of Mariposa, Merced and Tulare, to ascertain the amount of indebtedness due to those counties. These commissioners determined the amount and the matter was amicably settled.

In 1857 the county surveyor, O. M. Brown, ran the line dividing Fresno from Tulare, Mariposa and Merced counties. Several ineffectual attempts have since been made to take territory from Fresno and add to joining counties.

In April, 1872, the counties of Mariposa and Fresno caused a joint survey to be made, establishing the limits and bounds of each county as per act of the Legislature passed April 1 of that year. The surveyors were R. B. Thomas and M. B. Lewis. The expense to each county was $207.70. There had been for some time a dispute between Merced and Fresno counties in regard to the boundary line. This was also amicably settled in 1873, each paying equally the cost of survey.

The county is bounded north by Merced and Mariposa, east by Mono and Inyo, south by Tulare and west by Monterey and San Benito counties. The Sierras form the eastern portion of the county, and here attain the greatest

elevation of all mountains in the United States. Mount Whitney is more than 15,000 feet above sea level; Mount Shasta, heretofore considered the highest, is but 14,442 feet. Whitney, however, is in Tulare County. Mount Goddard, Mount Tyndall and others are more than 14,000 feet above sea level.

Among the glaciers and snow gorges of this grand region are the sources of King's and the San Joaquin rivers, the waters of which are so readily utilized for irrigating purposes on the broad, productive plains upon which are now established many prosperous colonies and flourishing cities; and towns and villages are springing up magic like, from the profitable industries made possible to establish, by the water led to the valley from nature's unlimited storehouse in the great Sierra range. Here nature has prepared an eternal, inexhaustible reservoir with ample water supply for irrigating every acre of land in the valley and for all other purposes, provided it is properly distributed and not used wastefully. In this respect is Fresno County more favored than any other county in the State, and her enterprising citizens are turning this water supply to advantage as will be seen by the many thousand acres now yielding the husbandman from $250 to $300 per acre, where, before irrigated,—that is, before the vast system of irrigation was established,—the jack-rabbit would not venture, fearing death from thirst. This feature will be fully treated elsewhere.

The western slope of Fresno's Sierras is covered with beautiful pine, fir and tamarack forests, scattered through which are numerous groves of the Sequoia gigantea, or "big trees." Some individual specimens of these forest monarchs are among the largest in the State; and their grandeur, considered with the weird pictures of the higher Sierras, or glacial region, accord to Fresno County some of the most sublime scenery in America.

The western boundary of the county is the summit of the Mount Diablo spur of the Coast Range. This part of the county has in the past been nearly entirely devoted to stock-raising. When irrigated all the semi-tropical fruits grow well. In these mountains, about eighty miles from the city of Fresno, is the celebrated New Idria quicksilver mine, one of the most valuable in the world. Petroleum and coal are also found in abundance in these mountains; nature seems to have placed the timber supply, the great irrigating fluid and precious metals in the Sierras on the east, and the coarser metals, fuel and lighting supplies in the Coast Range on the west.

THE FIRST JAIL ERECTED IN THE COUNTY.

September 15, 1856, the Board of Supervisors awarded a contract to build a jail at the county seat, to Henry Borroughs, the cost to be $6,000. On the 23d of February, 1857, the supervisors accepted from the said Borroughs the jail that he had built. It was not a substantial structure, constructed of stone, brick and wood, with mud for mortar, and here and there a little iron-work. When finished, a day was appointed for its acceptance by the board of supervisors. A German who had been so indiscreet as to be caught stealing a watch, was confined in the new jail, when the supervisors, accompanied by Colonel Borroughs, went to inspect the structure and ascertain if it was done according to plans, etc. The prisoner informed the colonel that he would scratch out of that institution in less than twenty minutes; in fact he had removed two or three brick to show the colonel how easy was the undertaking. The colonel became alarmed, and begged the prisoner "for God Almighty's sake not to scratch out until it was accepted by the Board of Supervisors," otherwise he would be a ruined man! The prisoner seems not to have been entirely void of honor and sympathy for his fellow man, as he remained in the jail until the building was accepted; and then, with the aid of a ten-penny nail, scratched out and made his escape!

There was a proposition to build

A NEW COURTHOUSE AND JAIL

in 1863, and the clerk advertised for plans,

bids, etc. Receiving none the matter was dropped until May. 1866, when the supervisor's decided to erect a courthouse and jail, and instructed the clerk to issue bonds to the amount of $20,008 to pay for the same.

The contract for constructing the two buildings was awarded to C. P. Converse & Co., for $17,008.25. Subsequently changes were made in the plans and several thousand dollars added to the cost. The construction of the new stone and brick courthouse and jail began in the winter of 1866, at Millerton, and was completed in the summer of 1867.

They were substantial buildings, the jail especially at that time being second to none in the State; but when in 1874 the county seat was removed to Fresno, the entire town of Millerton was abandoned, and the splendid courthouse was left standing alone. It is proper here to remark, that with the advent of the Central Pacific Railroad in the spring of 1872, the foundation was laid upon which the present city of Fresno has builded so well, and which became the county seat soon thereafter.

REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

The railroad having been extended through the San Joaquin valley, and farming having in a measure supplanted mining and stock-raising, the center of population changed and a restive desire prevailed to have the county seat removed from Millerton to some more central point. Accordingly a petition was presented to the Board of Supervisors, on February 12, 1874, asking that an election be called to select some more central point. The board accordingly ordered an election to be held on the 23d day of March, at which the question was disposed of with the following result:

For Millerton, 93 votes; Centerville, 123; Lisbon, 124, and Fresno, 417. Fresno having received a majority of all the votes cast, was fixed as the county seat.

At this election, A. J. Thorn was elected County Treasurer.

THE PRESENT COURTHOUSE AND JAIL.

The County was also authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $60,000, for the purpose of erecting a courthouse and jail at the new county seat. The county officers removed to Fresno September 25, 1874, where they occupied a temporary building, size 24 x 80 feet, erected by J. L. Smith. This building was sold, after being vacated, to A. J. Thorn, for $146, September, 1875. The corner-stone of the new courthouse was laid September 18, 1874, under the supervision of the Masonic order, composed of members of Merced and Fresno lodges, Dr. Titus, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State of California, officiating. A procession was formed headed by Woodman's band, and composed of Masons, Odd Fellows, county officials and citizens. The exercises were opened with a song by the choir, composed of Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. J. C. Hoxie, Mrs. Wm. Lambert, and Messrs. Wm. Faymonville, A. W. Burrell and S. W. Geis. Mrs. Phillips presided at the organ. The Hon. C. G. Sayle, on behalf of the supervisors, addressed the assembly as follows:

"*Ladies and Gentlemen:* The Honorable Board of Supervisors, on behalf of the citizens of Fresno County, are now about to commence the erection of the grandest and noblest edifice that has ever been planned or contemplated in this county. The said edifice, when completed, is expected to stand the heats of summer and the storms of winter for a period of 1,000 years or more; and in order to perpetuate the present history of this county, the Board of Supervisors deem it their duty, in accordance with ancient customs, to invite the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California to lay the corner-stone of this edifice. Here they may deposit the usual mementos and items of history, for the benefit of future generations, when by the lapse of time this edifice shall have crumbled to dust. And now, in behalf of the supervisors and citizens of Fresno County, we hereby invite Dr. Titus, Most Worshipful Master of the Free and Accepted Masons of California, to lay the corner-

stone of this edifice, and present the proper working tools to the Grand Master."

There were deposited in the corner-stone the following articles: Copy of the act of the Legislature fixing the county seat at Fresno; copy of the act authorizing issuance of courthouse and jail bonds; copy of said bonds; copy of joint report of the county auditor and treasurer of Fresno County; names of Fresno county officers; copy of the great register of Fresno County; Fresno *Expositor*, Vol. 1, No. 4, May 18, 1870; also Vol. 5, No. 25, October 7, 1874, same paper; San Francisco *Daily Examiner*, October 5, 1874; *Daily Alta California*, October 7, 1874; Sacramento *Record*, October 7, 1874; Oakland *Daily News*, October 6, 1874; Dixon & Faymonville's Map of Fresno County, also of the town of Fresno, contributed by the firm mentioned; Holy Bible, contributed by Dr. Leach; business card of Whitlock & Young; one $20 gold piece, United States coin of 1874, contributed by A. W. Burrell; one $10 gold piece; one $5 gold piece; one $2.50 gold piece; one $1; one half-dollar, one quarter-dollar, one ten-cent coin,—of silver; one five-cent, one three-cent and one two-cent nickel coins; and one copper coin, of the United States, contributed by the Board of Supervisors; list of sheriffs of Fresno County, contributed by J. Scott Ashman; historical notes of the first twenty years of San Joanquin valley, containing a copy of the original treaty of peace between the Indians and whites, made at old Fort Barber in 1851; and a copy of the muster roll of the Volunteer Battalion of 1851, under Major J. D. Savage, contributed by W. T. Rumble and Dr. Lewis Leach.

Judge E. C. Winchell delivered an able oration.

The courthouse is 60 x 90 feet, three stories high and surmounted with a cupola, from which one can look north and south in the valley until the extent of vision is arrested by the horizon. From this elevation one can view with reverential awe and wondering admiration the snow-capped peaks of the grand Sierras miles away to the east, and away to the west the Coast Range serves to rest the eye after spanning the vast plain. The courthouse is suitably divided into county offices, court rooms, etc., and is fifty-seven feet high above the grade, and the entire height from grade to top of the figure which surmounts the dome is 112 feet. This figure represents Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom. The entire walls of the building are of brick covered with cement. The three arches are ornamented with figures of the Goddess of Justice. The building is very ornamental as well as convenient, comfortable and substantial, is provided with all the modern conveniences, and is a credit to the designer as well as to those who supervised its erection, being an edifice of which the citizens of Fresno city and county should feel proud.

The contract for the erection of the building was let May 14, to the California Bridge and Building Company of Oakland, represented by its president, A. W. Burrell, for $56,370. The building was delivered to the county completed the 1st day of August, 1875. The grounds surrounding this edifice are well graded, and the many varieties of ornamental trees show a wonderful growth, already resembling a shady forest. The commanding appearance of the courthouse, surrounded by the well-kept, pleasant park, is and always will be an attractive feature of the city of Fresno.

MILLERTON.

Having followed the courthouse to completion at Fresno, let us resume the passing events at Millerton, where a military fort was established in April, 1851, on the south bank of the San Joanquin, about one mile above the town of Millerton, and called at the time Fort Barber; it was soon afterward changed to Millerton. Here the Indian treaty was signed. The last serious Indian difficulty occurred in the summer of 1856, with the Four Creek Indians. The soldiers stationed at Fort Millerton under Colonel Livingston, a company of fifty men from Fresno County, also a force of volunteers from Tulare County, joined Colonel Living-

ston's forces and soon the Indians were subdued. Particulars of this Indian war will be found in the history of Tulare County.

In 1857 Ira McCray erected a stone hotel at a cost of $15,000, and did a thriving business until 1863, when reverses set in, and in 1866–'67 his fine hotel and ferry-boat were swept away, and he never recovered financially.

In 1863 Colonel Warren Olney was sent with a force of United States troops to occupy Fort Millerton, owing to a rumor of an uprising in the valley in favor of the Southern Confederacy. Nothing of the kind occurred, and the troops and citizens got along together in good style. Soon afterward the fort was abandoned and the buildings sold.

In 1870 the census showed 113 school children in Millerton. The last business transacted in the courthouse at Millerton was by the Plus Ultra Mining Company, and they held their last meeting in their new quarters, Fresno.

The first meeting of the county supervisors in Fresno was October 5, 1874. Their first official act was to levy a tax for county purposes. The *Expositor* of September, 1874, said: "The glories of Millerton have departed; one by one the buildings are being moved to Fresno. Last week Faymonville's and Dr. Leach's were torn down for removal, and Judge Sayle's residence and office is following. Also Dixon's residence will soon go, and thus Millerton in a manner died for the time and gave life to the new town of Fresno.

ELECTIONS AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

At the first election, held June 9, 1856, 383 votes were cast and the following officers were elected: County Judge, Charles J. Hart; County Clerk and Recorder, James Sayle, Jr.; Sheriff, W. C. Bradly; County Treasurer, Geo. Rivercombe; District Attorney, J. C. Craddock; County Assessor, J. G. Ward; County Surveyor, W. W. Bourland; Coroner, H. A. Carroll; Supervisors, J. A. Patterson, John R. Hughes and J. M. Roan.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held June 23, 1856, at which John R. Hughes was elected chairman. At this meeting the county was divided into three supervisor districts and judicial townships, and Hewlett Clark and Hugh Carlin were appointed Justices of the Peace for township 2, —— Howard for township 3, and D. J. Johnson and Thomas J. Allen for district No. 1.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors August 4, 1856, the salary of the county judge was fixed at $2,500, and that of the district attorney at $1,000.

In February, 1857, James E. Williams appears as one of the supervisors. The records do not show whom he succeeded, but circumstances lead to the conclusion that he took the place of J. A. Patterson. May 4, 1857, at the meeting of the board, Clark Hoxie has succeeded John L. Hunt as supervisor.

In 1857, the supervisors ordered the tax collector to receive gold-dust in payment of foreign miners' license, at $14 per ounce, and the treasurer is instructed to receive it at that figure. Officers received liberal prices in those days. That the prisoners were well cared for is instanced by a bill presented to the board at its session in 1857, for feeding and guarding a prisoner for thirty-two days. For this service, $6 per day was demanded. Ten dollars per day was allowed commissioners when doing business for the county. The salary of the county judge was reduced this year to $1,500 per annum. At the meeting of the board in August, 1857, S. W. Rankin succeeded John R. Hughes as supervisor, and Clark Hoxie became chairman. This year an additional precinct was established at Temperance Flat.

In 1857, W. Y. Scott was elected Sheriff; James Sayle, Jr., Clerk; James T. Cruikshank, District Attorney; J. G. Simpson, Assessor; T. C. Stallo, County Surveyor. During this year there were five supervisors elected, viz.: Clark Hoxie, R. T. Burford, James Smith, J. W. Rankin and J. E. Williams. The average vote cast for the successful candidates at this election was about 130.

On the 9th of August, 1858, the board established a precinct at Whitmore's Ferry, on Lower King's river, and ordered an election at which C. D. Simpson was elected supervisor of District No. 1; H. E. Howard, District No. 2, and A. S. Bullock, District No. 3; also J. M. Roan, Representative. Two hundred and sixty-four votes were polled.

At the election September 7, 1859, fifteen precincts were established. At this election James Sayle, Jr., was elected County Judge; C. J. Johnson, Clerk; J. Scott Ashman, Sheriff; George Rivercombe, Treasurer; W. H. Crane, Assessor; M. B. Holt, Surveyor; Justin Esery, J. R. Royal and A. J. Carmack, Supervisors. About 200 votes were cast at this election.

The first County School Superintendent was E. C. Winchell, appointed by the Board of Supervisors February 6, 1860. There were then five school districts in the county. At the November election in 1860, L. G. Carmack, G. B. Abel and J. B. Royal were elected Supervisors. At this election the total vote for President was 469, of which Lincoln received 53, Douglas 22, Breckenridge 271, and Bell 123. This is a strong showing as to the sentiment and sympathy of the majority. At the September election, 1861, J. J. Johnson was elected County Clerk; J. Scott Ashman, Sheriff; George Rivercombe, Treasurer; E. C. Winchell, District Attorney; John C. Walker, Surveyor; Thomas J. Allen, Assessor; E. S. Kincaid, Superintendent of Schools; Ira McCray, Coroner; R. Reynolds, J. L. Hunt and W. H. Parker, Supervisors. The latter was chairman of the board.

At the September election, 1862, James Smith was elected Assemblyman; H. S. Quigley, Superintendent of Schools, and J. L. Hunt, J. Blackburn and J. G. Simpson, Supervisors.

At the general election held for State and county officers in September, 1863, 461 votes were cast. J. W. Freeman was elected State Senator; J. M. Walker, Assemblyman; J. Scott Ashman, Sheriff; William Faymonville, Clerk; Stephen Gaster, Treasurer; Alex. Kennedy, Assessor; N. L. Blackman, Public Administrator; Ira McCray, Coroner; S. H. Hill, Superintendent of Schools; John L. Hunt and W. H. Hill, Supervisors.

At the judicial election in October of this year, 360 votes were cast, and J. M. Bondurant was elected District Judge and E. C. Winchell County Judge.

At the Presidential election in 1864, Lincoln received 92 votes and McClellan 359. J. G. Simpson was elected Supervisor. At the September election, 1865, J. W. Freeman was again elected to the Senate, and R. P. Mace to the Assembly; J. Scott Ashman, Sheriff; William Faymonville, Clerk; C. J. Sayle, District Attorney; Stephen Gaster, Treasurer; W. C. Wyatt, Assessor; J. C. Walker, Surveyor; Clark Hoxie, Public Administrator; Ira McCray, Coroner; S. H. Hill, Superintendent of Schools, and S. S. Hyde, Supervisor.

At the judicial election, October, 1865, 343 votes were polled, and M. B. Lewis, Absalom Yarbrough, J. W. Patrick and James Sutherland were elected Supervisors. H. C. Daulton was elected Supervisor in 1866.

At the general election, September, 1867, 372 votes were polled. Hon. R. P. Mace was elected to the Assembly; J. N. Walker, Sheriff; A. G. Anderson, Clerk: S. B. Allison, District Attorney; William W. Hill, Treasurer; W. S. Wyatt, Assessor; Frank Carroll, Coroner; T. O. Ellis, Superintendent of Schools; John C. Walker, Surveyor; J. R. Jones, Public Administrator; John G. Simpson, Supervisor.

At the judicial election, October, 1867, A. C. Bradford was elected District Judge and Gillum Baley, County Judge.

At the Presidential election in 1868, 453 votes were cast, the Democratic electors receiving 381, and the Republican electors 72 votes. J. G. Simpson and John Boston were elected supervisors.

At the election in September, 1869, Thomas Fowler was elected to the Senate and P. C. Appling to the Assembly; J. N. Walker, Sheriff; Harry S. Dixon here enters the political arena

as County Clerk; S. B. Allison, District Attorney; W. W. Hill, Treasurer; T. W. Simpson, Assessor; S. H. Hill, Superintendent of Schools; J. C. Walker, Surveyor; Ira McCray, Coroner, and H. C. Daulton, Supervisor.

At a special election held September 7, 1870, Michael Donahoo was elected Supervisor, to succeed John G. Simpson.

At the September election in 1871 there were 729 votes polled. H. S. Dixon was elected County Clerk; J. N. Walker, Assemblyman; J. Scott Ashman, Sheriff; C. G. Sayle, District Attorney; W. W. Hill, Treasurer; T. W. Simpson, Assessor; T. O. Ellis, Superintendent of Schools; M. B. Lewis, Surveyor; T. W. Rich, Public Administrator; W. J. Lawrence, Coroner, and T. F. Witherspoon, Supervisor. At the judicial election in October of the same year, Gillum Baley was elected County Judge.

At the Presidential election in 1872, 348 votes were polled, of which Grant received 111, and Greeley 237, notwithstanding the vile epithets applied to the Democratic party by the latter gentleman but a few years previously. At this election H. C. Daulton was elected Supervisor.

At the election in September, 1873, 762 votes were cast. Tipton Lindsey was elected Senator; J. W. Ferguson, Assemblyman; Leroy Dennis, Sheriff; W. W. Hill, Treasurer; A. M. Clark, Clerk; C. G. Sayle, District Attorney; M. B. Lewis, Surveyor; T. O. Ellis, Superintendent of Schools, and J. N. Musick, Supervisor.

At the September election in 1875, 897 votes were cast. J. D. Collins was elected Assemblyman; A. J. Thorn, Treasurer; A. M. Clark, Clerk; J. Scott Ashman, Sheriff; J. A. Stroud, Assessor; W. H. Creed, District Attorney; M. B. Lewis, Surveyor; R. H. Bramlet, Superintendent of Schools; T. W. Simpson, Coroner, and I. N. Ward, Supervisor. At the judicial election this year, Gillum Baley was elected County Judge.

At the presidential election in 1876, there were 1,306 votes cast, of which Tilden received 968 and Hayes 338. Thomas P. Nelson was elected Supervisor; Thomas Fowler was elected Senator; R. P. Mace, Assemblyman; E. Hall, Sheriff; A. J. Thorn, Treasurer; A. M. Clark, Clerk; R. H. Bramlet, Auditor and Superintendent of Schools; W. H. Creed, District Attorney; C. D. Davis, Surveyor; N. P. Duncan, Coroner, and Thomas Waggoner, Supervisor. C. G. Sayle represented the county in the General Assembly in 1879. Previously, and including this year, the general elections had been held in the odd years. The new constitution in 1879 changed elections to even years, and in May, 1880, E. T. Griffith was elected to the Assembly; Dr. Chester Rowell was elected to the Senate in 1879; S. A. Holmes was elected as a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention held in 1879, which formed the present State Constitution and which was indorsed by 9,000 majority at the election in May, 1880. This year, S. A. Holmes was elected Superior Judge; E. J. Griffith, Asssemblyman; A. M. Clark, Clerk; H. M. Bramlet, Auditor; E. Hall, Sheriff; A. J. Thorn, Treasurer; W. D. Grady, District Attorney; W. H. McKinzie, Assessor; C. D. Davis, Surveyor, and R. H. Bramlet, Superintendent of Schools.

In 1882 the Board of Supervisors redistricted the county so as to conform to the law at that time allowing five supervisors to the county. They therefore described and bounded five districts, and they further ordered that each of said districts should constitute a judicial township, and said townships to be numbered from one to five, corresponding with the supervisor districts.

In June, 1882, B. A. Hawkins and A. A. Smith were appointed members of the County Board of Education.

Holding offices in this county does not seem to have been so popular and desirable in years past as now, from the foregoing resignations and causes thereof.

In November, 1856, O. M. Brown was appointed County Surveyor; Joseph Smith, Public Administrator; John G. Simpson, County Assessor, and Dr. Du Gay, Coroner. These

appointments were made to fill offices vacated by those elected resigning.

In 1857, the sheriff and Board of Supervisors could not agree, and the former resigned, to avoid more serious complications, and George S. Hardin was appointed to fill the vacancy. In February, 1858, James T. Cruikshank resigned the office of District Attorney, and Hewlett Clark was appointed to fill the vacancy. In November, 1862, Wm. Faymonville was appointed County Clerk, the office being vacated by the death of D. L. Johnson.

February, 1863, Thomas J. Allen resigned the position of Assessor, and Wm. M. Mathews was appointed to that office. Hon. James Smith, Assemblyman, died during the session of the Legislature, and in February, 1863, Hon. J. N. Walker was elected to fill the vacancy. In April, 1863, Alex. Kennedy was appointed Assessor, W. M. Mathews having resigned. Hon. E. C. Winchell resigned his position as District Attorney, having been elected County Judge, and February, 1864, C. G. Sayle was appointed to fill the vacancy. September 22, 1866, S. Gaster, having been found a defaulter to the amount of $6,000, left the county, and George Grierson was appointed County Treasurer to fill the unexpired term. Michael Donahoo, having resigned as Supervisor for the second district, J. N. Musick was appointed to fill the vacancy. The death of County Treasurer W. W. Hill, in 1874, made it obligatory upon the County Board to appoint a treasurer to fill the unexpired term, which they did in the person of N. L. Bachman. March 23, 1874, A. J. Thorn was elected Treasurer. At the September election of that year, Austin Phillips was elected Supervisor, having previously been appointed to fill the unexpired term of Major Witherspoon.

A list of county officials will be found elsewhere in this work.

THE "LONE REPUBLICAN."

In 1854 one Payne had a store on Fine Gold Gulch, which was in charge of J. S. Ashman and one Aldrich, the latter doing the chores and making himself generally useful about the premises. This man Aldrich was then and for several years afterward the only Republican in that portion of the territory since forming Fresno County, and finally was known all over the State as the "Lone Republican" of Fresno. He had many good qualities, and, although bordering on "fanaticism" (so considered at that time perhaps in that community), was undoubtedly sincere in his political convictions; and although he would discuss the current political topics with more vehemence and in ruder language than is employed by well-bred gentlemen, he was still liked by the mass of the people, and everybody seemed to be "old Aldrich's" friend.

The Republican Governor who was elected at this time sent a fine new hat to the county clerk to be given to this "lone Republican." He declined wearing it until the county should give a Republican majority. More than three decades have passed, and the county has always been Democratic. The hat and the lone voter have passed away, but many Republicans have come to stay, and this year, 1890, Thomas J. Kirk, a stanch Republican, has been elected County Superintendent of Schools. There are many Republicans in the county, and the two parties are working in harmony for the general welfare of the county.

EARLY COURT INCIDENTS.

In 1856, T. J. Allen kept a restaurant and bar at Roan's store, and also officiated as justice of the peace. Meat, drink and justice were dealt out in the same room. In August, Dr. Lewis Leach sued a Frenchman in Justice Allen's court, claiming something like $350. A jury trial of three jurors was had, and a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed was rendered, and judgment entered accordingly, notwithstanding justice courts had jurisdiction only in cases where the amounts did not exceed $200. On the last day of grace for taking an appeal, which was on Saturday, James

Cruikshank, a lawyer of Millerton, came to Justice Allen to take an appeal in the case, on the good and sufficient ground that the judge had exceeded his jurisdiction. The boys, having been previously warned of his coming, were ready for him, and as soon as he entered the house they commenced plying him with the best "tarantula juice" they had, and at 12 o'clock that night, when the legal time for appealing had expired, Cruikshank was (in the language of the boys) "gloriously" drunk. Of course, the appeal papers were not perfected; he was carefully put to bed, and next morning, Sunday, was politely informed that the time for appealing had passed. He took in the situation at once, acknowledging that he had been euchered, and went sorrowfully back to Millerton, muttering curses, not loud, but deep, and swearing vengeance on all and every one who had been instrumental in frustrating the object of his mission.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Making little mention of crimes prior to county organization, numerous homicides and murders have been committed in different parts of the county to the present time. Many of the later, and even very recent, atrocious crimes are fresh in the memory of the citizens of today. It would require a good sized volume to detail the crimes committed in the county since its organization, although the people were no worse here than elsewhere in the State. A sufficient number of crimes will be here mentioned to show the lawlessness which prevailed in the past, and the lax manner and indifference with which the law was formerly administered by juries. We will avoid going into unpleasant details as much as we conscientiously can, of the many atrocities which were committed and which now stand, and must for all time, as black stains upon the records of the county. We would gladly drop the curtain and forever hide the scene from memory's eyes, if by so doing all would be wiped from history. Such, however, cannot be, and our duty as historians is to relate and not to make history. Therefore we will make but brief mention of a few facts, not going into the limitless field of details.

Here we wish to impress upon the reader the fact that this county has been but a repetition of others in regard to a lawless period; and when speaking of a period when lax methods were used to enforce law, it should be borne in mind that during that period there were as good citizens in Fresno County as were to be found in the world. They were in the minority, perhaps. Now the whole scene is changed, law and order rule, and morals are cultivated, and rights protected equal to any locality in older communities. The law-breaker must avoid Fresno now or take the consequences, as by the present generation justice is speedily meted out to all. No better people are to be found than Fresnoans.

July 5, 1852, at Fresno Crossing, Gus. Gray shot and killed Tom Overton. Gray was tried and acquitted. In 1855 John Donaldson and Henry Morris, who were engaged in mining on the San Joaquin river above Millerton, were murdered in their tent at night. Their bodies were found riddled with buckshot. One of the bodies was dragged from the tent and stuck full of arrows, to convey the impression that it was the work of Indians; but no one believed other than white fiends committed the crime, and that for robbery. Several white men, among whom was the notorious Billy Ferguson, were suspected of the crime, but no evidence was obtained to fasten the deed on any one, and soon it was in a measure forgotten.

At the first county election held at Roan's store, in 1856, the vote was large and stimulants appear to have flowed copiously, if not freely, until finally one George Bingham became boisterous and "spoiling" for a fight. Armed with an ax-helve he attacked Frank Kerrins, who shot Bingham in the groin, from the effects of which he died. Kerrins was also shot in the thigh by some unknown party, as Bingham had no pistol. Kerrins was tried for killing Bingham, and acquitted at Mariposa,

but was afterward killed there by a Chinaman.

In 1856 two Italians who kept store about 200 yards from Roan's store, had their establishment burned to the ground one night, and no clue was had as to the incendiaries.

Numerous such crimes could be cited, but we pass to more recent fields, pausing on the way to make mention of the trial of "Gabe" Moore. Gabe was the slave, in Arkansas, of Richard and William Glenn, early settlers on King's river, and was brought by them to this State. Gabe was as black as the ace of spades, and, as were many of the pioneers, without a wife. At that time there was an Indian agency on King's river, near Centerville, under the control of one Campbell, who had inaugurated among the squaws the custom of Brigham Young, and had without law taken unto himself several of the best appearing dusky maidens. He was a man of some consequence, aside from possessing several of the feminine sex, and a man of determination as well as ferocious disposition. It seems that Gabe looked with a covetous eye upon some of Campbell's fair maidens, and, having a melon patch in the near "bottoms," was somewhat popular with these dusky belles, —only when they wanted melons,—greatly to his exasperation. Finally one of them, with grievous lamentations, reported to her lord (Campbell) that in her case the incident of the Sabine women had been re-enacted, and that Gabe was the actor. Campbell was in a rage and swore he would take Gabe's life. The latter in great fright fled to, and appealed for the protection of, his former masters, which they readily gave. In those days every man was a law unto himself, might taking the place of right in many instances. However, Campbell finally consented to submit the case to a judicial settlement. The case was brought before a justice of the peace. There was no lawyer within twenty miles. The entire community assembled at the justice's cabin; Gabe was arraigned before the judge; W. W. Hill, a man of much honor as well as strong sense, appeared as his counsel; a jury was impanneled, and the trial proceeded. Gabe pleaded not guilty, in fear and trembling, and to the end of his days refused to admit that his plea was untrue, although the belief then was and continued to be that he was guilty, whether as charged or not. The prosecutor's witnesses were all Indian women. Neither the prosecution, the defense nor the court could extract anything intelligible from them, but enough evidence was heard to cause the court to submit the case to the jury. The case continued well into the night, and stimulants were introduced and freely used to keep their spirits alive and their eyes awake. Without entering into detail as to argument of counsels, Gabe was unanimously acquitted. Years afterward Gabe was asked why he committed such a cowardly crime. He replied, with a chuckle and grin peculiar to his race, "Ah, massa, 'omen war a scace article dem days!"

In 1863 robberies of Chinese stores and mining camps became frequent, bold and troublesome There seems to have been an organized band for that nefarious business, among whom are mentioned Jim Rains, —— Jackson, Al. and John Dixon, —— McDowell, —— McIntyre, —— Hosler and Jim Hall (the latter afterward shooting and severely wounding C. S. McKeown). The purpose of the band seems to have been to rob all races and classes who might be too weak to resist their combined force. The law-abiding citizens bore with their depredations during 1863, but in 1864 forbearance with them had ceased to be a virtue. Accordingly, a company of twelve men was silently organized, and one dark night in mid-winter they repaired to the haunts of the outlaws. Either the desperadoes had word of their coming or there was not the necessary concert of action, as but one of the band was caught that night,—Al. Dixon,—and his dead body was found hanging to a tree the following morning. This had the desired effect, and the remainder of the band vacated the county, except Rains, who persisted in his lawless career until he finally met with a like fate as that of Al. Dixon. This second object-lesson of the rope in a

measure put a stop to such lawlessness in the county.

EARLY COLONIES OF FRESNO COUNTY.—THE CENTRAL CALIFORNIA COLONY.

This was the colony of Fresno County. Had colonization upon the dry plains of this great valley been an easy matter, it is safe to say there would have been no colonization upon them, as the favorable conditions necessary to make colonization easy would have caused the lands to have been settled many years since by individuals of small means. Preparing to irrigate is no small undertaking, as water-rights must be secured across large intervening tracts owned by capitalists, etc. Farming by irrigation requires the highest order of agriculture. Even the most favorably situated land needs preparation—leveling, dyking and ditching—before it can be planted. These require not only knowledge and skill, but they take time and require money. In the meantime the farmer must live on his means, and cannot depend on what he expects to raise. For said reasons the rich, productive lands of the valley lay unimproved for many years. The land was acquired and held in vast tracts by capitalists, who used it for grazing purposes during the winter months, when their flocks and herds were driven from the mountains by snow. Here and there a solitary farmer had ventured to sow grain on the too dry soil, and harvested defeat, besides receiving the taunts and ridicule of the sheep men who had in a measure crowded out the cattle men, and now stood in fear themselves of being driven out by the agriculturists. As will be seen elsewhere, M. J. Church was the prime mover in bringing about colonization conditions and possibilities in Fresno County.

Bernard Marks, of San Francisco, may be said to be the father of colonization in Fresno County. He had been a successful miner and teacher. His investments on the San Joaquin river having been seriously damaged by an overflow of that stream, his attention was called to the fine lands in Fresno County by Professor William A. Sanders, and after carefully surveying the situation decided that colonization could be made successful, and he at once proceeded accordingly. The plan devised by Mr. Marks for what he afterward called the Central California Colony has been in the main followed by the many colonies which have since grown up and made Fresno County and city the marvel of the State, and the wonder of all who for the first time behold what has been accomplished within a few years, owing to the distribution of water through the fertile valley lands.

Mr. Marks contracted with Wm. S. Chapman for twenty-one square miles of the best lands in the valley, then nearly surrounding the town of Fresno. For the beginning of the enterprise he selected six square miles in the center of his large tract, and this he divided into 192 twenty-acre farms, each one-eighth of a mile wide and a quarter mile long. Twenty-three miles of avenues were laid out, the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company's canal was extended through this land in three capacious branches. The miles of avenues were at once set along their borders with a variety of choice ornamental trees, which now give an attractive and beautiful appearance to the farms and country, and also were set many choice fruits: figs, cherries, white walnuts, etc. The first planting of vineyards was to an extent a failure, owing to the newness of the canal, which failed to furnish a sufficient water supply that year.

Among the first colonists who settled here in 1875 as especially deserving of mention, being hopeful and always cheerful and encouraging in words and deeds to others more dependent, was Dr. Watson, a natural nobleman, who saw obstacles but to overcome them, mistakes but to correct them, etc. The stockmen spent hours striving to dishearten the already despondent colonists. Stories of blasted crops, deadly climate, mercury 130 degrees in the shade, birds dropping dead from heat, fruit baked on the trees before ripened, sand-storms, hot winds, etc., made it "impossible" for families to live

here; yet through the encouragement of such leading pioneer citizens as J. W. Ferguson, of the *Expositor*, Dr. Lewis Leach, Otto Froelich, Wm. Faymonville and others, the young colony weathered through the storm of adversity encountered the first year.

But chief among the elements of success was the fact that Wm. S. Chapman owned the land on which the colony was founded. He not only owned more land at the time than any other man in the State, but made better use of it than large landed men generally do. By the exercise of wise enterprise and intelligent use of large sums of money in improving lands, he greatly enhanced the value of his large possessions in the valley. He was a man highly esteemed and respected throughout the valley, and yet he had little faith in the success of Mr. Mark's colony enterprise. More than a year after the work was commenced at the colony, he consulted with Mr. Marks as to purchasing the interests of the few settlers and abandoning the undertaking; but Mr. Marks seemed wedded to his pet undertaking and said the best way out of it was to persevere through it; and the two united in pushing improvements, and their success is better shown by the many prosperous colonies in the county to-day than it is possible to portray in this work. Volumes would be required to tell the half which has been accomplished in Fresno County by the colonists since the beginning in 1875. A large proportion of the first settlers in this colony were Scandinavians,—Danes, Swedes and Norwegians. Their honesty, industry, intelligence and very social, home-like natures contributed largely to their success.

In 1878 "The Washington Irrigation Colony" was organized by J. P. Whitney, Wendell Easton and A. T. Covell, and was soon a prosperous settlement. S. A. Miller, who was editor of the Fresno *Republican*, deserves much praise for his untiring aid to the colony enterprise. He founded the Nevada Colony, and M. J. Donahoo, one of Fresno County's foremost enterprising citizens, gave the new colony an impulse by improving in handsome style the first land purchased. Among the many citizens who were attracted to the colony, settled and gave great aid to it, were J. S. Goodman, John Rae Hamilton, Colonel Forsyth, J. W. Pugh, Henry Donnelly and F. A. Woodward.

Space will not permit naming each and every colony planted and grown to wonderful proportions, which has made the desert blossom as the rose and produced millions of wealth in Fresno County within a few years. We can but give the great growth, and wealth-producing communities in general, showing what irrigation and colonization have done, and can and will do, for all irrigable lands in this great valley, which ere long will be the Eden of America, if not of the world.

Many enterprising citizens from Southern States—Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee—settled in Fresno County soon after the war, many of whom have attained prominence in both the judicial and political arenas, the two present superior judges among the number. There was a settlement known as the Alabama Colony, settled in 1868, some of whom became prominent in Fresno County and filled responsible positions. Among the many who comprised this settlment were the Dixon family, Mississippians—Judge R. L. Dixon, sons and daughters. One of the sons, now residing in Fresno, was for two terms county clerk and became one of Fresno's distinguished lawyers, an enthusiastic advocate and a formidable opponent, honorable and conscientious, who has a heart as large as his brain. He was the first attorney for Fresno city.

The Alabama settlement was at the time the only colony on the plains south of Mariposa Creek for agricultural purposes in the sense of grain farming. From that creek to Tejon Pass, no grain worthy of mention was grown; the vast acres were held in company by numbers of stock-raisers, all of whom warned the colonists that grain could not be successfully and profitably grown there. All their supplies had to be transported from Stockton by wagon. A few

had comfortable cabins, from material hauled from Stockton; the many had rude board cabins and some of the young men lived in tents, and the first year, owing to excessive drought, their crops in a measure died before maturing; and, to add to their distress, the stock roaming at will on the plains played sad havoc with their stinted products. H. S. Dixon, in an animated manner, recently related to the writer his experience during those trying times. He said that after a hard day's toil, and feeling almost driven to despair at the gloomy prospect, he was forced to stand guard at night to protect his scant crop from the mighty herds of stock, and after many nights' watching to have it finally consumed.

This brave, hopeful, patient little band had brought with them from their Southern homes a love of fun and vein of humor, which was shown by the names some of the young men gave their homes. The Pickenses called theirs the "Cradle of Innocence;" and one bachelor called his "Hell's Half-Acre" This seems more appropriate for the region at that time. Major Reading named his place Elkhorn, having found a horn of that animal near where he built. The Dixons called theirs "Refuge." It is a mystery which none are able to solve why this name was adopted, as there seemed to be little to justify it. Certainly it was no refuge from stock roaming the plains and devouring the crops of those pioneers.

In 1870 others came from the South and settled in this community. Judge Dixon did not come with his family until this year, his sons, James P. and H. S., having located here as before stated. The judge's family consisted of four sons and a daughter.

Agriculture did not seem to prosper with these people, the majority of whom removed to other localities, and those who remained drifted into more congenial and lucrative occupations; and in 1874–'75 the place contained few of the original settlers.

Fresno Colony, founded by Thomas Hughes and sons in 1880, has proven a main factor in making the city of Fresno prosper as it has. This colony immediately joins the city on the south. Within a short space of time the 2,880 acres were sold to enterprising colonists. None have done more to develop Fresno County's resources and to build up and beautify Fresno city than have Thomas Hughes and sons. The Hughes Hotel is the finest in that city, and equalled by few in the State. A personal history of Thomas Hughes will be found elsewhere in this work.

CLIMATE.

The true Californian never tires of dilating upon "the climate." Be it in the ice-bound regions of the Sierras at mid-winter, or in the heat and mid-summer of the great valleys; in the fogs along the coast, or in the sand-storms of the plains,—he will assert "it is the finest climate in the world." And few who have experienced a few months here will attempt to refute it. As climate, more than any one condition or property, determines the comparative as well as the intrinsic value of a country for man's habitation, it should be given a place here. All other conditions may to a certain extent be changed by human agency, but climate remains a steadfast servant to its mistress, nature. Man can remedy such defects as scarcity of timber and water, unproductive soil, etc. Nations are planted and prosper in the midst of these adverse surroundings, but climate unaltered outlasts the labor of races. Human adventures are not bound to frost or heat, and yet homes are not made of choice too near either extreme. In the location of a settlement and selecting a home, climatic conditions form the first and chief factor. Men pierce the frozen barriers of the north, or brave the wasting heats of the south in search of wealth, but seek a mild, congenial clime in which to found a home to spend their money and enjoy declining years.

The general characteristics of the climate throughout the valley will apply to Fresno County. She has some special features which others have not, and which enables her to be

the excelsior raisin-producing county of the State. There are some disadvantages as to climate, it is true, but less perhaps than in any other region of like area. The general climatic conditions are favorable to industrial pursuits above almost any other locality of like latitude. The snow limit is far above the valley, and while the effects of a rigorous winter are never felt, there is still enough of cold to give a bracing reaction to the animal system, and to render in a measure a hardy condition of plant life. "At no point between the Rocky mountains and the Black sea can be found the snow line with so high an altitude as on the Sierras." Consequently we find here conditions not to be seen within thousands of miles eastward on this parallel, namely, a flora peculiar to two zones. The nutritious fruits and grains of the temperate belt, as well as the rich products of semi-tropical plants, mature here side by side and ripen in due time, and fruits grains and flesh retain their freshness and sweetness for a season seldom equaled in the extreme heat which at times prevail in mid-summer. This can only occur where there is an extreme low humidity. A stranger on learning that this great valley is not in the snow zone, seeks for the cause of such remarkable mildness of climate. He sees on the west the Coast Range, a spur of a mountain system with an altitude of from three to five thousand feet; on the east the Sierras from six to nine thousand feet high. Thus is formed a natural barrier, shutting out much of the cold northers, and enclosing a body of air measurably isolated, tending to hold an even temperature. The great and chief cause of the year-long summer in this great valley is that portion of the Japan current turned toward our coast and skirting it from Victoria to Central America. This readily accounts for the temperature of this valley, which seldom falls below 27 degrees in Fresno County, and frequently rises to 110 degrees in the shade during mid-summer, a temperature closely approaching that of Florida, with no corresponding average on the Eastern continent west of the Black sea.

The mildness of this climate in winter is due to the set of the Japanese current, "Kuro Sivo, against the coast, as does the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic against the coast of Great Britain. Its bracing coolness is due to the constant prevailing winds of the coast which blow from the northwest, impinging upon the mountains along the coast and following the direction of the ranges. These ranges are generally sufficiently lofty to bar the ingress of the northerly sea-breeze into the interior. But at San Francisco and several other points near there, gaps made by the outflowing of water-courses and other depressions admit these winds, the speed of which is accelerated during the day in summer, as they rush inland, because the bright sun sets the plains glowing, rarefies the air, and sends it upward. Thus it is that a vast store of sea-breeze tonic is drawn through tunnels as it were, and properly tempered when reaching the valley, so that it makes the most delightful, invigorating climate in the world. Sunstrokes are unknown in this valley. The sea-breeze enters the great interior valley with uncomfortable force, as well as a degree of frigidity. With no obstacles to impede or deviate its course, it pursues the broad line of the great river of the south (San Joaquin) fresh and cool, gratefully tempered and modulated as it commingles with its first meeting the soft warm air of the interior, and spreads out over the wide expanse of green tules in which the valley terminates. In this way, by one of nature's laws, the whole basin is filled daily, during the summer with the invigorating atmosphere of the ocean, aided somewhat in the night by the descending cool air from the snowy crests of the Sierras.

With a temperature thus equalized and an atmosphere thus daily refreshed, the valley of the San Joaquin possesses a climate eminently conducive to both the health and comfort of man. Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties are so located as to receive the full benefit of this balmy atmosphere. While it is claimed that the climate of California in general is much like that of Italy, this will apply more particu-

larly to the southern half of the San Joaquin valley. As we leave the ocean and go inland the influence of the trade-winds decreases and the heat of summer and cold of winter increases. Another effect of these sandy plains is to create a daily sea-breeze from the southwest return trade-winds that prevail on the coast as surface winds during the summer months. Each day after the sun rises over these great plains, they become heated and increase the temperature of the air over their surface. This air rises, and as the whole current of cool air is from the ocean on the west it rushes in to fill the vacancy. A gentle southwest wind may be blowing on the coast at night or in the morning; and by eleven or twelve o'clock the full force of the sun's rays are felt, the gentle breeze has increased to a brisk wind and continues until evening, after the setting sun has withdrawn his rays and the sandy plains have radiated its heat into space. The gentle southwest wind resumes its sway until the next day, when from the same course the high wind is again repeated. Whatever may be the direction of the wind in the forenoon, in the spring, summer and autumn months it almost invariably works round toward the west in the afternoon. So constant is this phenonena that in the seven months from April to October inclusive, there were but three days in 1890 in which it missed, and these were rainy days, with the wind from the south or southwest.

In regard to the health of this valley, and especially of Fresno County, to say nothing of the sanitary effect of the rapid desiccation and curing of the spontaneous vegetable productions when the dry season commences, this daily atmospheric current is constantly sweeping away in their incipiency the miasmatic exhalations and pestilent fermentations which would otherwise, incubate and breed undisturbed over the rich bottom lands. Epidemics and virulent infections are almost unknown in this great valley; and especially is this true in the three southern counties. The mild and genial temperature tends to stay the development of pulmonary affections and diseases of the respiratory system.

THE THERMAL BELT.

There is a warm stratum of air in the hills a few hundred feet above the valleys. This semi-tropical belt varies. In some localities it is very marked, and in others it is much less so. At night, during the frosty seasons, the cold air settles in the valleys, displacing the warm air which rises. At daylight a heavy frost may be seen in the valleys,—heaviest along the water courses,—while in the warm belt, a few hundred feet above (in some cases not more than sixty), the most delicate flowers and shrubs are untouched.

The soil on the hills in this belt has often great depth, and is admirably adapted to fruit culture. Like the valleys, the lands are covered only by scattered groves of trees, and little of it too steep for easy cultivation. It is specially adapted to growing semi-tropical fruits. Here in Fresno County, oranges, lemons, limes, almonds, English walnuts, prunes and pomegranates grow well and yield a certain and bountiful crop of as fine size and flavor as any in the State, and there are thousands of acres of this excellent fruit land yet idle in Fresno County.

RAIN FALL AND HUMIDITY.

The season of rain in this section of the valley generally begins in October and ends in May, though it sometimes rains in June. It is rare that rain falls longer than two or three days at one time, and the intervals between rains vary from a few days to a month, and even six weeks. The "rainy" or "winter" season in some respects is the pleasanter season of the year. As soon as rains begin to fall grasses begin to grow, and by the middle of November pastures and hills are green; and, as soon as the ground is in condition to plow after the first rains, farmers sow their grain.

December is usually a stormy month. Mercury seldom falls below 37 degrees above zero in the valleys. Occasionally there is a thin coat of ice over small pools of standing water; and

December is usually the month of heaviest rainfall. And yet no one can predict with any degree of certainty as to the coming rain. The oldest inhabitant seemingly knows little more than the recent "tenderfoot" as regards the weather. The heaviest rainfall sometimes comes in February.

In January one begins to realize a feeling of approaching spring in the air. Almond trees blossom and the robins come, and grass and wheat grow rapidly.

February is a growing month and very pleasant, resembling the month of May in the Eastern States. The peach and cherry trees bloom in February.

March, here as elsewhere, is liable to be more boisterous than any other month.

Vegetation grows rapidly in April, and cereal crops are assured if a sufficiency of rain falls during this month. As a rule no rain falls after this month.

May is the month of roses and flowers in general, and the paradisical month of the year here as it is elsewhere where literature has most prevailed.

During the first portion of June the grasses begin to cure and become hay, standing in the field, and stock graze and grow fat thereon.

On an average there are 220 perfectly clear days in a year, without a cloud, in the San Joaquin basin; eighty-five days wherein clouds are seen (though in many of them the sun is visible), and sixty rainy. Italy cannot surpass that. From April 1 to November 1 there are in ordinary seasons fifteen cloudy days, and half the days are clear from the 1st of November until the 1st of April.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE COUNTY.

These are extensive, beyond what one at first can imagine.

The discovery of gold early brought the hardy miners to this region, but aside from the early placers no great developments have been made toward opening up the great and inexhaustible mineral deposits, or to determine the extent of gold and silver quartz mines. Fresno's placers constituted a large portion of what was called the "Southern Mines," in order to distinguish them from the first discovered "diggings" east and north of Sacramento. Years before the organization of Fresno County the hills and lower mountains of the Sierras were alive with miners, some of whom made rich "strikes" and amassed fortunes in a short time. Gold dust was then the medium of circulation, and property was valued in ounces of the pure metal, instead of dollars and cents. There is no attainable data as to the actual amount of gold taken in dust and nuggets from these placers, but it certainly amounted to millions. Gold was reported to exist on the San Joaquin as early as 1849. Major Savage employed Indians to procure gold, and the placers continued to be developed, and in 1865 the leading merchants fixed a scale of prices at which they would accept gold dust, namely: San Joaquin River or Bar dust, $15.50 per ounce; Fine Gold Gulch, Cottonwood, Long Gulch, and all taken out in small gulches between the San Joaquin and Fresno rivers, except Coarse Gold Gulch, at $14 per ounce; Coarse Gold Gulch, $16.50; Temperance Flat, $14; Big Dry Creek, $16.50; Sycamore Creek, $17.50; Fresno River, $15.50. Placer mining brought the early prosperity of the county. The mining of to-day is confined principally to quartz in the Sierras. In the low hills along the Sierra range, in the eastern part of the county, numerous deposits of copper are found. The veins all carry silver and gold, but in small quantities. In the higher mountains gold-bearing quartz of a promising richness have been discovered, all bearing more or less silver. Silver-bearing ore in large quantities have been discovered in the slate range, near the summit of the mountains, as also some rich deposits of base metal or argentiferous galena.

The first quartz mill erected in the county was at Coarse Gold Gulch—a ten-stamp mill. Various and valuable mines are located within the county, and only await development to yield

an immense treasure. One cause of delay in developing the mineral interests of this county is the lack of railroad transportation. This cause will soon be removed, as soon there will be built from Fresno a railroad direct to the mineral and timber region of the Sierras. Another and principal reason why capital is not used in developing the mineral resources of the county is, that better returns for money invested can be had from fruits,—grapes, prunes, peaches, apricots, etc., which yield larger profit for money invested than do the great majority of gold mines.

Mineral springs, both hot and cold, are found in this county. The Rogers Hot Springs are possessed of remarkable remedial properties, highly recommended for rheumatic, neuralgic and scrofulous complaints. On the upper San Joaquin, near the toll-house, are also remarkable springs, one of which boils up like a geyser, through a cone-like mound of cemented matter. Sulphur Springs, near Millerton, were purchased by a company incorporated in 1873. They are situated about three-quarters of a mile from the old court-house. As the geology of the county is given in that of the valley, no definite features are to be mentioned here.

FOSSILS AND PETRIFACTIONS IN FRESNO COUNTY.

The most interesting of fossil discoveries was the exhumation of the mammoth and of man—"proof positive of the existence of both at the same time," and that "both occupied this country together with saurians, the remains of all three being found in the same gravel deposit and stratum." The above is quoted from a history made of Fresno County in 1882. It is somewhat surprising to the writer that the broad claim should be made "proof positive" by one who has seen the wonderful conformation of California, and note the laws of nature as applied to other regions being here set aside. The strata are here more disturbed and thrown out of order than in any other country. The remains of the mastodon might have been thrown up from a burial place of centuries, and again submerged with that of man at a time when he, too, was destroyed by the mighty throes of Mother Nature. Finding the remains of mastodons, saurians and man in one common sepulcher proves nothing more than that they are there together; it does not even tend to prove they lived at the same period in the same locality. It is said that the first mastodon remains were found on the Fresno river, some distance above what is known as the adobe bottom. It measured twenty-two feet in length; the tusks were eleven feet, and curving upward; at the base they were five feet apart. The legs were short, but very heavy. The whole structure was complete, but with all the care and wisdom of the discoverers, they were unable to put the bones together so as to reproduce the animal. The next specimen found was on Dry creek, but for want of care the discoverers did not preserve the remains. No tusks were found with these remains, which were said to be larger than the first named. A pair of tusks some seven feet long were found in Holland Hollow, but no other remains. In 1858 some miners unearthed the remains of a huge mammoth, but no records were kept of them.

As has already been stated in the geological summary of the valley, the Coast Range mountains contain numerous petrifactions. There was a wonderful "find" of a human petrifaction in Cantua cañon near the Coast Range, in December, 1890. S. L. Packwood and I. N. Barrett of Fresno City were working in said cañon on December 12, where Packwood owned a timber claim. They were seeking a suitable site to construct a dam to divert the waters of the cañon upon a piece of land which was to be brought into cultivation, when Mr. Barrett discovered a human foot protruding from the bank of the stream. Both men viewed the object with amazement, and were the more surprised on feeling the foot and finding it to resemble stone. Their curiosity led them to unearth the remains, and soon they decided to take them to Fresno. The weight was about 500 pounds.

Arriving at Fresno, the petrifaction attracted all, and several of the medical profession made a thorough examination, and took measurements of the petrifaction and pronounced it genuine and not of a "Cardiff" nature. The general appearance of the body led to the conclusion that he was a fine specimen of the Castilian race. He measured six feet four and one-half inches in height, foot eleven and one-half inches in length, length of arm sixteen and one-half inches, and length of forearm, twelve inches, and length of legs thirty-six inches. This is the most wonderful petrifaction found in the county and preserved.

There is so much to interest the average man in California aside from investigating nature's wonders that there is no doubt that wonderful petrifactions lie undisturbed in the foothills and the valleys bordering thereon.

FOREST GROWTH.

Almost the entire western slope of the Sierras is covered with dense forests of lumber yielding timber. There is no timber of commercial value elsewhere in the county.

Picea amabilis (red fir) grows in vast forests on the Sierras in this county, on all ridges and spurs from 6,000 to 10,000 feet altitude. It grows thickly upon the ground, has a fine clean body, and is a good timber tree, but is often attacked by dry-rot while standing.

Picea grandis (white or balsam fir) is scattered far and wide throughout the forests. It is largely sold on the markets as mountain pine, and is used principally as dimension stuff and rough boards.

Pinus Lambertiana (the sugar pine), next in value to the redwood as a timber tree, grows at an altitude of 4,000 to 7,000 feet,—rarely higher. It is one of the finest trees indigenous to Fresno County, sometimes growing to a diameter of twelve feet. It now furnishes the bulk of the finishing lumber used in this part of the State.

Pinus ponderosa (yellow or pitch pine) forms a large percentage of the lumber used in the valley known among lumbermen as mountain pine. There are large forests of this tree, especially on the lower slopes of the mountains. It is used largely for floors.

Sequoia gigantea (the "big trees" of California), also known as the Wellingtonia gigantea (among the British botanists) and Washingtonia gigantea (among the earlier American botanists, by way of opposition), have cones about two inches long, ovate, terminal, solitary, and with numerous prickled stipitate scales. The honor of the discovery of the great trees is in dispute, as is also the derivation of the name Sequoia. There is but one grove of these trees between the San Joaquin and King's river, but on the south side of the latter stream is the largest grove of these trees in the world, and some of the largest trees are in Fresno County and included in a national park.

The most extensive of the "big tree" groves in this county is the one in the Sequoia basin, about forty-two miles due east of the city of Fresno. Its area is far in excess of the Calaveras grove, being 3,600 acres, and the trees on it being larger than any found elsewhere. Mixed with the Sequoias is a plentiful growth of other trees, mostly yellow and sugar pine, also some cedar and fir. Six miles further east in the Boulder creek basin is another grove covering 1,800 acres.

South of the first-named grove is another, situated partly in this county and partly in Tulare County, and which was recently set aside by Congress as a national park, under the name "General Grant National Park," General Grant being the name of one of the largest Sequoias in the grove. The Fresno portion of the park embraces sections 31 and 32 of township 13 south, range 28 east of Mt. Diablo meridian. In this grove is a portion of a fallen Sequoia ninety feet long and hollow. A man on horseback can ride through it nearly the full length without being in the least cramped.

Some of the prostrate trees in the Boulder creek basin have been measured, the largest

A PICTURESQUE MOUNTAIN VIEW, FRESNO COUNTY, MOUNT TOM.

[From Photograph by our Special Artist.]

being 350 feet in length. The trees in this grove range from 250 to 325 feet in height. The average diameter is from sixteen to twenty feet, while many measure from twenty-four to twenty-six feet.

The Sequoia basin grove contains still larger trees, specimens twenty-seven feet in diameter being frequently encountered. Both this and the previously mentioned grove are owned by a lumbering firm, which has a sawmill in operation on the ground. There is enough timber on their property to keep the mill running steadily for fifty years at its present capacity, which is very large.

The Sequoia yields from 10,000 to 100,000 feet of lumber. The average yield of a Sequoia is about 20,000 feet.

Libocedrus decurrens (California white cedar) is scattered throughout the forests, and is largely used as fence posts. The trees grow very large, reaching a height of 200 feet, and is an excellent timber for under-ground use.

The Digger or bull pine (Pinus Coulteri) grows only on the lower hills and flats. It is a scraggy, worthless tree, and is fit for nothing except kindling or light fire-wood. Its cones are very large, and contain great quantities of nuts, which in times past the Indians relished very much; hence the name "Digger pine." There is a great amount of pitch in the cones, and the Indians would build a fire and hold them over it until the pitch melted and thus released the nuts. These cones are now the delight of camping parties in the mountains, and many pleasant hours are spent in the early night around the cheerful and high blazing fire which they are famous for making.

Pinus monticola (mountain pine) grows up on the higher ridges, and is as yet beyond the reach of lumbermen. It is a sugar pine and grows very tall and erect.

Black pine, or tamarack (Pinus Jeffreyi) grows around the mountain meadows from 5,000 to 10,000 feet altitude, and is very durable when kept off the ground. It is very pitchy, and grows in dense forests. It is very resinous, producing a fine chewing gum.

The valley portion of the county is almost treeless except along the streams, but water and cultivation soon changes all this. In a remarkably short time fine groves of poplar and eucalyptus are grown when water is applied.

The oak growths extend far up on the foothills on the side of the valley, and at an elevation 2,500 feet the great forest belts are met. For size and density of growth these forests compare favorably with those of other sections of the world. Here, as previously stated, are vast growths of pine, cedar, spruce, Sequoia and fir. These vast pineries constitute the lumber supply of the whole country. Sawmills have been built and immense flumes have been constructed, by which the lumber is cheaply and rapidly transported to the valley. These sources of lumber supply are practically inexhaustible.

GRAND SCENERY.

This county contains as grand scenery as is in the State, if not in the world, yet rarely visited. Its valleys exceed those of Yo Semite, and its water-falls are taller than any others. On Mount Whitney, the greatest elevation in the United States (15,000 feet), one may look down into the lowest land, Death valley, in Inyo, whose dry and desolate bottom is 380 feet below sea level.

Speaking of the numerous valleys and cañons in eastern Fresno, Professor Whitney says: "One of these rivals and even surpasses Yo Semite in the altitude of its surrounding cliffs. The walls rise at various points from 3,500 to 6,000 feet above the base. At the head of the valley, occupying a position similar to Half Dome in Yo Semite, is a wall nearly vertical, between 6,500 and 7,000 feet high."

In these valleys are the highest water-falls, and grand, sublime scenery in greater abundance than can be found elsewhere. Here are natural bridges and caves, extinct volcanoes to be explored, and living glaciers to be examined. The "big trees" of this section surpass those of any

other locality, not only in size, but in numbers. Nestled here and there in the mountains are lakes of clear, cold water, like settings of diamonds in the rock-ribbed mountains. No part of the Sierras combines so great a variety of grand and instructive features as does this region, with its towering peaks, perennial snows, ancient fossils, and other exhaustless stores of study.

Starting from Fresno, one day's travel will bring you to the foot-hills covered with oaks of mammoth size. They gently rise from the heretofore unbroken level of the valley. Hill after hill is passed, higher and higher ascent is made toward the snow-covered peaks above. Here the path changes; the smooth, hard-packed loam is changed to broken rocks and slate, and huge boulders rise up on all sides. The oak is superseded by towering pine, and deep, awe-inspiring cañons and gulches cross the path. At the foot of the high mountain is the little village of Toll House, thirty-two miles from Fresno. This is within a circle of lofty mountains. Two miles north is a cañon through which passes Dry creek in a series of cascades of 1,000 feet. From Toll House you begin to ascend the steep grade leading to the sawmills of Donahoo and others, until you reach Dinkey, sixty-one miles from Fresno. From this point it is five miles to the big trees, and twenty-five miles to the beautiful Tehipitee valley by horseback. From here you go to the grand Paradise valley or King's river cañon, or to Redwood cañon, six miles distant, or on into the unexplored regions of the Sierra.

Mount Whitney and other grand mountains are about thirty-five miles distant. Dinkey is the place where horseback travel begins. Washington grove is located six miles from Dinkey, on a small creek that empties into Dinkey creek. The place is very wild. Professor Whitney, State Geologist, speaking of this grove, says: "The largest tree seen was 106 feet in circumference, and 276 feet high. It had been burned on one side, and must have been originally from 125 to 130 feet in circumference. Another tree is prostrate and hollow. It is burned out so that one can ride in on horseback for a distance of seventy-five feet, and have room to turn around. At 120 feet from the base the tree is thirteen feet in diameter inside the bark. There is an immense number of big trees in the vicinity." Mr. Frank Dusy took accurate measurement of these trees. The largest measured 122½ feet in circumference, and is estimated at 400 feet high. Not far distant is one that has fallen and been hollowed by decay and fire. Three mounted men, followed by a heavily-laden Sumpter mule, who insisted on sharing their fate, rode in single file, sitting erect and carrying their guns with the muzzles raised three feet above their heads, into the unbroken, blackened tube for seventy-two feet, and contemplated at leisure the beauties of the situation by the light from a knot-hole the size of a barn-door, and without dismounting or changing position, wheeled their animals with perfect ease, and rode out, returning the same way they came in.

TEHIPITEE VALLEY.

This beautiful valley is little known even by Fresno people. Mr. Frank Dusy said to the writer that it required much strength, nerve and power of endurance to make the trip into this valley. It is situated in the middle fork of King's river, and must not be confounded with the so-called King's river cañon (Paradise valley), on the middle fork of the same river. Our information is derived from Mr. Frank Dusy, who in company with Mr. Ferguson descended into this valley with great difficulty, occupying some four hours in getting down, and seven hours in returning. On reaching the bottom it seems as if you had left the surface of the earth and entered a mere crevice in its foundations, a fissure in the great, everlasting rocks. The towering peaks and overhanging rocks seem marching down upon you, pressing and crowding until it seems a struggle to breathe. The forms of the various summits are varied and majestic, and vary in height from 4,000 to 6,000 feet. This grand and remark-

able valley is about three miles long, and averages about one mile in width. You creep to the edge of the chasm and peep down more than 6,000 feet—more than a vertical mile—into that awful cañon. The green silver ribbon which stretches along the bottom is a river full 100 feet wide. The roar of the cataract at your left serves to give inspiration to the scene. You do not even now realize the immense depth of the cañon nor the precipitous condition of its sides. The distance down from the top or rim of the valley is about 6,000 feet, and the valley runs nearly east and west. The valley closes up at the outlet of the river into a narrow cañon. Mr. Dusy entered the valley at the lower or west end, and went down it some three miles, until he entered another small valley of some sixty acres covered with oak timber, and a perfect little gem of a place.

From here a trip is taken to the Silver Spray Falls, along up a branch stream. One cannot express his feelings at the sight of this truly grand view. The falls descend in three sections. The first fall is 500 feet, the second 600, and the third 800 feet. The water of the latter is separated into misty spray before reaching the bottom, which adds much to its beauty; hence its name—Silver Spray.

The valley narrows down at the upper end into a cañon whose walls are perpendicular, 2,500 or 3,000 feet high, and its width only 200 feet, including the river. Beautiful and remarkable falls exist in the upper valley. The river divides into two streams, which approach within fifty feet of each other, and each then falls 200 feet; the falls in descending approach and nearly touch each other, and both fall into one basin about 100 feet in diameter; then the united waters, after whirling around the basin, drop 400 feet. The stream continues on, and then a remarkable sight is seen. The water falls 180 feet into a small basin, which has an opening or chimney, which carries the spray upward and above the falls in a cloud which is seen for along way. From above you see only the vast column of spray rising out of this chimney or hole.

Of the terrible grandeur of this valley it is hardly possible to convey any idea. In the valley are many grand cliffs, water-falls and curious things that have as yet not been examined or named. It opens a wide field for those who love to explore and examine new scenes.

Tehipitee Dome is formed of solid granite, and rises to an elevation of fully 6,000 feet above the valley. Its sides are perpendicular to within about 1,000 feet of the top, when the gradual oval begins, which forms a perfect dome in shape. Its name, Tehipitee, is given by the Indians, and means "high rock." This dome and Silver Spray Falls are near the center of the valley, and within one-quarter of a mile of each other.

PARADISE VALLEY.

From Tehipitee you can go south to Paradise valley, or King's river cañon, as it was first called. Professor Whitney, who visited this valley and attempted to go north toward Tehipitee (then unknown), reported an "impassable barrier." But this is found not to be so, and a good trail passes over the ridge or mountain, which is 13,000 feet high. "This valley," says Professor Whitney, "is from half a mile to a mile wide, and eleven miles long. It is closed at the lower end by a deep and impassable cañon. It is deeper and its sides more precipitous than Yo Semite. Many points are from 4,000 to 6,000 feet high. At the head of the valley is a solid rock wall, a perpendicular precipice of from 6,500 to 7,000 feet high." It rivals and in many respects even surpasses Yo Semite in altitude of surrounding cliffs. This valley or cañon is on that branch of King's river formerly called by Whitney and others the south fork, but which, by later and more thorough exploration, proves to be the middle fork of that stream.

Two hours and a half constantly descending will bring you to the bottom of this famous cañon. Flowing at your feet is a branch of King's river, fresh, pure and cold from its snowy fountain. About half a mile wide and fifteen miles long, this cañon or valley is

walled in by rocky mountains, rising perpendicularly 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the river bed. Clarence King says: "We could not find words to describe the terribleness and grandeur of the deep cañon. The average descent is immensely steep. At times the two walls approach each other, standing in perpendicular gateways. The ridges of one side are reproduced upon the other." Bierstadt made a painting of what he termed "King's River Cañon." It was reported sold in England for $50,000.

Muir Dome is a beautifully grand granite formation overhanging this valley.

"Grand Sentinel" will always be the pride and boast of Paradise valley, and well deserves all the eulogiums that human praise can utter in its behalf. In color it is the same as the North Dome, its far-away relative. Its wall in front of its crowning dome-ridge stands out a great buttress fully 3,000 feet high. Mount Hutchings is a beautiful granite peak on the south wall of the cañon, about one mile from the Grand Sentinel, and is the most beautiful formation in the whole cañon. Its height is estimated at 5,500 feet above the valley. The silver chains or falls of Mount Hutchings must be between 3,000 and 4,000 feet long.

The "White Woman" is a granite mass some 6,000 feet high, and forms the wedge or dividing point between the main south fork of King's river and Bubb's creek. It presents a front of some three miles in length, and of a dazzling gray-blue white cast in the sunlight, and is unmarred by any great fracture, consequently presenting what is a comparatively smooth wall to the spectator. It is of marvelous majesty. There is scarcely a bush or tree upon its face wall.

"Grant Monument," so named by the Tyler-Robinson party, is a columnar or chimney-shaped mass of granite, some 3,000 feet high, nearly at the point where King's river changes its course from an east and west direction, and runs off directly north. It is the most peculiar and abrupt granite formation to be seen standing alone, advanced from the the main wall some one-fourth of a mile, and rising above its general level. It is a very conspicuous object and is a complete monumental pile. This magnificent monolith is something like one-third of a mile broad at its base, having a flat top containing three or more acres, and is a bold and striking formation.

Just beyond Grant Monument is a complete counterpart of Yo Semite's Glacier Point (3,500 feet). This point, which is nameless, is considered about the loftiest in the cañon, estimated at over 6,000 feet. It is certainly a most stupendous wall.

WILD ANIMALS.

The number of wild animals that roamed on the plains, the foothills and mountains of Fresno County, and before civilization encroached upon them, was very great, among which the grizzly bear was monarch of all. Elks in great herds were to be found in the valleys, foothills and mountains, but were the first to abandon this section upon the approach of civilized man, who slaughtered them as much for sport as for use. There is now abundance of quail, wild geese, ducks and other game, and at certain seasons are a great nuisance to farmers. Wild cattle in large herds roamed the plains in early days and were slaughtered for their hides and tallow. Antelopes were more numerous than other animals on the plains in early days. They furnished meat for settlers, travelers, teamsters, etc.; were more easily approached and killed than deer; the meat was more like that of the goat than of the deer, and their young were easily domesticated. They have long since disappeared from the plains. Deer were numerous along the foothills and among the timber on the mountains, and even yet are to be found in the mountain regions.

The coyotes were very numerous and destructive to sheep in early days. This made an enemy for him in every man; consequently every man's hand was against him, and has com-

paratively exterminated him from the valley. A few are still to be found roaming in the foothills.

The common ground-squirrel here is darker than the Eastern gray squirrel, and are numerous and destructive to grain crops. They burrow in the ground, and are difficult to kill, being so quick of motion, and when shot they generally manage to get to their holes. Some have been known to get into their holes after being shot through the head several feet away. They can climb a tree with an agility equal to other squirrels. They are not much eaten by the whites. The most beautiful of gray squirrels are to be found in the pine forests on the mountains. The gopher is the most numerous, as also the most troublesome, rodent in the State, living principally under ground and gnawing roots of fruit trees and garden vegetables.

The prairie hare inhabits the plateau of the Sierra Nevada and the San Joaquin valley. It is all white in winter, but yellowish-gray with brownish tinges above and white below in summer.

Panthers and wild-cats are still found in the mountains.

The mountain sheep is a rare specimen. Shy and hard to kill. Sometimes they are found on the Sierras, north from Tejon pass to the Oregon line, about five feet in length and sometimes 300 pounds in weight; color, white beneath, grayish brown elsewhere. The horns of the ram are sometimes five inches through at the base! Mountaineers assert that these rams leap from precipices 50 and even 100 feet, alighting on their head and bounding ten feet into the air from the concussion of the fall, and then alighting on their feet without any perceptible injury! This, however, seems incredible when we take into consideration the weight of the animal, and still it is no more improbable than are many things in this State which are known by all to be facts.

The grizzly bear and California lion, once unpleasantly plentiful in the mountains, are very rare now.

The jack-rabbit, before mentioned, deserves more than a passing notice, as he has been one of man's most formidable competitors in the valley. Like the Indian, once numerous, he is fast disappearing before the unrelenting, destroying hand of man. Seeing that his end is near, it will be of interest to future generations to know something of this animal,—the numbers once in the valley and the method resorted to to keep them reduced in numbers to save crops from entire destruction.

It is claimed that the "rabbit drive" is something that never occurred anywhere except in the San Joaquin valley. The stranger must bear in mind that the country where this occurs is one vast field or prairie, without trees or many fences or obstructions. We copy from the Fresno *Expositor* an account of a drive a few years since, and will mention one participated in by the writer in Tulare County in 1891, showing the decrease in rabbits since the drive was inaugurated.

"At ten o'clock a line of men on foot, numbering 400, including men and boys, each armed with a stick from three to four feet in length, started for the drive, and while some appeared to have gone into the thing for sport, a majority of the 'round-up' had fire in their eyes, and evidently had severe grievances to redress. Said a tender-hearted lady, 'I think it's just awfully cruel to kill rabbits as they do at these drives.' 'That woman,' said a wild-eyed driver, 'must be a 'tender-foot.' She doesn't know much about the California jack-rabbit, or she wouldn't talk nonsense like that or waste a particle of sentimental sympathy on one of the worst nuisances in the valleys of California.'

"Just before the starting of the drive the band played a quickstep. Abreast of the line of drivers was a long line of vehicles, numbering at least 200, these of course following the road. With a whoop, up the driving line moved, and at once the rabbits ran ahead westward. The obstinate ones, and there were a plenty of them, would turn, make a break to go back, and in most cases they were successful, but never with-

out having sticks hurled at them. Probably 1,000 rabbits got through the lines, some with damaged bodies or legs, while several hundred were killed on the drive. The drive covered a distance of a little over three miles, and was virtually ended at noon. As the column advanced, the number of rabbits increased, and before the corral was reached nothing could be seen ahead of the drivers but rabbits, some running close to the ground, others leaping high in the air, while others jostled against each other in the most unceremonious manner.

"It will be in order to describe the corral and its appurtenances or belongings. Approaching from the east ran two wings, each a half mile in length, three feet in height, with wire screens reaching from the ground to the top of the posts to which they were attached. At the entrance was an opening of four feet, a gate, and this led to a chute reaching thirty feet into the enclosure. The corral, surrounded by a wire-screen fence seven feet high, was about sixty feet in diameter. The excitement increased as the rabbits were driven between the wings, and as they passed through the gate such screaming and yelling were never heard before; but it was the soft murmur of a summer zephyr compared with what followed when the gate was closed and the killers got to work. Sticks were flying in the air, *hi-yis* pierced the ears of spectators and participants, men and boys ran over each other in their eagerness to hurry up the slaughtering work, and many a luckless one got a rap intended for a rabbit. The rabbit generally got his quietus in one blow on the head, but sometimes Jack required several sound whacks before being disposed of. The animals huddled near the sides of the corral, making noises like the cry of a child. Hundreds of them committed self-slaughter by rushing against the wire fence and knocking out their brains. Others forced their heads under the fence, but the always vigilant and sometimes useful boy was on hand, armed with his stout willow stick, and the rabbit's chance for further mischief in foraging was summarily abbreviated.

"The killing was completed in less than half an hour, and when the smoke of battle had cleared away, or rather when the atmosphere became clear of flying fur, the work of counting was commenced. The entrance to the corral was covered with dead rabbits to the depth of about two feet. About 4,500 rabbit carcasses were counted in and about the corral, and it was estimated that 500 (a rather low estimate, by the way) had been killed outside and during the two hours' drive. At least 1,500 people were present, principally residents of the section. A few of the rabbits were taken away for hog and chicken feed, but most of them were left in the corral!"

The birds of this valley, although numerous, are not so strikingly beautiful in colors, neither are there as many good songsters as are found in some other regions of North America, though there are occasionally found some good singers. The California vulture, sometimes improperly called "California condor," is the largest bird on the continent, and, next to the condor, the largest flying bird in the world. It inhabits all parts of the State, though not abundant in any place. It is as prominent and peculiar a feature of the birds of California as the grizzly bear is among the quadrupeds. It is very shy, and is rarely killed. The total length of the California vulture is about four feet, and its width from tip to tip of the outstretched wings ten feet or more. Its color is brownish black, with a white stripe across the wings. The head and neck are bare. They are occasionally seen in the Sierras. The golden eagle inhabits California. Its length is from thirty to forty inches; its color on the head and neck is yellowish brown, white at the base of the tail, and brown varying to purplish brown and black elsewhere. The bald eagle was abundant in California ten years ago, and is still seen along the San Joaquin and King's rivers. It frequents rapids for the purpose of catching fish, which seems to furnish the larger part of its food. It is from thirty to forty inches long, white on the head and at the base of the tail, and brownish black on the

breast, wings and back. It constructs its nest on some inaccessible crag of the mountains.

Tarantulas are common on the plains and in the foot-hills. They belong to the same genus as the spiders, but the body grows to be three inches long and an inch wide, and the entire length from end to end of outstretched legs is five inches. The body and legs are covered with a silky brown hair. They eat little insects of various kinds, but unlike most other spiders have no net or web. The tarantula lives in holes in the ground, not much larger than itself when pressed into the smallest compass, and the hole is covered by a little door on a hinge, which closes by its own weight or by a spring. In the top of the door are several little holes, into which the tarantula can insert its claws when it wishes to enter; and so quick are its motions when terrified that it often disappears suddenly under the eyes of men pursuing it, and they have great difficulty in finding its hiding-place. The door fits tightly, and is larger on the outside, so that it never sticks fast. The bite of the tarantula is poisonous, but not fatal,—or at least has never, so far as known, only in one case, proved fatal. It rarely bites man, and flees when it discovers his approach. The tarantulas have dangerous enemies in several species of wasps, the females of which kill them by thrusting eggs into their bodies. When the larvæ of the wasp are hatched they make food of the carcass. As soon as the tarantula dies the wasp drags it to her hole, usually the deserted burrow of a spermophile, where she may collect twenty or more dead tarantulas in one season. There are three different species of these wasps: one kind is blue, another yellow. Sometimes the wasp darts down repeatedly upon the tarantula, and does not touch him except with her egg-planter, depositing an egg at every thrust. On other occasions the two grapple, and the wasp continues to insert her eggs until the tarantula dies.

Snakes are not numerous, remarkable or large, and only one species is poisonous, viz., the rattlesnake, of which there are two kinds, long striped, and brown. There are also the pilot, green, purple, small garter, milk and water snakes.

The scorpion is found in some portions of the county, but are scarce. There are four species of lizards, horned toads, common toads, frogs, etc.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS OF FRESNO COUNTY.

This great valley has all sorts of soil. The same is true of this county. The valley portion of the county is about sixty miles square. Although seemingly a level plain, there are more or less slight undulations. The bluffs of the San Joaquin, ten or twelve miles distant, are from forty to fifty feet higher than the level of Fresno city. Abundance of good water underlies the plain, which can readily be had by sinking wells, and where years ago one had to sink a well to the depth of from fifty to sixty feet; now it requires on an average not more than ten feet to get an abundance of water. Since irrigation has been in operation the water is fast approaching the surface, having in places approached as near as four feet, which is satisfactory evidence that in the future less water will be required to irrigate lands first reached, and that the surplus can be carried on to new fields, thus tending to establishing our claim, that there is an ample supply of water in the mountains if judiciously used and properly distributed, to irrigate all the valley lands and for all other purposes.

Soils in California, like the climate, vary and change frequently in a few miles. As a rule the nearer the hills the harder the land; but there are exceptions. "Hog-wallow" land is generally solid, sometimes gravelly, and this quality of land is most prevalent near the foot-hills. North of the San Joaquin the hills and border lands are of granite formation. "Hog-wallow" lands extend as far out on the plains as the railroad in some places. Between the railroad and San Joaquin river are large bodies of level, solid and rich lands. Along the foot-hills from the San Joaquin river south are

several miles of red-clay land, mixed with white quartz, very much like the Malaga grape lands of Spain. Some of this soil extends as far down on the plains as Fresno. In the vicinity of Borden much of the land is what is known as ashy land, very rich and especially adapted to irrigation.

Mining characterized the first industrial period of the county, which predominated until in the '60s, when the stock business began to lead, and flourished until about 1874; then the "no-fence law" gave agriculture a chance. The farming period may be said to have assumed momentum as early as 1868, and it rapidly grew into enormous proportions in the line of wheat and other cereal products. This continued to increase until about 1880, when viticulture began to flourish, since which time thousands of acres once devoted to cereals have been transformed into vineyards, and the profits have been from ten to twenty fold per acre. The inauguration of this period may be said to be the birth of the prosperity of Fresno County and city.

The first threshing-machine operated on Dry creek was in 1870, by Messrs. Hewlett, Jack and Wyatt. The foot-hills of the Sierras are full of small valleys, all on the same level as the broad surrounding plain, and specially adapted to growing grain in the past, but later have developed special fruit-growing advantages.

Between Fresno and Tulare, on either side of the valley, there are comparatively no foot-hills. The mountains rise in abrupt granite walls. The land can be cultivated up to the base of these precipitous walls. The soil is black and very fertile, and thousands of tons of grain have been grown in this region, and it is equally good for all other vegetable productions.

The heading-machine was a great improvement over the first threshing-machine, being worked by the team pushing instead of pulling it, the driver lowering or raising the sickle-bar as the height of grain may vary, in order to save all the heads. The heads are dropped on a traveling gangway which is attached to the machine, and elevated into the side of a wagon which is carefully driven alongside the header, the side of the bed next the header being lower. When filled, another wagon takes its place and the header moves on, while the loaded wagon goes to the threshing-machine, where it is unloaded on a platform and crowded into the thresher, which will clean hundreds of bushels daily. This machine has been superseded in many localities by the most wonderful as well as economical piece of agricultural machinery in the world, namely, the combined harvesting machine, which, when drawn by a team of twenty-four good horses, attended by four to five hands, will cut, thresh and sack the grain on thirty to thirty-five acres a day, yielding from twenty to thirty bushels per acre.

The most valuable native forage plant in this county is the alfilaria, familiarly known as "filaree," of which there are three species: Erodium macrophyllum, E. cicutarium and the E. moschatum, of the Geranium or cranebill family of plants. The second named is the most plentiful, and covers the earth with a rank growth in springtime. Eutrichiums bloom in early winter, commonly known as "white-blossom." There are as many as four species, and second only to the filarees as forage. The county ranks high in exotic feed plants: The "Hirschhorn," a millet from the Danube; sorghum, from the Caspian shores; Dreras, from Egypt and China; Penicillarea, a large millet from India; Imphees, from Southern Africa; and the greatest of all named, alfalfa or lucerne (Medicago sativa), brought through Spain and the Spanish possessions to America, whence we get the Spanish name "alfalfa." This produces from four to six crops in one season, according to location, soil, irrigation, etc. Corn, wheat, barley, wild oats, etc., as well as all cereals, grow to perfection. In fact everything seemingly will grow here and flourish beyond the imagination of one who has not seen the luxuriant growths. One pumpkin-vine has been known to produce 2,300 pounds of pump-

kins. Grape-vines have grown twenty feet and more in length in one season.

IRRIGATION.

There are now sixteen irrigation companies, each having its own canals, taking water from the King's river, San Joaquin and Fresno river. These sixteen companies have 750 miles of main canals or ditches, with about the same number of miles of distributors and laterals.

There are twelve dams, sixteen main head-gates, one weir and no wing dams. Distributing dams are situated probably every mile in the length of the canals.

These sixteen systems have cost in the neighborhood of $1,900,000 to build, and they serve about 350,000 acres of land.

Of this about 300,000 acres are planted in cereals, and yield a profit of $10 per acre.

Not less than 3,000 acres are in fruits, and yield at least $100 per acre. These fruits comprise oranges, peaches, pears, apples, nectarines, apricots, plums, cherries, pomegranates, figs, olives, mulberries, etc.

Thirty thousand acres are in grape-vines, one-half of which are in bearing and yield $100 per acre, while 20,000 acres are planted in alfalfa, yielding $40 per acre.

The San Joaquin and King's River Canal was the first, for irrigation of any considerable magnitude, constructed in California, in which capital was invested as a speculation. This canal takes its water through the left bank of the San Joaquin river at the junction of that stream with Fresno slough (the overflow outlet of Tulare lake), and passes through the west side valley for a distance of sixty-seven miles. It was constructed thirty eight and a half miles in 1871, and extended to its present terminus in 1877–'78. The total cost of construction, including changes, repairs, improvements, alterations, etc., is given as $1,300,000, of which $150,000 was used in constructing the extension from Los Banos creek to its terminus. This canal has a grade of one foot per mile, and commands an area of about 283,000 acres. Its capacity upon the upper portion of its course is about 600 cubic feet per second. During the year 1871 the area irrigated by this canal was 40,000 acres, the majority of which was devoted to cereals. Dos Plano and Temple Slough canals were opened by Miller & Lux, and drew water from the San Joaquin river on the west side. These channels were originally natural sloughs breaking out from the river and traversing the Rancho Sanjon de Santa Rita parallel with the river, and were deepened and improved for the purpose of affording water for the irrigation of wild grass lands on the rancho.

The Chowchilla Canal was also constructed by the same firm in 1872. This canal starts from the right bank of the San Joaquin river, two miles above the mouth of Fresno slough and the head of San Joaquin and King's River Canal, and follows a northwesterly course for thirty miles. This canal runs nearly parallel with the river, and from five to eighteen miles from it, and terminates at the Chowchilla slough on Chowchilla rancho. The Chowchilla river enters upon the east side of the valley, between the Merced and Fresno rivers. It drains only the lower mountains and foothills, and consequently has but an intermittent supply. The San Joaquin river on the south and the Merced on the north head behind the drainage basin of the smaller streams, and secure the snow waters of the higher ranges of mountains.

The San Joaquin river has its source in the Sierra Nevada mountains, in a cañon, and flows into the valley within a bed much depressed below the rolling lands by which it is flanked. It differs in this respect from King's and other rivers south of it, and in fact is more depressed than those north of it,—consequently more difficult to draw water from to irrigate the high plains depending upon this stream for water. For sixteen to eighteen miles below its cañon proper the waters of this river are from seventy-five to 200 feet below the level of the rolling lands which border it, and bluffs standing nearly perpendicular at points along its course guard the approaches. This large volume of water

will be utilized, however, by the ingenuity of man, and made to irrigate thousands of acres.

King's river, when its size is considered, its position, and the area of country within the limits of perpetual snow which it drains, as well as that on the plains which it is capable of supplying with water for irrigation, together with the fact that it is not navigable nor a tributary to any streams that are, may justly be regarded as one of the most important and valuable rivers in the State. It is certainly such to Fresno and Tulare counties. It has a drainage area of 1,855 square miles in the Sierra Nevada mountains and foothills, and enters the Centerville bottoms, nearly half of which is within the snow belt. It flows in a southwesterly direction from the mountains to Tulare lake, with but few abrupt turns in its meanderings. From the foothills to the lake, a distance of sixty-two miles, it has not a perennial tributary. The only stream of any note which empties into it is Watska creek, on the left, near and above Smith's ferry.

King's river, like all large streams heading high up in the Sierra mountains, has two high-water periods each year. The first usually occurs in December, after the rains have set in, continues through January, and is known as the winter rise, and is caused principally by the rains. The second begins about the last of April or first of May, after the rains are over, and continues through June and part of July. This is produced by the melting snow, and is of longer duration than the winter rise. After the spring rise the river gradually falls to the low water stage, which it maintains until the winter rise sets in.

The time when most water is needed for irrigation purposes is fortunately during the high-water periods, when the river is capable of supplying more than a sufficiency to supply all demands; and it has already been demonstrated that after a few years' irrigation but very little water is required, as the earth becomes saturated with water from the canals. It is estimated that this river pours into the valley, from the first of January to the last of July, an average of 8,715 cubic feet of water per second, or enough to irrigate more than 1,000,000 acres.

C. D. Davidson when County Surveyor said, as to the matter of water supply, Fresno is ahead of any other county in the State. Not only is the supply ample for all purposes, but it is so situated that at a nominal cost it can be led anywhere over the plains. The deepest cut on King's river, where the main water supply is obtained, is not over twelve feet, and some of these tap the river at that depth at its bottom. At flood time during the month of April, May, June and for a part of July, King's river discharges not less than 14,000 cubic inches of water per second. This river alone at an estimate of one cubic foot per second for each 200 acres of land, would irrigate 2,000,000 acres or nearly five times the amount of land susceptible of irrigation in the county. According to an estimate of the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company, of one cubic foot per second for 160 acres of land, it would irrigate more than three times the irrigable land in the county. King's river and San Joaquin will furnish an ample water supply for this great valley, while nature maintains her bounteous storehouse in the Sierra mountains, and man spares the forests thereon which hold back the melting snows, and distribute them gradually so as to maintain a steady flow in the streams through the valley during the summer season; and ere long all that will be required will be a steady flow through the main canals, which will keep up the sub-irrigation, and little surface application will be required. The capacity of King's river has been stated from two authors to show the variance of the two. The first is a low estimate, as is also the latter somewhat high; either, however, gives an ample supply.

There had been no water diverted from King's river for irrigating purposes previous to 1866. In the summer of that year Anderson Akers and S. S. Hyde constructed a ditch four feet wide and two feet deep, through which they diverted water from King's river, at a point immediately

below the line of Wm. Hazelton's farm, and on the plains on the west bank of the river to their farms, and continued to use water through it until the summer of 1868, when they sold their ditch and water right to the Centerville Canal and Irrigation Company. This company enlarged the ditch to a width of twenty feet with a depth of four feet, and ran a considerable stream of water to and about Centerville, where they furnished water to many farms.

M. J. Church came to Fresno County in 1868, and to him the county owes as much of its present prosperity as to any one individual citizen. With much more than average foresight, he at once "took in the true situation," viz.: that water was the prime factor in developing the vast resources of the county, and he at once purchased stock in the Centerville Canal.

August 5, 1869, J. B. Swum recorded notice of diverting water from King's river, just below that of the Centerville Canal. His was for mill and irrigation purposes. July 7, 1870, M. J. Church, seeing that a much larger volume of water was required, recorded his intention of appropriating 3,000 feet of water. He purchased the entire stock of the Centerville Canal and Irrigation Company, and at once set about improving the canal and directing all the water he could down on the plains toward Fresno, and soon succeeded in getting the water a distance of twenty-five miles into the heart of the agricultural lands of the valley, and practically demonstrated his confident predictions as to the wonderful results to be derived from irrigation.

Stock-raisers, seeing that the introduction of water would be followed speedily by the thrifty farmer, and that their vast and free pasturage was of short duration, banded together to oppose, and if possible, stop irrigation. Others, seeing the profitable investment in irrigating canals, rival companies began forming, and Mr. Church, February 16, 1871, filed letters of incorporation for the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company, associating with himself Captain A. Y. Easterby, of Napa, and F. Roeding and Wm. S. Chapman, of San Francisco. Mr. Church superintended the work and pushed the extension of their canal system, and soon had water out on the plains to the extent of their appropriations.

In 1872 the main head-gate of the Fresno canal was completed, and 2,000 feet of water turned through it and used for irrigating purposes. Important extensions and enlargements were made in 1873–'74.

In 1875 a ditch previously made from Chambers' slough and levee across the bluff and connecting the slough with the Centerville canal, was enlarged to be sixty-four feet wide on the bottom and about ten feet deep at the bluff, with a rapid grade, and a capacity of 1,100 cubic feet per second of flowing water. These canals are capable of diverting all the water from King's river at an ordinary stage of that stream.

Out of this irrigation naturally grew the "No-Fence Law" as a necessary consequence. The passage of that law was earnestly advocated by Mr. Church and Captain Easterby, ably assisted by Hon. Tipton Lindsey of Visalia, and many others. The measure was bitterly opposed by the stockmen, and their opposition became so violent that Mr. Church's life was threatened. Still, he never wavered in his course; feeling confident in the right, he never once thought to be persuaded or frightened from his position. It is by no means detracting from the deserved merits of many others in building up the flourishing and promising city of Fresno, when it is said that the city owes its location, and much of its wealth, vigor and prosperity to this same Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company. When the canal had been brought to a point not far distant from the present site of Fresno, the railroad officials called on Mr. Church, and upon being assured that the country around Fresno could and would be supplied with an abundance of irrigation water, they laid out the town and gave it all the encouragement in their power; and it has always been the confident prediction of Mr. Stanford that Fresno would make the best town on the road between Stockton and Los Angeles; and it would be

difficult to find a man in Fresno County to-day who would question Mr. Stanford's prediction.

The company's franchise calls for 3,000 cubic feet of water. Experience has fully demonstrated that one-eighth of a cubit foot is amply sufficient to irrigate a twenty-acre tract of land. At that rate, the water appropriated will irrigate 480,000 acres.

The Sunset irrigation district has voted $2,000,000 of bonds for the construction of canals by which to lead water to lands on the West Side. This is the largest irrigation scheme ever begun in the world under one single management. California has no other equal to it in magnitude and the scope of its purpose.

It is calculated that the canal will open up to cultivation 400,000 acres of land, which now is nearly worthless. Though it has little value now, it is naturally as fertile as any in the State. Its usefulness is due to its location. It is on the western side of the valley, where so little rain falls that agriculture cannot be carried on by natural means. This has been fatal to the settlement of that country. Men who lived there could not prosper by raising grain or by any other means except stock-raising, and that must be carried on over a large area in order to find pasturage.

But years must elapse before the full results can be reached.

THE WONDERFUL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION.

To those who were acquainted with this land prior to the introduction of water, the change that has taken place in so brief time since the water was brought on seems phenomenal. Beautiful orchards of fruit and groves of forest trees have sprung up and their growth, seemingly miraculous, must be witnessed to be believed. Handsome and comfortable cottages and many palatial residences have been built, and many who began without one dollar of available surplus have now large annual incomes and all the comforts and luxuries of life, with available resources running into thousands of dollars. Vast vineyards have been planted from which large profits are realized, from $150 to $250 per acre. In 1880, when the raisin culture was in its infancy, Fresno County produced more than any one county in the State, and had then the reputation of the best quality. It would not interest the reader to go into details how vineyards were planted, the yearly increase, etc. We will give the wonderful increase in tons and values, when treating of the raisin culture.

Recurring to what irrigation has done for Fresno County and city, and will continue if properly distributed and managed, we would state that where a few years since the rattlesnake and owl made their home, where the lizard and horned toad scampered over the burning sands and played in the broiling sun, and where the wild Indian howled, to-day are to be seen the fat milk cows wading to their knees in luxuriant clover, wild birds chirping in the shady trees, and millions of busy bees gathering honey from the many and varied bright-hued and fragrant flowers, while rosy-cheeked children, playing about the grassy lawns, or wandering through the orchards loaded with ripening, luscious fruits. All this change has taken place as it were in a year, and still men whose lands have advanced from $2.50 to $150 per acre, fail to appreciate these great results brought about in a great measure by the foresight, energy and vigilance of M. J. Church, a personal sketch of whom will be found elsewhere. There are those who claim that some others would have brought water on the plains had not Mr. Church done so. This is conceded. Had not Columbus discovered America no doubt another man would; had not George Washington led the patriots to victory, securing American independence, some other would; had not Ulysess S. Grant succeeded in putting down the rebellion some other general would; and yet all those men have been duly credited with their grand achievements; and certainly no man has accomplished more for a community, made possible such prosperity, and conduced to such a transformation of a once desert plain, than has M. J. Church.

EASTERBY'S GREAT ENTERPRISE.

In July, 1868, A. Y. Easterby, of Napa, purchased 5,000 acres of land on the plains between Centerville and Watson's ferry, merely for speculation, paying $1.80 an acre. At that time he had no prospect of selling it at an advance, but he hoped it was worth about $5 an acre. On examining the land shortly afterward, in company with I. Church, of Napa, they agreed that where filaree was so abundant and wild sunflowers grew ten feet high, wheat ought certainly to grow; and Easterby engaged Church to put in a small crop of wheat for experiment. It did well all winter and spring up to the time it was destroyed by drouth and wild cattle and horses.

Mr. Easterby then consulted Mr. Bensley, the father of irrigation in this valley, concerning the practicability of irrigating his land from Tulare lake. He purchased the Centerville ditch and began preparations for a grand scheme of irrigation, meanwhile engaging Charles Lohse, one of the best farmers of Contra Costa County, to put 2,000 acres of the tract into wheat the next year, which was done, after Mr. Easterby had flooded and drained it. The grain germinated and appeared above ground beautifully, and Governor Stanford, on his way southward from San Francisco in company with A. N. Towne and Colonel Greene, stopped here, and seeing this beautiful green spot were surprised, and called it an oasis in the desert. With reference to the demonstration thus made Mr. Stanford located the town of Fresno.

To guard this oasis from devastation by livestock running at large, Mr. Easterby had eighteen car-loads of lumber shipped from San Diego for fencing,—the first shipment of the kind over the then new road to this locality. The crop yielded splendidly, quadrupling the value of adjacent lands, although the freights were discouragingly high. While the outlay on the crop was only $2,600 the freight was $8,000!

In 1873 Mr. Easterby put in forty acres to alfalfa, from which five crops were cut the second year. All other crops planted also did well, notably tobacco and cotton. By his canal Mr. Easterby founded a permanent system of irrigation for his and adjoining lands. Also, he had wells dug which yielded cheaply enough an abundance of pure water for domestic purposes, and he knew from the tardiness with which vegetation decayed in this region there could be no malaria, as had been reported by some.

FRESNO RAISIN PACKERS.

It would be almost impossble to obtain a full list of the packers of raisins in Fresno County. Many vineyardists have packing-houses of their own, using up their own raisins and buying those of their immediate neighbors. In this way they save the profits of the middle men and maintain the character of their brands, which every packer guards most jealously.

The following is a list of the principal concerns of the county, which probably put up about nine-tenths of the raisins of the county:

NAME.	LOCATION	BRANDS.
American Raisin Co	Fresno	Eagle, Star.
Barling, A. D.	do	El Modelo, Golden Gate.
Barton Estate Co.	do	Peacock.
Butler, A. B	do	Butler's Cluster.
California Raisin and Fruit Co.	do	Seal, Eclipse.
Cook & Langley	do	Horseshoe, Lily, Eureka.
Cook, H. E.	do	Cook's.
Curtis Fruit Co.	Oleander	Greyhound, San Joaquin.
Forsyth, William	Fresno	Imperial, Tiger, Forget-Me-Not.
Fowler Fruit and Raisin Packing Co.	Fowler	Pride of California, Comet.
Fresno Fruit and Raisin Co.	Fresno	Lion, Golden Gate.
Fresno Raisin Co.	Oleander	American Flag.
Fresno Home Packing Co	Fresno	The Pride of Fresno, Crown of Fresno.
Gould, E. H.	Malaga	Olivet, El Monte.
Griffin & Skelley	Fresno	Griffin & Skelley's.
Holton, S. B.	Selma	Golden West.
Lusk, A. & Co	Fresno	Bear, Imperial.
Leslie, Chas.	do	Liberty, Royal.
Reese, J. W.	do	Cartoons.
Rodda & Nobmann	Fowler	Maple Park.
Viau, N.	Malaga	Viau's.
Viau, S. P.	do	

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

The first and only vessel that ever passed from Tulare lake to the ocean, it is said, was in 1868,—a small boat about 16 x 18 feet, a scow built and owned by Richard Smith. He loaded his vessel with a ton of honey at the mouth of King's river, passed through Summit lake and Fish slough, thence through what was then

Fresno slough, thence into and down San Joaquin river to San Francisco. The same year Stone and Harvey attempted to get into Tulare lake with the steamer Alta. The water was not sufficient and their boat stranded at a point three miles from the lake. No boat has ever entered the lake from the San Joaquin. Steamers landed freight at the head of Fresno slough up to the time the railroad was constructed in 1870. Here a large two-story house was erected, and called "Cassa Blanca," and a town built called Fresno City; and here overland stages stopped. Freight was then hauled by teams to Visalia and other places south of that point, and east into the mines. What was then known as the mounted express was the prime factor as a rapid transit through the county to the mines, etc. Gold dust, mail matter and small packages were transported by these pack teams. The Silman line of stages ran from Stockton to Millerton, via Tuolumne City, Paradise City, Empire City, Snelling and Plainsburg, making regular trips and well loaded with passengers. There were no postoffices. All mail was handled by express companies. Later, Silman and Carter ran a stage line from Stockton to Visalia, via Millerton.

In 1857 Thomas Heston ran a stage, and what was called the Rabbit-skin Express, from Hornitos via Millerton to Visalia. (In 1858 he represented Tulare and Fresno counties in the Legislature.)

Different stage lines ran to and from all points, and did a profitable business until Wells, Fargo & Co's Express entered the field as a competitor, and soon became noted and the chief carriers. In 1870 the Central Pacific Railroad Company branched off from Lathrop with a road running through the center of the county. This road was called the Stockton and Visalia Division of the Central Pacific Railroad, which soon changed the general character of the county. Business towns at once sprang up along this road; shipping facilities gave stimulus to enterprise and settlement, and soon the once arid plains were producing cereals and fruits beyond the expectations of the most hopeful; and in 1880 there were shipped from Fresno County by this thoroughfare 58,311,280 pounds of the various products of the soil. (See the amount in 1890 in another statement.) While some new lines have been since constructed, and have speedily enabled the county to be developed, yet the county stands in pressing need of more transportation facilities, and would be highly favored had they a competing railroad company operating in this great valley.

The railroads in the county now are the following: The main line of the Southern Pacific, running through the whole length of the county from northwest to southeast; a branch from the same at Berenda in the northern part of the county, running east to Raymond in the foothills; a branch from Fresno to Poso, in Kern County, also on the main line by way of Sanger and Reedley; the Goshen division from Goshen or Visalia westward to Alcalde in the foothills of the Coast Range; and there is in process of construction a branch from Fresno City eastward to the lumber region of the Sierra Nevada.

THE COUNTY'S WEALTH.

The assessed valuation of the real estate in Fresno County in 1890 was as follows:

Acres of land	$ 2,108,668
Value of acre property	22,049,911
Improvements thereon	2,054,227
Value of town lots	5,616,108
Improvements thereon	1,996,950
Total real estate	27,663,019
Total improvements	4,051,181
Value of personal property and money	3,825,455
Value of railroads	1,876,902
Total value of all property	37,416,557

Money and credits and personal property foot up $35,525,121, as assessed.

The exports for 1890 were as follows:

EXPORTS.	POUNDS.	VALUE.
Barley	14,620,190	$ 219,302
Wheat	196,663,015	2,704,116
Corn	156,650	2,075
Oats	105,790	2,062
Hay	776,000	5,432

EXPORTS.	POUNDS.	VALUE.
Flour	3,823,700	78,036
Millstuffs	2,012,945	28,168
Cattle and Calves	7,930,000	237,900
Hogs	380,000	13,360
Horses	940,000	694,000
Sheep	15,740,000	629,600
Hides	476,055	28,563
Wool	5,582,035	837,305
Dried Fruits	7,490,135	749,013
Green Fruits	7,942,575	158,851
Raisins	21,791,618	1,317,497
Brandy	1,111,000	166,650
Wine	6,405,100	192,153
Vegetables	1,392,650	13,926
Nursery Stock	2,295,700	22,957
Honey	163,440	19,612
Lumber	28,524,525	560,480
Doors and Sashes	321,070	32,107
Wood	11,315,250	56,576
Coal	15,756,380	31,512
Stone	10,607,350	45,000
Gravel and Sand	4,637,150	4,637
Ore	228,650	9,166
Brick	3,181,710	31,817
Agricultural Implementss	273,000	68,350
Machinery	637,790	637,790
Empty Packages	4,146,400	41,464
Miscellaneous	18,208,125	546,243
Total	394,208,190	$9,985,560

This table gives the products of the county that were exported a value of $9,985,560. It required more than 20,000 cars to move this product, and its real value largely exceeds $10,000,000.

The increase in products has been steady, notably in raisins and cereals. In 1889 the county exported 299,482,660 pounds, and in 1888 it shipped 200,381,590 pounds. The increase in values is proportionately greater than in volume, as the increase has been mainly in high-grade products.

The facts presented are sufficient to show the diversity of the county's products and that good work is being done toward placing it in the front rank of wealth-producers of the State.

SCHOOLS OF FRESNO COUNTY.

By the first school system which was adopted in California in 1852, school trustees were called commissioners, three of whom were elected annually. They had power to examine teachers and grant certificates, which should be valid for one year. They had power to define and change school districts, and it was their duty to appoint one of the constables as school census marshal, also to report to both the State and county superintendent of schools anually before the 15th of November. By the law of 1855, three school trustees were elected annually, notwithstanding the fact that State Superintendent Hubbs had in 1854 recommended that commissioners be voted for annually to serve three years. His suggestions were finally acted upon and the regulations were in force from 1863 until 1880. By a law enacted in that year, one was elected annually on the first Saturday in May. By the law of 1852, the assessor in each county was *ex officio* county school superintendent. In 1855 a change was made and the order of things then established has been adhered to in most counties ever since, viz.: County School Superintendents have been elected as other county officers are, with a few exceptions where the county clerks were made *ex officio* school superintendents.

Hon. E. C. Winchell was the first superintendent of schools for Fresno County. He was appointed by the Board of Supervisors in February, 1860, at which meeting three school districts were organized,—Scottsburg, Millerton and Kingston; later two others were added, one other in 1867, 1868, and 1869, respectively, with twelve in 1870.

The first school in the county was located at Millerton, and was taught by Mrs. J. M. Shannon. She received a salary of $75 per month; average attendance, fifteen, session three months. The first schools were supported by subscription and rate bill, and as late as 1865 the amount thus raised was $1,120.

In 1872 an academy was erected on Dry creek. The capital stock was $50,000. The officers were, W. T. Cole, J. G. Sampson, A. D. Firebaugh, L. P. Clark and A. C. Thompson

as trustees; Jesse Musick, Treasurer; C. G. Sayle, Secretary. J. D. Collins was the first teacher. The building was 36 x 54 feet, with a veranda on two sides, and the *Expositor* of that date speaks of it as the handsomest edifice in the county.

In 1866 the census returns gave 285 children of school age in the county, of whom 180 attended public schools, and sixty-six private schools. The highest wages paid teacher per month was $100. The total amount paid teachers was $1,520. Receipts from State and county funds, $507.27. In 1870 there were 768 school children in the county, 436 of whom attended public schools and thirteen private schools; highest wages paid to teacher per month was $115; total amount paid to teachers, $8,540.71; receipts from State and county fund, $12,532.87. The census of 1880 gives school children in the county, 2,377; at public schools, 1,768; at private schools 44; highest wages to teacher per month, $130; total paid teachers, $30,334.69. Receipts from State and county fund, $39,578.53. The census of 1890 is given a little further on.

The public schools of the county are a pride to the people and one of their chief concerns. They have kept pace with the development of the country and property owners have never hesitated to tax themselves for the erection of new buildings, no matter how frequently the demand has been made.

Mr. Hawkins, who retired from office with the advent of 1891, held the position of superintendent of the public schools since 1883. "Since then the schools have made wonderful strides," he said, "and they are in good condition and constantly increasing in number, interest and efficiency. I took charge of this office in January, 1883, and made my first report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction in July of that year. A comparison of my first report with the one now made will show the progress that has been made in the last eight years:

	1883	1890
Children between 5 and 17	2,985	6,903
Children who attend public schools	2,133	5,224
Schoolhouses built of wood	50	119
Schoolhouses built of brick	00	3
Teachers employed	71	169
Teachers graduates State normal school	5	35
Teachers graduates of other normal schools	00	15
Teachers holding life diplomas	5	28
Teachers holding State educational diplomas	5	24
Teachers holding grammar-grade certificates	40	111
Teachers subscribing to educational journals	20	222
Visits made by superintendent	70	142
Teachers attending institute	64	140
Volumes in library	1,610	9,044
Rate of county school tax	29	15
County assessment roll	$8,308,097	$34,626,100
Amount received county tax	28,056	51,939
Value of houses, lots and furniture	47,160	285,770
Value of library	4,831	27,160
Value of apparatus	1,996	14,493

"That's a pretty satisfactory showing," said Mr. Hawkins in conclusion.

These figures are from the official returns of the office, and speak more eloquently of the progress made than could any words.

Average daily attendance 3,607.

The percentage of attendance on average number belonging, 92 per cent.

The census statistics for 1890 show a gratifying increase over preceding years, as will be seen by the following table of comparative statistics.

Number of census children in Fresno County for the following years:

1882	2770
1883	2985
1884	3340
1885	3742
1886	4183
1887	4717
1888	5861
1889	6437
1890	6903

As indicative of the rapid growth of the county, the increase of (census) school children

year by year may be interesting. The figures are as follows:

1883 over 1882	245
1884 over 1883	375
1885 over 1884	402
1886 over 1885	441
1887 over 1886	534
1888 over 1887	1144
1889 over 1888	576
1890 over 1889	496

The following are the official figures in detail of the census of 1890, as returned by the enumerator:

Number of white children between 5 and 17	6,793
Number of negro	68
Number of Indian (with guardians)	24
Number of native born Chinese	18
Total	6,903
Number of white children under 5	2,988
Number of negro	27
Number of Indian (with guardians)	6
Number of native Chinese	9
Total	3,030
Total children under 17	9,933
Number of white children attending public schools	5,170
Number of negro	39
Number of Indian (with guardian)	15
Total	5,224
Number of white children attending private schools	164
Number of negro	1
Number of Mongolian	10
Number of Indian (with guardians)	
Total	175
Number of white children not attending any school	1,459
Number of negro	28
Number of Indian (with guardians)	9
Number of native Chinese	8
Total	1,504
Number of deaf and dumb	2
Number of blind	1
Number of boys enrolled	3,044
Number of girls	2,966

The following facts in reference to the schools of the county will assist in forming an estimate of their conduct and general character:

Number of books in libraries	9,044
Number of districts, 1889	114
Number of districts, 1890	118
Increase in number last year	4
Number of grammar schools, 1890	47
Number of primary schools, 1890	114
Number of high schools	1
Number of wooden school buildings, 1890	119
Number of brick and stone school buildings, 1890	3
Number of new school buildings, 1890	17
Average monthly wages, male, 1890	$81
Average monthly wages, female, 1890	$62
Number of schools in session over six months and less than eight	37
Number of schools in session more than eight months	77
Rate of tax levy	$0.15

FRESNO COUNTY OFFICIALS.

From organization of county to 1890 inclusive.

COUNTY JUDGES.

Charles J. Hart	1856–'59
James Sayle, Jr.	1860–'63
E. C. Winchell	1864–'67
Gillum Baley	1868–'79
S. A. Holmes	1880–'83

The county records show that at the November election in 1884 the judges are called superior judges, and J. B. Campbell was elected to that position; in 1888, M. R. Harris; and in 1890 S. A. Holmes. The two last named now fill the position of superior judge, conforming to an act of the General Assembly passed in 1883, which provides for two judges in Fresno County.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Thomas Baker	1856
Robert R. Swan	1857
J. M. Roan	1858
T. H. Heston	1859
O. K. Smith	1860
Thomas Baker	1861
James Smith	1862
James Smith	1863
J. N. Walker	1864
J. N. Walker	1865
R. P. Mace	1866–'69
P. C. Appling	1870–'71
J. N. Walker	1872–'73
J. W. Ferguson	1874–'75
J. D. Collins	1876
R. P. Mace	1877–'78
C. G. Sayle	1879
E. J. Griffith	1880–'82
J. F. Wharton	1883–'84
A. M. Clark	1885–'86
J. P. Vincent	1887–'88
E. H. Tucker	1889–'90
G. W. Mordecai	1891

COUNTY CLERKS.

James Sayles, Jr.....1856–'59
C. J. Johnson.....1860–'62
W. Faymonville.....1863–'67
A. G. Anderson.....1868–'69
H. S. Dixon.....1870–'73
A. M. Clark.....1874–'83
A. C. Williams.....1885–'90
C. J. Johnson.....1890

The county clerk performed the duties of county recorder and auditor until the expiration of A. M. Clark's term, since which time there has been a recorder elected to that office.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

James Sayle, Jr.....1856–'59
C. J. Johnson.....1860–'62
W. Faymonville.....1863–'67
A. G. Anderson.....1868–'69
H. S. Dixon.....1870–'73
A. M. Clark.....1874–'84

SHERIFFS.

W. C. Bradley.....1856
George S. Harden.....1857
W. Y. Scott.....1858–'59
J. S. Ashman.....1860–'67
J. N. Walker.....1868–'71
Leroy Dennis.....1872–'73
J. S. Ashman.....1874–'76
E. Hall.....1877–'82
M. J. Donahoo.....1883
O. J. Meade.....1884–'88
J. M. Hensley.....1889–'90

The Sheriff was also tax collector until 1888.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

George Rivercomb.....1856–'63
Stephen Gaster.....1864–'66
George Grierson.....1867
W. W. Hill.....1868–'73
N. L. Bachman.....1874
A. J. Thorn.....1875–'84
Gillum Baley.....1885
T. P. Nelson.....1886–'91

Owing to some appointments to fill vacancies (unexpired terms), there may be some inaccuracies as to time some have filled the office.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

J. C. Craddock.....1856
J. T. Cruikshank.....1857
Hewlett Clark.....1858–'59
E. C. Winchell.....1860–'63
C. G. Sayle.....1864–'67
S. B. Allison.....1868–'71
C. G. Sayle.....1872–'75
W. H. Creed.....1876–'79
W. D. Grady.....1880–'82
E. D. Edwards.....1883–'84
J. H. Daley.....1885–'86
R. B. Terry.....1887–'88
W. D. Tupper.....1889

There may be some inaccuracies as to time each filled the office, owing to changes in election years, appointments, etc. Exact time has been difficult to obtain. It is probable that E. D. Edwards filled the position two years, and W. D. Grady four years, and that J. H. Daley was elected in the fall of 1884.

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

J. G. Ward.....1856
J. G. Simpson.....1857–'59
W. H. Crane.....1860–'61
Thomas J. Allen.....1862
W. E. Mathews.....1863
Alexander Kennedy.....1864–'65
W. S. Wyatt.....1866–'69
T. W. Simpson.....1870–'75
J. A. Stroud.....1876–'79
W. H. McKenzie.....1880–'82
W. J. Hutchinson.....1883–'91

Total	6,010
Average number belonging	3,911
Average attendance	3,607
Percentage of attendance	92
Number of high-school-grade pupils	101
Number of grammar-grade pupils	841
Number of primary-grade pupils	5,068
Total	6,010
Average number months of school	7
Number of male teachers, 1890	50
Number of female teachers, 1890	112

That the people are alive to the necessity for and the value of good schools is shown by the following figures from the ledgers of the county:

Paid teachers (salary)	$ 93,782 00
Rent, etc.	19,309 55
Libraries	1,185 05
Apparatus	4,079 95
Sites, buildings and furniture	39,115 00
Total	$157,471 55
Received from State	$ 61,191 62
Received from county	50,999 11
City and district tax	39,675 31
Total	$151,866 04
Value of lots, buildings and furniture	$285,770 00
Value of libraries	27,160 00
Value of apparatus	14,493 00
Total	$327,423 00

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

W. W. Borland....1856
A. M. Brown....1857
T. C. Stallo....1858–'59
M. B. Holt....1860–'61
J. C. Walker....1862–'71
M. B. Lewis....1872–'76
C. D. Davis....1877–'84
H. B. Choice....1885–'86
C. D. Davis....1887–'88
J. S. Bedford....1889–'91

COUNTY CORONERS.

H. A. Carroll....1856
H. Du Gay....1857–'59
Ira McCray....1860–'67
Frank Carroll....1868–'69
Ira McCray....1870–'71
W. J. Lawrenson....1872–'74
T. W. Simpson....1875–'76
N. P. Duncan....1877–'78
A. Witthouse....1882
J. J. White....1883–'84
E. J. King....1885–'88
W. N. Bishop....1889–'90
E. F. Brown....1891

At times the offices of coroner and public administrator were both filled at once by the coroner.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS.

Joseph Smith....1856–'63
N. L. Bachman....1864–'65
Clark Hoxie....1866–'67
J. R. Jones....1868–'71
T. W. Rich....1872–'82
J. J. White....1883–'84
E. J. King....1885–'88
W. N. Bishop....1889–'90
J. M. Johnson....1891

W. N. Bishop resigned the office, which was filled by the appointment of —— Freeman, who filled the unexpired term.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

C. L. Wainwright....1885–'88
T. A. Bell....1889–'93

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

(There was no superintendent until the Board of Supervisors appointed one in 1859.)

E. C. Winchell....1859–'62
E. S. Kincaid....1862
H. M. Quigley....1863
S. H. Hill....1864–'67
T. O. Ellis....1868–'69
S. H. Hill....1870–'71
T. O. Ellis....1872–'75
R. H. Bramlet....1876–'82
B. A. Hawkins....1883–'90
T. J. Kirk....1891

COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The following have filled the position of county supervisors from the organization of the county to and including 1881, in the order here named:

J. A. Patterson, J. R. Hughes, J. D. Hurst, J. E. Williams, S. M. Rankin, C. Hoxie, R. E. Buford, James Smith, C. Hoxie, D. Simpson, H. E. Howard, A. S. Bullock, J. B. Royal, Justin Esery, L. J. Carmack, J. B. Royal, G. B. Abel, L. J. Carmack, R. Reynolds, J. L. Hunt, W. H. Parker, J. Blackburn, J L. Hunt, J. G. Simpson, W. H. Hill, J. L. Hunt, J. G. Simpson, W. H. Hill, S. S. Hyde, J. G. Simpson, W. H. Hill, S. S. Hyde, J. G. Simpson, H. C. Daulton, S. S. Hyde, J. G. Simpson, H. C. Daulton, S. S. Hyde, J. G. Simpson, H. C. Daulton, J. Barton, J. G. Simpson, H. C. Daulton, J. Barton, J. G. Simpson, H. C. Daulton, T. F. Witherspoon, M. Donahoo, H. C. Daulton, T. F. Witherspoon, J. N. Musick, H. C. Daulton, A. Phillips, J. N. Musick, H. C. Daulton, A. Phillips, J. N. Musick, A. Phillips, J. N. Ward. J. J. Hensley, A. Phillips, T. P. Nelson, J. N. Ward, A. Phillips, T. P. Nelson, T. Waggener, A. Phillips, T. J. Dunlap, T. Waggener, A. Phillips, T. J. Dunlap, T. P. Nelson, W. L. L. Witt, H. C. Dunagan, A. T. Covel, H. C. Daulton, T. P. Nelson, J. Dickenson, S. Hamilton, A. T. Covel, J. Yergin, D. C. Dunagan, W. M. Rayner, C. L. Walters, F. F. Letcher, T. C. White, H. C. Dunagan, J. L. Meyer, R. B. Butler.

As Senator for the Fourth District, Hon. P. Reddy was elected in November, 1882, for the full term, four years; and Hon. G. G. Goucher in November, 1886, and re-elected in November, 1890.

FRESNO CITY.

BEGINNINGS.

IN May, 1872, the Contract and Finance Company of the Central Pacific Railroad had surveyed and staked out the entire ground upon which the town of Fresno was then founded. The lots were 50 x 150 in size. There was at that time no railroad, no water nearer than the San Joaquin river, and nothing encouraging whatever. It has been stated elsewhere, however, that both Mr. Easterby and Mr. Church had been consulted by the railroad officials as to furnishing water, and had been assured by those two gentlemen that water would be forthcoming. The statement has also been made that Fresno County was in a geographical sense the center of the State. This applies also to the city of Fresno, the center stone being within her limits. The first settler in the town was A. J. Massen, who erected a small shanty, and also erected primitive water works. He sunk a well near his shanty, arranged a water trough, and erected a sign in characters of his own manufacture, "Horse Restaurant Bring Your Horse In One Horse By Fresh Water One Bet One Day Hay Water 3 Bet." Here the tired and thirsty teamster could, by pumping the water himself, slake the thirst of self and team at small cost, as it seems the proprietor implied bit where he wrote "bet."

In 1872, M. A. Schutz, in connection with one Roemen, erected a building in which they conducted a saloon and refreshment stand. Otto Froelich and Julius Beals, merchants of Millerton, erected a board shanty and opened a branch store about the same date. This was between the present railroad depot and Chinatown. Frank Dusey shipped the first freight from this station before a depot was erected. He loaded his wool on the cars from his wagons. Railroad employés occupied tents. The first hotel was erected by the Larquier Brothers, soon after the depot was built, and called the Larquier House, and later the French Hotel. Russel Fleming started a livery stable on the ground where now stands Kutner & Goldstein's store. George McCollough started an insurance office and began to invest in town lots. He was subsequently elected justice of the peace, and later, in company with Lyman Andrews, established the Fresno Water Works. J. W. Williams started the first blacksmith shop early in 1872. In August, 1872, there was no post office: mail had to be carried sixteen miles. September of the same year a post office was established, and R. Fleming appointed postmaster. In November the town contained two stores, three livery stables, four hotels and restaurants, and three saloons.

EARLY FRESNO SOCIETY—THE DARK SIDE.

At a ball given in Fresno, in 1872, a Mexican requested a young lady to dance with him, which she refused, and he became much excited. At supper he wanted something to drink, which also was refused. A friend attempted to get hold of his pistol, which went off and the firing caused a stampede, and everybody rushed through doors and windows in all conceivable shapes,—men and women together. The cry was given to "hang him," and the firing became general and several were shot. One man was so excited that he fired several shots at a post, taking it for a Mexican. He then ran up stairs and told his wife he had "killed a man." She fainted and fell face down on the bed on hearing the story, and in the excitement so much water was thrown upon her that a pool was formed about her face and came near drowning her.

GENERAL HISTORY RESUMED.

In July, 1874, there were fifty-five buildings in the town. There were four general stores and three hotels; restaurants, livery stables, saloons, law offices, physicians, tin shop, saddle shop, butcher shop, blacksmith shops, etc., tailor shop, and one printing office, that of the *Expositor*.

FRESNO'S CLIMATE.

The following is the monthly mean of the barometrical pressure, the elevation ot surface of mercury in barometer cistern above the mean sea level, on November 30, being 338 feet.

December, 1889	29.68
January, 1890	29.77
February, 1890	29.75
March, 1890	29.73
April, 1890	29.65
May, 1890	29.56
June, 1890	29.56
July, 1890	29.51
August, 1890	29.51
September, 1890	29.52
October, 1890	29.61
November, 1890	29.73
1890, Annual Means	29.63
1889, Annual Means	29.62
1888, Annual Means	29.6[illegible]

The highest and lowest observations for the three years noted were as follows:

Year.	Highest.	Lowest.
1890	30.13	29.22
1889	30.02	29.06
1888	30.25	29.20

The following is the mean monthly temperature for the same period:

	Mon.	Max.	Min.
1889.			
December	49	65	31
1890.			
January	42	58	24
February	47	70	28
March	55	77	33
April	61	92	36
May	69	103	42
June	73	104	46
July	82	111	56
August	81	105	56
September	75	103	53
October	64	88	42
November	57	82	37

Year	Mon.	High.	Low.
1890	63	111	24
1889	64	112	27
1888	64	111	20

	RANGE.		NO. OF DAYS.	
	Abslt	Mean Daily	Min. be 32	Max. ab 90
1889.				
December	34	12	1	0
1890.				
January	34	16	9	0
February	42	18	3	0
March	44	21	0	0
April	56	28	0	1
May	61	29	0	9
June	58	33	0	14
July	55	37	0	30
August	49	44	0	30
September	50	32	0	18
October	46	31	0	0
November	45	30	0	0

Year.	Abslte	Mean	Min.	Max.
1890	48	28	13	102
1889	49	27	16	121
1888	50	27	14	110

The following table relates to the dew point and humidity:

	Dew Point, Mean.	Rel. Hum., Mean.	Prev cloudiness, Mean.
1889.			
December	44	86	7
1890.			
January	36	82	6
February	38	73	6
March	43	68	5
April	44	60	3
May	48	55	3
June	42	42	1
July	41	30	1
August	48	38	2
September	48	48	3
October	43	51	1
November	37	55	2
1890	43	57	3
1889	44	59	3
1888	49	64	2

This is essentially a climate of sunshine. According to the figures reported by the signal officer, which are appended, there were during the year ended November 30th 213 clear days, eighty-eight fair days, only sixty-four cloudy days, and fifty-four of the latter are classed as rainy days, thus reducing the number of cloudy days without rain to ten. There were but two thunder-storms, and both occurred in August.

The following table of the rainfall during the year, with the totals for the two previous years, will be found of decided interest and of permanent value:

	Total Amount.	Gr't'st a'm't in any consecutive 24 hours.	
		Am't.	Date.
1889.			
December	3.87	0.75	24
1890.			
January	2.12	0.74	25
February	0.80	0.30	16
March	1.04	0.33	7
April	0.17	0.15	18
May	0.45	0.43	8
June	.....	.....	.....
July	.....	.....	.....
August	T	T	9
September	1.26	1.12	29
October	.....	.....	.....
November	0.22	0 22	6
1890	9.93	.....	.....
1889	12.27	.....	.....
1888	8.76	.....	.....

The following is a table of clear, cloudy and rainy days:

	Clear.	Fair.	Cloudy.	Rainy.	Thunder Storms.
1889.					
December	2	15	14	19	0
1890.					
January	6	13	12	11	0
February	6	13	9	7	0
March	9	10	12	6	0
April	17	9	4	2	0
May	19	6	6	3	0
June	26	4	0	0	0
July	30	1	0	0	0
August	26	4	1	0	2
September	20	6	4	5	0
October	28	3	0	0	0
November	24	4	2	1	0
1890	223	88	64	54	2
1889	222	73	70	53	3
1888	249	82	35	35	3

Those interested in that branch of science may find the following table on the velocity of the winds and their prevailing direction of some value:

	Total Movement, Miles.	Max hourly velocity d'ng month		Prevailing Direction.
		Miles	Direction from.	
1889.				
December	4317	24	E	E
1890.				
January	4003	23	NW	E
February	3466	26	E	E
March	4190	24	NW	NW
April	4456	20	NW	NW
May	5335	22	NW	NW
June	6067	22	W	W
July	5558	22	W	NW
August	5019	22	NW	NW
September	3706	24	N	NW
October	3349	24	NW	NW
November	2282	22	W	W
1890	51,748	.....	W	NW
1889	49,342	28	NW	NW
1888	42,619	24	NW	NW

It should be borne in mind that these figures are derived from a United States official, and are not prepared by any one interested in the sale of lands in the region. They are more

eloquent than words, and are submitted to the thoughtful without further comment.

From the report of Ellwood Cooper, president State Board of Horticulture: "The intrinsic value of this climate might, as is often slightingly remarked, be truly estimated by the acre, according to what crop the husbandman wishes to produce. The land is worth no more than the same quality, acre for acre, possibly than it is in Illinois or New York, but when its products bring ten to a hundred times more each year in cash, and all on account of climate, is it not a reasonable conclusion that the acre in California is worth ten to a hundred times more than the acre in Illinois or New York? Therefore, the climate is worth the difference between the cash value of the California and Illinois or New York acre, which is largely in favor of the former. This estimate is from a commercial standpoint, whereas, apart from the intrinsic value, there is a more important one of health, happiness, and a joyous existence."

WATER WORKS.

It was previously stated that Messrs. McCollough and Andrews were the founders of Fresno's first water system. These gentlemen in 1876 put down a well to the depth of 100 feet, casing it with seven-inch pipe, excluding all surface water; they obtained an abundance of excellent water. A powerful steam-pump was put in, a tank of 23,000 gallons capacity erected at a height equaling that of the highest building in town and a system of pipes laid to accommodate all with water. In May, 1877, a corporation was organized under the name of Fresno Water Company. Messrs. McCollough and Andrews transferred their property to said company, retaining large interests therein. In 1878 another tank was erected, capacity 12,000 gallons, and in 1881 another well was bored, and another and more powerful pump was applied to the work. The water supply has kept pace with the demand, and the present condition of the city water supply we here give, from one of the local papers:

"Fresno city is furnished with water for domestic purposes by a Chicago corporation, superintended by J. K. Allen, under the local management of J. J. Seymour. The water is of the purest and best quality, furnished by eight wells, one of which is 600 feet deep, another 400, and the balance ranging from 300 to 250 feet deep. No surface water is permitted to find its way into the wells. The company has just finished setting in place a new Gaskell pump, with a capacity of 6,000,000 gallons per day. With this power, and source of supply, they are able to furnish a population of 50,000 people. Their mains extend to all points throughout the city proper, and in many instances beyond the corporate limits. Many of the residents of the Woodward, Belmont, Homestead and Griffith additions receive their supply from the city water works, and the laterals will be extended to the residences of many parties in any of the additions who make application.

The city contracts with the water company to flush the main sewers once a day and the laterals twice each week, at a cost of $4,500 per year, and the city fire company receives its supply from the city water works, which has proved to be abundant for all ordinary purposes.

"The reservoirs have a holding capacity of 120,000 gallons, and the continuous action of the pumps throwing fresh water into them, coupled with the constant drain by waste valves, keeps the supply always fresh and pure when the demand is not large during the winter season. It is largely to this pure supply of good water that Fresno is indebted for its good health."

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The county has one of the best hospitals in the State. Since its establishment at Fresno it has been under the able management of Dr. Lewis Leach as Superintendent. It is situated, on slightly elevated ground near the city limits, and is an exceedingly well arranged building. The grounds comprise about three acres well set in ornamental trees.

CITY CEMETERY.

A cemetery was laid out in 1880, by Messrs. McCollough and W. H. McKenzie, on eighty acres of land just east of the city, and has been improved with the growth of the city, and many handsome monuments have been erected, among which is one worthy of special mention, as follows: In 1882, Dr. Lewis Leach had erected over the grave of Thomas J. O'Neal, one of the finest monuments in the State, and does great credit to the Doctor for his taste in the selection of the design. The monument is of Penryn granite and the best of Italian marble. Total height, twenty-one feet, four inches. Ten acres of the cemetery was purchased by the Odd Fellows for their exclusive use.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The city authorities made many valuable improvements during the past year in street work, beautifying the city as it could in no other way be done. Over sixteen and a half miles of streets have been graded and curbed under the Vrooman law, and two miles more are now under contract. In addition to this twelve blocks have been paved with bituminous rock, with granite gutters and curbs. Crossings have been put down at the intersection of twenty-four streets. The paved streets have been cleaned four times each week under contract for $109.90 per month, and the graded streets have been sprinkled during the dry season. The city is lighted by eighteen electric lights and seventeen gas lamps.

The work of grading, curbing, sidewalking and paving has cost a little over $290,000, all of which has been paid by the property owners on the line of streets where the work has been done, and under the supervision of the superintendent of streets of the city.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

During the year 1890 a sewerage system has been completed for the city, at a cost of $100,000 for the main sewers alone. The mains are about nine miles in extent. To connect buildings with these laterals have been laid through fifty-one blocks, or about 20,400 feet in extent. To connect buildings with these laterals 294 connections have been made, at the cost of property owners. Since property owners have realized the necessity of this system of drainage the work is being rapidly carried forward, and in a short time the city will have one of the most complete systems that could possibly be constructed. All these laterals and connections are put down under the direction of the street superintendent and inspector of streets and sewers. The main sewers are flushed daily by the Fresno water company, who are under contract with the city in the sum of $4,800 per year. The laterals are flushed monthly from the same source.

STREET RAILROADS.

The city is traversed by three systems of passenger railways, which penetrate nearly every section of the residence portion.

The Fresno Street Railroad Company has in operation about three and a half miles of road, beginning on H street, at the railroad reservation, running up Mariposa street to K, and K to Tulare, and out Tulare to the city limits. It also has a line along H, or Front street, as it is more generally called, connecting with the main line at H and Mariposa streets and extending to the city limits.

The Belmont-Yo Semite Railroad Company begins at Front and Mariposa streets, uses the track up Mariposa street to J street jointly with the Fresno Street Railroad Company, and out J street to the northern city limits. It also has a branch line out J street to Tuolumne, up Tuolumne to O, out O to Stainslaus, out Stanislaus to Blackstone avenue to the heart of the Belmont addition. It operates about three miles of road.

The Fresno Railroad Company operates three and a half miles of roads. Its line begins at Tulare and H streets, runs thence on Tulare to I, I to Ventura avenue and out Ventura avenue to the city limits. Thence the line ranges along

east Fresno addition to the fair grounds, two and a half miles distant, passing many orchards and vineyards and the county hospital.

FRESNO FLOURING MILL.

Fresno is the seat of many institutions which reflect credit upon their projectors, but none are more worthy of mention than the Fresno Flouring Mill. This is an institution of which every citizen of Fresno county should feel proud. It is in every way a representative institution.

It has been the aim of the milling company to manufacture only a first-class article of flour, and to this end they have introduced the latest improved machinery. They have recently put in a complete patent roller system, by which process the grain is gradually reduced by a series of rollers. The new bolting process, the round, reel system complete, has also been added at great expense. In fact, there is nothing in the way of improved machinery essential to the manufacture of a high grade article that this mill is not supplied with.

With a capacity of 275 barrels of flour per day, the mill is kept running at full speed day and night, and even then at times cannot supply the demand. During the past year the business of the mill has almost doubled, which is most certainly an indication of unqualified public satisfaction with the company's brand of flour. For years past, as well as at the present time, the Fresno Milling Company has been awarded Government contracts for supplying military posts in Arizona, New Mexico and southern California, which speaks much for the ability of our home industry in successfully competing with other mills. Much of the success of this institution is due to the energy and business ability of Harry Sherwood, the managing partner.

BANKS.

The banking institutions of the city are perhaps the strongest and most substantial evidence of the stability of the country. Fresno has a clearing house which cleared for the year, up to last night, $4,800,029.78,—quite a respectable business for a city of twelve thousand people.

The Fresno National Bank is located at the corner of Tulare and J streets, in a very handsome building. It was organized in May, 1888, with a capital of $50,000. Since then—June 22, 1889—it has been increased to $200,000, all paid up. The directors of the corporation are: James M. Cory, John D. Gray, Frank P. Wickersham, Daniel W. Parkhurst, John B. Smith, E. D. Merriam, Herbert D. Colson. The officers are: Herbert D. Colson, president; James M. Cory, vice-president; John B. Smith, cashier. It has gained in popularity steadily, and to-day is one of the leading financial institutions of the city. Its deposits now aggregate nearly $300,000, and its loans and discounts $371,674.05. This is almost strictly a local institution, interested in the development of the country, to which it has steadily devoted itself.

The First National Bank is one of the most substantial banking institutions in the State. It was incorporated on October 26, 1881, under the title of "The Fresno County Bank," with an authorized capital of $100,000, of which $25,000 was paid up. This capital was rapidly increased until $75,000 was reached, and March 16, 1885, it became a national bank with $100,000 capital, all paid up. There has been no increase of the capital stock since, but a surplus of $110,000 has been accumulated and the undivided profits represent a comfortable dividend. The deposits are about $550,000 and the loans and discounts $500,000. The officers are: O. J. Woodward, president; W. H. Chance, vice-president; E. F. Oatman, cashier. Directors: O. J. Woodward, T. C. White, W. H. Chance, E. Kennedy, N. I. Walter. O. J. Woodward became president of the bank in 1888, and has since remained at the head of the institution, with infinite credit to himself and satisfaction to the stockholders. The bank owns its own building, one of the handsomest in the city, being a three-story brick, with sandstone trimmings, Scotch granite pillars guarding either side of

the main entrance. The interior arrangements are exceedingly convenient and effective—everything being substantial and rich.

The Fresno Loan and Savings Bank was incorporated in 1884, with a capital stock of $20,000, which was increased to $100,000 in 1885, and again on December 20, 1886, to $300,000, which is now fully paid up. It occupies a handsome building of its own, one of the handsomest in the city, at the corner of Mariposa and J streets, which cost $65,000. The officers of the company are as follows: J. G. James, president; W. H. McKenzie, cashier. Directors: J. G. James, J. R. White, P. D. Wigginton, H. C. Daulton, J. W. Ferguson, C. G. Sayle and L. J. Duncan.

The Farmers' Bank of Fresno is located in a handsome three-story building of their own, at the corner of Mariposa and J streets. It was organized in March, 1882, with a capital of $100,000, of which $50,000 was paid in. Since then the capital has been increased to $200,000, all paid up. The following figures indicate the financial condition of the institution at the close of business on December 24, 1890: Resources —Loans and discounts, $419,474.50; bank premises, $70,200; furniture and fixtures, $65,769.06; cash, $64,485.75; total, $619,929.31. Liabilities—Capital stock (paid up) $200,000; undivided profits, $20,732.92; due depositors, $399,196.39; total, $619,929.31. The officers are: Lewis Leach, president; W. W. Phillips, vice-president and manager; John Reichman, cashier. Directors: A. Kutner, Lewis Leach, Alex. Gordon, W. W. Phillips, Alex. Goldstein.

The Bank of Central California, a State bank, transacts a general banking and exchange business, issues letters of credit and draws direct on over six hundred correspondents, in all the principal cities of the world. It was organized in 1887, with an authorized capital of $300,000, one-half of which is paid up. Modest in its conduct, located in an unobtrusive, but substantial building, it does a very large business, its volume of transactions for the year showing a cash total of nearly $5,000,000. The surplus is $30,000 and the undivided profits are of sufficient dimensions to make the stockholders very happy with a 10 per cent. dividend on New Year's day, 1891. The deposits of the bank have increased forty-five per cent. since the close of 1889, this fact being indicative of the growth of the country. The directors are: Louis Einstein, William Helm, H. B. Choice, Max Frankenan, Leopold Gundelfinger. The officers are: President, Louis Einstein; vice-president, William Helm; cashier, Leopold Gundelfinger.

People's Savings Bank of Fresno was incorporated under the State laws with a capital of $100,000. Of this sum $20,000 is paid in. The directors are: Chester Rowell, F. K. Prescott, O. J. Woodward, W. D. Bowen and A. V. Lisenby. The officers are: President, Chester Rowell; vice-president, F. K. Prescott; and secretary, A. V. Lisenby.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Fresno Board of Trade was organized in 1885, with J. H. Braly as president, and George E. Freeman as secretary. It was an active and energetic body for a time, but during the season of excitement and activity in real estate which followed it suffered from carelessness on the part of those who were most prominent in large real-estate transactions. In 1887 the officers determined to resign, and the organization would have been abandoned had not the members of the Real Estate Exchange proffered aid and assistance, and it was reorganized. A few of the more energetic spirits had a very creditable exhibit arranged at the State Board of Trade in San Francisco and also one at Los Angeles. When the fire consumed the display at the rooms of the State Board of Trade last November the Fresno exhibit was destroyed.

On the first of October, 1890, the Fresno Board of Trade was again reorganized with Thomas E. Hughes as president, and S. H. Cole, secretary. Upon the election of Mr. Cole as secretary he went to work with that enthusiasm for which he is noted, and upon investigation

he found the organization in debt to the amount of about $600. His first object and effort was to pay off this indebtedness, and he has so far succeeded that when all promises of assistance from new members and those who are most friendly by way of donations are fulfilled, he will be able to pay off the total indebtedness and have sufficient money in bank to replace the exhibit in the rooms of the State Board of Trade. He has been very successful in securing new members, and has on the roll 200 names and has issued 196 certificates during the two months he has had charge of the books.

When the board secured Mr. Cole as secretary they found the right man for the emergency, and if he is properly sustained in his endeavors he will make the Board of Trade of Fresno City a power for good. He proposes to make it his individual business to arrange the exhibit of this county in the rooms of the State Board, and make it second to no county in the State in its general variety of products and its prominence.

FRESNO'S SHIPMENTS.

The following are the official returns of the railroad company relative to the shipments from this county:

Wheat.	Sacks.	Weight
To Port Costa	227,999	31,643,572
To Los Angeles	50,317	6,788,512
To Stockton	11,728	1,640,160
To Oak Market Street	1,883	274,270
To San Francisco	1,107	150,550
To Sacramento	325	44,009
Local points	3,207	455,690
Total		40,896,457

Barley.	Sacks.	Weight
To Sacramento	7,600	838,060
To San Francisco	450	61,050
To Stockton	1,150	120,260
Local points { Whole Barley	3,762	348,535
Local points { Rolled Barley	3,838	297,550

Twenty thousand pounds to the carload.

RAISIN SHIPMENTS.

Points.	Eastern. Pounds.	Local. Pounds.	Total Pounds.
Fresno	14,924,073	506,240	15,430,313
Madera		112,710	112,710
Borden	42,773	30,453	73,226
Malaga	3,118,900	340,340	3,459,240
Fowler	1,950,010	228,428	2,178,438
Selma	307,765	61,981	469,746
Kingsburg		67,945	67,945
Total	20,443,521	1,348,097	21,791,618

GREEN FRUIT SHIPMENTS.

Points.	Eastern. Pounds.	Local. Pounds.	Total Pounds.
Fresno	2,899,940	748,008	3,647,948
Madera		70,154	70,154
Borden		320	320
Malaga	60,400	936,580	996,980
Fowler	337,935	778,750	1,116,685
Selma		154,910	154,910
Kingsburg		41,730	41,730
Total	3,298,275	2,730,452	6,028,727

DRIED FRUIT SHIPMENTS.

Points.	Eastern. Pounds.	Local. Pounds.	Total Pounds.
Fresno	1,401,836	268,185	1,670,021
Madera		9,180	9,180
Borden		705	705
Malaga	373,720	115,015	483,736
Fowler	262,230	18,375	280,605
Selma	223,743	66,340	290,083
Kingsburg		3,090	3,090
Total	2,261,529	480,890	2,742,419

DRIED GRAPE SHIPMENTS.

Points.	Eastern. Pounds.	Local. Pounds.	Total Pounds.
Fresno	3,253,891	57,272	3,311,163
Madera		314,210	314,210
Borden	65,623	25,160	90,783
Malaga	309,370	19,495	328,865
Fowler	183,000	13,610	196,610
Selma	44,150		44,150
Kingsburg		6,265	6,265
Total	3,856,034	436,012	4,292,045

WINE SHIPMENTS.

Points.	Eastern. Barrels.	Local. Barrels.	Total Barrels.
Fresno	1,470	9,198	10,668
Madera		25	25
Total	1,470	9,223	10,693

POST-OFFICE BUSINESS.

The year 1890 brought considerable change in the postoffice, particularly in the matter of the increase of business in all departments. The office itself remains in the same location, at the corner of Fresno and J streets.

April, 1890, the postmaster received his ap-

pointment, and on the 3d of May he took possession of the office.

At the beginning of the year there were four carriers at work, making three delivery and six collection trips daily. Soon after Mr. Moody took charge of the office he put on another carrier at his own expense.

There has been ample work for the carriers during the year, as is shown in the following tabulated forms of the amount of matter they are called upon to handle:

MATTER DELIVERED.

Date.	Reg. Letters.	Letters.	Postal Cards.	Other Matter.
December, 1889	107	20,906	2,392	7,638
January	51	20,795	2,327	8,709
February	48	21,559	3,713	11,343
March	55	23,491	3,475	10,902
April	47	21,866	3,161	9,811
May	56	22,383	3,199	10,838
June	47	21,301	2,858	9,750
July	48	24,138	3,467	5,887
August	30	21,855	2,619	9,671
September	38	21,855	2,479	8,781
October	63	27,320	3,304	13,074
November	60	24,748	3,470	12,020
Total	650	272,217	36,464	118,424
Monthly average	54	22,685	3,037	9,869

MATTER COLLECTED.

	Local Letters.	Mail Letters.	Local P. C.	Mail P. C.	Other Mat.
December, 1889	1,784	15,086	1,287	1,160	598
January	1,101	15,100	842	950	486
February	1,248	13,824	772	782	538
March	1,061	16,114	952	1,099	709
April	1,264	14,758	998	1,164	1,128
May	983	15,274	1,234	785	820
June	1,488	14,504	1,151	990	662
July	4,830	14,829	1,896	799	817
August	3,394	15,169	1,088	880	713
September	4,851	17,609	1,853	1,106	1,870
October	1,966	19,387	902	1,236	881
November	1,999	19,166	1,577	1,354	563
Total	25,988	190,820	14,552	12,505	9,779
Monthly average	2,164	16,735	1,212	1,025	815

The total number of pieces handled during the year is shown below: also the amount of money collected by the carriers:

	Total Pieces Handled.	Collected by Carriers.
December, 1889	50,958	$ 98.00
January	50,361	97.00
February	53,819	86.60
March	57,858	81.00
April	54,203	81.66
May	55,572	53.62
June	52,461	38.84
July	50,709	135.48
August	55,419	84.74
September	60,442	124.06
October	68,132	181.73
November	64,957	144.23
Total	674,891	$1,206.36
Monthly average	56,241	100.53

The clerks employed in the office are not less busy than those who work upon the outside. The drop-letter boxes are filled seven and eight times each day, and have to be stamped and distributed. Nearly all second and third cl ass matter is mailed at the post office, and the bundle and package box is ready for emptying at almost any hour. Not all of the mail goes to places of residence by carrier, for over half a thousand dollars is paid each quarter by citizens for box rent, and all the mail they get therein has to be distributed by the office free.

Registered letters, money orders, sales of stamps, and distribution and stamping of mail keeps the entire force as busy as they can be during the long hours of labor which Uncle Sam exacts from almost all of those who labor for him.

In one of the above tables is shown the number of registered letters and parcels delivered by carrier. More than as many more were delivered at the post office.

The registered letters sent out from the office is shown by the following:

Domestic letters registered	2,613
Domestic parcels registered	271
Foreign letters registered	438
Foreign parcels registered	27
Official letters (free)	340
Total	3,734

These figures include those of the last quarter of last year, which was not finished up to the time of this report, but it shows incomplete an

increase of more than 300 letters and parcels registered.

The principal portion of the receipts of the office comes from the sale of stamps and envelopes and from box rent. Given by months it is as follows:

	Stamps.	Envelopes.
December, 1889	$1,667.07	$257.61
January, 1890	1,218.60	387.93
February	1,132.72	239.71
March	1,296.21	222.29
April	1,229.93	226.33
May	1,181.25	312.81
June	1,204.42	161.24
July	1,151.77	347.20
August	1,304.76	208.94
September	1,102.95	310.64
October	1,621.06	384.35
November	1,468.97	302.58
Total	$15,579.71	$3,361.63
Monthly average	1,298.31	280.14

Although the monthly sale of stamps in December of last year is larger than the sale for any other single month, those of this past December will overtop it largely. This is owing largely to the Christmas carrying business of the mails, which is also large.

The receipts for box rent come in quarterly, and show for the past year, from November to December, as follows:

Last quarter, 1889	$554.00
First quarter, 1890	572.20
Second quarter	511.85
Third quarter	582.50
Total	$2,270 55

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in the county was the Fresno *Times*, Democratic. The first issue was January 28, 1865, at Millerton, by Samuel J. Garrison. The printing office was a rickety wood structure. The editor being short of help, citizens, and soldiers then stationed there, would turn in and run the press to get out the paper. Business would not sustain it, and in less than a year it ceased to appear, and press and material were moved to Visalia.

THE EXPOSITOR.

The first number of the Fresno *Weekly Expositor* was published at Millerton, April 27, 1870. "It was not under the most auspicious circumstances that the *Expositor* came into existence. Its birth was an humble one, and while it was not born in a manger, shortly after it came into the world its younger days were spent, and it was partially reared, in a stable."

The first number of the *Expositor* was a six-column folio, just one-half the size of the present daily, printed in brevier and nonpareil. The subscription price was $5 per annum. Two hundred copies were worked off on one old Washington press at its first issue.

The editor's salutatory outlived his policy,—that the paper would labor for the advancement of the interests of the county, encouraging immigration, and by urging forward the citizens of the county when found lagging, that the paper would support the Democratic cause on constitutional grounds, etc. Among the first to patronize the paper was O. H. Bliss, whose advertisement reads as follows: "O. H. Bliss, Notary Public, postmaster, telegraph operator, and Wells Fargo Express Agent, Kingston Ferry, California. Mr. Bliss has a fine and commodious livery stable." In the same issue D. B. McCarthy advertised his saddlery and harness shop. S. W. Henry also advertised his blacksmith and wheelwright establishment; also his hotel. He had set McCarthy up in business, who afterwards rewarded him by burning all his houses. It appears that McCarthy desired to celebrate the Fourth of July in due form, and with that object in view solicited contributions to purchase fireworks, and received several hundred dollars. The money was sent to Stockton and invested in the necessary explosives, which were received by McCarthy at his store in Millerton on the evening of the third. McCarthy was not familiar with the nature of a Roman candle, and lighted one as an experiment. In an instant the entire lot of fireworks had exploded, the result of which was the burning of Henry's hotel, saloon, blacksmith shop and resi-

dence. McCarthy left Millerton and never returned.

The proprietors of the *Expositor* engaged the forwarding firm of Chicard & Co. of Stockton to convey their printing material to Millerton. The rate was supposed to be two cents per pound, but when the material arrived the charge was seven cents. The plant was mortgaged to pay the charges. Chicard inserted his advertisement in the first issue of the paper. The proprietors received notice that they must secure other printing quarters within three days, and buildings being scarce in Millerton, they secured a stable, had the stalls removed, and the holes through which the horses had poked their heads served as windows to throw light upon the leading editorials of the writers. Business would not justify boarding at hotels; so the proprietors secured a second-hand stove, ran the pipe through one of the holes in the stable wall and did their own cooking. Eight months were passed in those quarters, the paper never missing an issue.

They next occupied a carpenter-shop. The working force at that time consisted of three persons, two proprietors and the roller boy. The proprietors wrote all matter for the paper, set the type, and performed all the other duties. The roller boy inked the type with a large composition roller. The *Expositor* plant then consisted of a folio post Washington hand-press, a Degener Liberty job press, an old plow paper cutter and a few fonts of type.

The plant was moved to Fresno in 1874, the year the county seat was established there. April 22 of that year the *Expositor* was first issued from its new quarters in Fresno, which was a building constructed from lumber formerly used in a building at Millerton. This building occupied the ground where the Fresno National Bank now stands. The paper was issued from these quarters until 1881, when it was moved into a two-story building which once stood on the site of the present *Expositor* building. April 3, 1882, the *Expositor* issued the first daily, a five-column folio, which was enlarged in April, 1883, to a six-column folio; April, 1884, to a seven-column folio, in January, 1887, to an eight-column folio; and April, of the same year, it was again enlarged from an eight-column folio to a six-column eight-page.

About this time the building now occupied was ordered erected, and a new revolving press was purchased at a cost of $5,000. The building is a two-story brick and cost $12,000.

September, 1888, the daily was changed to an eight-column folio; in December of the same year it was enlarged to a nine-column folio, and January, 1890, it was changed to a six-column folio, eight pages, its present size. The *Expositor* is now the largest inland evening paper published on the Pacific coast.

Hon. J. W. Ferguson is editor and proprietor, has an able editorial staff, and employs more than fifty hands in various capacities connected with the paper.

The Expositor Base Ball Club is composed entirely of young men employed on the paper. The Expositor Military Band was organized in April, 1887, at which time the proprietor of the paper, J. W. Ferguson, donated a handsome uniform to each member of the band.

THE FRESNO REPUBLICAN.

This wide-awake paper was first issued in Fresno, in September, 1876. Dr. Charles Rowell, assisted by Messrs. McCollough and Andrews, M. J. Donahoo, Frank Dusy, A. Tombs, J. W. Williams, C. W. DeLong, Russel Fleming, Cottle & Luce, and others, were the founders of this now prosperous and popular journal. Emmit Curtis, but a mere boy in age, was engaged as the first editor. After the Presidential election, Dr. Rowell assumed the management of the paper, and it had a hard struggle to exist, yet never missed an issue. In September, 1878, Dr. Rowell gave the paper in charge of Clarence Hodges and Wm. Shanklin, who had been engaged on the typographical work, and they continued it until April, 1879, when Dr. Rowell sold the paper to S. A. Miller, stipulating that the paper should continue under its first name,

and present strictly Republican doctrines, and that it should in no way, shape or manner, amalgamate with the *Expositor*, or in any manner depart from the attitude it had assumed.

The first issue under Mr. Miller appeared May 10, 1879. He infused new life into the paper, enlarged its facilities, business came to it and it prospered and grew, as all products do in California when given proper care. The increase of business demanded more room, and in 1882 Mr. Miller erected a splendid brick building, 40 x 80 feet, with all the necessary rooms and facilities for producing a first-class paper, telephone communications with his office and the courthouse, *Expositor* office, hotels, etc.

The *Republican* has never departed from its first principles, and has attained to a popularity and circulation second to none in the interior of the State. T. C. Judkins, the present editor and proprietor, is an able, wide-awake newspaper man, and one of Fresno's very courteous gentlemen, who devotes much space to presenting to the public the valuable resources of Fresno County, and points with pride to the many attractive features of his adopted home, Fresno County and city.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIAN.

In 1883 W. S. Moore began the issue of the *Weekly Democrat*, and in 1886 issued a daily edition, which was discontinued at the close of the year 1887, and revived again in November of that year. The paper was changed in name in March, 1889, and issued as the *Weekly Enquirer*, which was continued until February, 1891, when it was consolidated with the *Budget*, a weekly paper of about three years' standing. The result of the union brought forth a weekly paper, the *Central Californian*, non-partisan or independent in politics. The paper is owned and edited by J. C. Hodge, a gentleman of long experience in the newspaper business. The paper is devoted to the agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, as well as the general farming and other interests of the San Joaquin valley and Fresno County.

THE CHURCHES.

Fresno can boast of a number of fine church buildings and of a large percentage of church-goers in proportion to her population. The Advent church building is one of the most elegant and commodious to be found in any provincial city in the State. The new Presbyterian church is elegant in all its appointments. The Baptist church is one of the largest, most commodious and beautiful in the city.

In the fall of 1879 *St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church* was organized by Rev. D. O. Kelly. They erected a substantial church structure in 1880. This was organized as a mission in December, 1879, Rev. Kelly in charge, with nine communicants, and in 1888 was organized as a parish. It has now 140 communicants, Rev. Kelly still in charge.

There is a *Roman Catholic*, a *Methodist Episcopal*, and a *Methodist Episcopal Church South*, all flourishing denominations. No particulars could be obtained as to many of them, their ministers never having time to give us the data desired. The colored citizens have more than one church organization, but no church building.

The Congregational Church of Fresno was organized in 1882 by Rev. George Freeman, with a membership of fourteen. It has now a comfortable church structure and is in a prosperous condition, with a membership of ninety. Rev. Ben. F. Sargent is the present pastor.

There is also a *Congregation of Swedes*, who worship in this building, whose pastor, Rev. John F. Gilburg, resides, and is pastor of a Swedish Congregational church at Kingsburg, having a membership of forty. The Armenian Brethren affiliate with the Congregationalists in Fresno.

Unity Society, Liberal and Independent, was organized October 27, 1889, with a membership of twenty. Rev. S. A. Gardner, the first and only pastor the society has had, began his labors October 1, 1890. Services are held every Sunday in the Barton Opera House, and the attendance is large and enthusiastic. Present membership, 118.

SOCIETIES.

Fresno Lodge, No. 138, Knights of Pythias, was instituted October 8, 1866, with twenty-one charter members. The first officers were: W. P. Justy, P. C.; H. Buck, C. C.; A. Hall, V. C.; A. B. Ganyard, P.; Chas. Phipps, K. of R. & S.; O. P. Tuller, M. of F.; R. K. Murray, M. of E.; J. W. Baume, M. at A.; F. W. Fischer, I. G.; and Mr. Borella, O. G. Officers for the year 1891: Joe Stothers, P. C.; A. Mosely, C. C.; A. Madsen, V. C.; A. Madsen, P. P.; G. F. Alexander, K. of R. & S.; G. F. Alexander, M. of F.; J. E. Doolittle, M. of E.; and J. Grundahl, M. at A. Members, fifty-three.

Pomona Council, No. 622, American Legion of Honor, was organized in 1882, with sixteen charter members. Officers at the time cannot be given, as the records were destroyed. Officers for 1891 are as follows: Rev. D. O. Kelly, Commander; A. H. Cummings, Past Commander; P. Le Blanc, Vice Commander; R. Orman, Secretary; A. H. Cummings, Collector; P. Le Blanc, Treasurer; Thomas E. Hughes, A. J. Wiener and S. H. Ross, Trustees; and Dr. A. J. Pedlar, Medical Examiner. Membership, twenty one.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—Little can be given of this organization, Mrs. Dusenberry having no books showing the work of the organization. The officers for 1891 are: Mrs. M. H. Whitmore, President; Mrs. E. E. Dusenberry, Secretary; Mrs. J. F. Greeley, Treasurer. Membership, twenty.

Ancient Order of United Workmen.—This order was instituted at Fresno in April, 1881, with thirty-three charter members, and is prosperous throughout the county. The first officers were: Rev. D. O. Kelly, Past Master Workman; Dr. A. J. Pedlar, Master Workman; L. Burks, Foreman; J. Jonsen, Overseer; M. R. Madery, Guide; W. P. Litton, Recorder; B. W. Doyle, Financier; J. M. Donahoo, Receiver; J. O. Litton, Inside Watchman; Joseph Spinney, Outside Watchman.

Officers for 1891: F. T. Hilton, Past Master Workman; L. P. Timmins, Master Workman; George Pickford, Foreman; A. F. Peters, Overseer; M. A. Blade, Guide; J. M. Collins, Recorder; E. Combs, Financier; T. J. Kirk, Receiver; William Shaw, Inside Watchman, and M. Bilby, Outside Watchman. Membership in good standing, 134.

Vineland Lodge, No. 67, K. of P., was instituted December 14, 1881, with thirty-five charter members.

Officers at the time were: C. L. Wainwright, P. C.; M. K. Harris, C. C.; L. F. Winchell, V. C.; E. D. Carver, P.; T. M. Hughes, K. of R. & S.; Frank McDonough, M. of F.; H. Gundelfinger, M. at A ; George Kohler, I. G.; William Hughes, O. G.

Officers 1891 are H. Bishop, P. C.; Charles Ashley, C. C.; H. Doble, V. C.; H. C. Tupper, P.; Charles Becker, K. of R. & S.; Charles Becker, M. of F.; T. A. Bell, M. of E.; M. E. Sanford, M. at A.; P. LeBlanc, I. G.; M. K. Harris, O. G.

Fresno Lodge, Good Templars, was instituted in January, 1875. Owing to their records having been destroyed by fire the number of charter members and first officers can not be obtained. C. A. Stephens was first Chief Templar. Membership in 1891, 107, and officers as follows:

A. C. Banta, Lodge Deputy: A. H. Greeley, P. C. T.; C. G. Holdredge, C. C.; Carrie Mann, V. T.; Bella White, Supt. Juvenile Templar; P. J. McDonald, Sec.; George Lee, Fin. Sec.; Alice Bowen, Treas.; William Harvey, Chaplain; Albert Lofer, Marshal; Mamie Anderson, Deputy Marshal; Lillian Wilson, Guard, and D. S. Ewing, Sentinel.

Fresno Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. M.—A special dispensation granted April 12, 1877, to assemble as a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. First regular meeting held April 22, 1877. The officers were: O. S. Putnam, W. M.; Samuel Goldstein, S. W.; A. M. Clark, J. W.; George Bernhard, Treasurer; C. G. Sayle, Sec.; W. H. Creed, S. D.; A. Kutner, J. D., and R. H. Fleming, Tyler. Charter issued October 10, 1878, by Grand Master John Mills Brown, at-

test, Alexander G. Abell, Grand Secretary. At that time G. M. appointed W. H. A. Creed, W. M.; Samuel Goldstein, S. W., and A. M. Clark, J. W. The lodge has been ably presided over by the following Worshipful Masters: O. S. Putnam, W. H. A. Creed, A. M. Clark, E. D. Edwards, A. C. Williams, H. Levy, E. F. Selleck and S. B. Tombs. Total membership to date, degrees and affiliation, 197.

Trigo Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—First preliminary meeting held April 30, 1886. Petitioners, A. M. Clark, of Chapter No. 44, California; C. H. Norris, of Chapter No. 6, Rhode Island; H. P. Hedges, of Chapter No. 10, Iowa; J. H. Braly, of Chapter No. 14, California; E. D. Edwards, of Chapter No. 44, California; O. J. Woodward, of Chapter No. 59, Illinois; N. L. F. Bachman, of Chapter No. 229, New York; H. C. Warner, of Chapter No. 4, California; J. D. Collins, of Chapter No. 12, Tennessee; J. M. Sumner, of Chapter No. 8, Nevada; J. L. Gilbert, of Chapter No. 11, Wisconsin. The Chapter was named Trigo, and the officers elected were as follows: A. M. Clark, High Priest; J. H. Braly, King; H. C. Warner, Scribe; N. L. F. Bachman, Sec'y.

First meeting under dispensation, September 6, 1886. First officers elected were those named in the dispensation, and other offices were filled as follows: O. J. Woodward, C. H.; N. L. F. Bachman, P. S., *pro tem.*; T. P. Nelson, R. A. C.; J. H. Waggoner, M. 3d V.; M. L. Schermerhorn, M. 2d V.; E. D. Edwards, M. 1st V.; C. H. Norris, Treas., and J. L. Gilbert, Guard. First petition for degrees received from Alex. Goldstein. First meeting under charter, held May 16, 1887, when the following named officers were installed by Acting Grand High Priest J. C. Ward, of Chapter No. 44, California: A. M. Clark, H. P.; J. H. Braly, King; H. C. Warner, Scribe; M. Webster, Treas.; N. L. F. Bachman, Sec.; O. G. Woodward, C. H.; M. L. Schermerhorn, P. S.; J. J. White, R. A. C.; T. P. Nelson, M. 3d V.; J. W. Smith, M. 2d. V.; J. A. Webster, M. 1st V.; W. Bradford, Guard, and C. Yager, Chaplain.

On January 1, 1891, the chapter had on its rolls eighty-one members in good standing, with the following named officers: G. C. Grimes, H. P.; T. P. Nelson, K.; H. P. Hedges, S.; C. W. DeLong, Treas.; J. R. Williams, Sec.; J. A. Webster, C. H.; E. F. Sellick, P. S.; A. R. Comfort, R. A. C.; F. B. Dexter, M. 3d V.; A. D. Barling, M. 2d V.; D. C. McDougal, M. 1st V.; John Dennis, Guard, and C. Yager, Chaplain. Chapter meets on first and third Tuesdays in each month.

Raisina Chapter, No. 89, O. E. S., was organized April 26, 1886, with seventeen charter members. First officers: Mrs. A. E. Hughes, Worthy Matron; G. T. Willis, Patron; Mrs. E. F. Sayle, Associate Matron; Miss J. Braley, Conductress; Miss Belle Clark, Associate Conductress; Miss Mamie White, Adah; Mrs. A. F. Edwards, Ruth; Miss Susie White, Esther; Mrs. A. E. Ferguson, Martha; Mrs. S. M. Clark, Electa; J. A. Webster, Secretary; E. D. Edwards, Warder; A. M. Clark, Sentinel; and T. E. Hughes, Treasurer. Officers for 1891: Mrs. T. B. Hughes, Worthy Matron; Mrs. G. C. Grimes, Worthy Patron; Mrs. M. A. Bedford, Associate Matron; Miss Ora Davidson, Conductress; Mrs. Meda Walters, Associate Conductress; Mrs. Goldie Levy, Treasurer; Mrs. J. A. Barker, Secretary; Miss Sadie Clark, Adah; Mrs. Mattie Williams, Ruth; Miss Lulu Maupin, Esther; Mrs. A. J. Jackson, Martha; Mrs. G. C. Grimes, Electa; Miss Emma Austin, Warder; and A. J. Jackson, Sentinel. Membership, eighty-nine.

Fresno Lodge, No. 186, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Millerton, February 13, 1871, and removed to Fresno on the removal of the county seat. Charter members and first officers: A. G. Bradford, P. G.; Samuel G. George, N. G.; Emory Wing, V. G.; J. W. Ferguson, Sec.; Fritz Friedman, Treas.; William M. Coolidge and Frank Dusey. It immediately took rank among the leading lodges, and numbers among its members many who have attained to prominence in the State. A. G. Bradford became Grand Master of the State of

California. Its present corps of officers are: C. Jacobson, J. P. G.; W. B. Green, N. G.; A. P. Darling, V. G.; E. M. Bishop, Sec.; H. Lanz, Treas.; A. M. Drew, District Deputy Grand Master.

Rebekah Degree, No. 158, I. O. O. F., was organized in Fresno in July, 1890, with thirty charter members. Officers: Mrs. W. P. Miller, N. G.; Mrs. Ensey, V. G.; Miss Ada Morgan, Sec.; Mrs. Morton, Treas.

The Star of Bethlehem Lodge was instituted in January, 1891, and officered as follows: Charles C. Crawford, P. C.; E. R. Higgins, C.; Mrs. L. E. Mead, V. C.; C. W. Hartsough, Scribe; Dr. E. R. Freeman, F. S.; Mrs. J. L. Connor, Chaplain; R. B. Page, Treas.; C. G. Holdridge, Marshal, Lillian Bennett, Assistant Marshal; Lillian Wilson, I. S.; A. C. Banta, Lodge Deputy; Dr. E. R. Freeman, Physician.

Central California Lodge, No. 343, I. O. O. F., was instituted in Fresno, June 13, 1888, by George Matheson, D. D. G. M. Charter members: D. P. Barnett, J. M. Dickerson, C. S. Greenberg, W. B. Hall, John Parker, George W. Fuller, F. Knoblock, J. D. Banes and George Balch. Present membership, sixty. The present officers are: J. W. Shattuck, J. P. G.; J. A. Devlin, N. G.; H. O. McLane, V. G.; C. F. Ward, Sec.; and M. A. Morgan, Treas.

Mono Tribe, No. 68, I. O. R. M.—The lodge was organized in April, 1890, with seventy charter members. First officers: A. Dilly, Sachem; G. G. Goucher, S. S.; and S. B. Waite, J. S. Term of officers, six months. Present officers: S. B. Waite, Prophet; Dr. W. P. Miller, S.; F. F. Babcock, S. S.; T. A. Beck, J. S.; M. Rorphuso, K. of W.; and F. S. Clark, K. of R. Present membership, eighty.

Forest Grove, No. 79, Ancient Order of Druids, was instituted in April, 1890, with fourteen charter members. Officers: N. P. Justy, Noble Arch; S. R. Hart, V. A.; M. Rorphuso, F. and R. Sec.; and F. W. Fisher, Treas.

Fresno Parlor, No. 25, N. S. G. W., was organized in December, 1883, with twenty-one charter members. Present membership, forty. Officers: Frank M. Lane, P. P.; Dante R. Prince, P.; C. F. Dickenson, 1st V. P.; E. C. White, 2d V. P.; Charles Bonner, 3d V. P.; S. J. Ashman, Rec. Sec.; Harry Burton, Fin. Sec.; W. C. Guard, Treas.; and H. A. Krohn, Marshal.

Atlanta Post, No. 92, G. A. R., was organized in Fresno, November 26, 1885, with a membership of twenty-four. C. A. Fuller was first commander. It has now a membership of seventy-five. There is also a Relief Corps connected therewith. The following are the present officers of the post: Fred Banta, P. C.; Ivy Nichols, S. V. C.; J. W. Adams, J. V. C.; L. H. Owens, Q. M.; E. Freeman, Surgeon; T. R. Harmon, Chaplain; A. N. Calkins, O. D.; J. H. Brookings, O. G.; and M. B. Kellogg, Adjt.

Young Men's Christian Association.—On the evening of August 20, 1886, some fifteen or sixteen men assembled in the Methodist Episcopal Church on K street. Twelve of the number declared their wish to become active members of the Young Men's Christian Association, adopted the brief constitution furnished by the national committee, and immediately proceeded to elect officers as follows: Dr. J. L. McClelland, President; J. A. Walton, Vice-President, and F. J. Haber, Treasurer. Several business meetings were held in the church until two rooms were secured on Mariposa street, opposite the Grand Central Hotel. The front room was used for an assembly hall, and the rear room was fitted up for a reading-room and supplied with literature. By the first of November the membership had increased to some fifty or sixty, most of whom were of the active list, and the association thought itself able to keep a general secretary. Vice President J. A. Walton was elected to that position, which he filled creditably to himself and to the advantage of the society for five months. During this period the membership continued to increase, and public attention was favorably drawn to the work. During the summer of 1887 the office of general secretary was discontinued for six months. It

was not until October 22, 1887, that another secretary, in the person of E. A. Calkins, was obtained. He proved to be an efficient worker. About the first of January, 1888, larger and more commodious rooms were secured in the old city hall building, and fitted up especially for association work, and larger and better results were accomplished. In December of that year the present general secretary, H. A. Detering was called to take up the work, and began his labors on the building fund canvass, assisted by others.

The present portion of the building was erected in the summer of 1889, and occupied by the association in August of the same year.

CITY SCHOOLS.

In 1874 the Central Pacific Railroad Company donated eight lots near the present courthouse square, for school purposes. Here was erected a schoolhouse by J. L. Smith. The cost was $2,699, and was opened for school January 3, 1875, with R. H. Bramlet as principal. In 1879 a new school building was erected, at a cost of $7,500; including furnishings, $10,500.

The exceptionally good schools of the city of Fresno are a source of pride to her citizens. Although there are three large school buildings, one of which affords high-grade facilities, the demand for another is pressing, owing to the increase in the number of school children. The corps of teachers have been selected with a due regard to their proficiency, both as scholars and teachers.

THE BAR OF THE COUNTY.

In the biographical department of this work may be found by the index sketches of Judges Winchell and J. B. Campbell, and Messrs. C. G. Sayle, W. D. Grady, S. J. Hinds, S. A. Holmes, M. K. Harris, H. S. Dixon, G. G. Goucher, G. A. Nourse, Frank H. Short, C. C. Merriam, L. L. Cory, L. B. McWhirter, M. Farley, Firman Church,—all of Fresno city; J. A. Burns and E. E. Calhoun, of Selma; and A. A. Smith, of Kingsburg.

Besides the above there are now practicing: At Fresno city, Richard H. Daly, H. C. and W. D. Tupper, R. B. Terry (son of Hon. David S. Terry, deceased), J. P. Meux, E. D. Edwards, T. P. Ryan, S. F. Nourse, H. Z. Austin, George W. Jones, James H. Daly, S. R. Hart, George E. Church, Thomas E. Lynch, N. C. Caldwell, H. H. Welch, R. P. Davidson, Oliver Wolcott, E. F. Bernhard, Graham & Manson, Frank Laning, W. H. Cureton, E. W. Riley, A. J. Bledsoe and G. L. Hood; at Selma, W. H. Dwyer; and at Sanger, Miles Wallace.

Charles A. Hart, the first county judge, is not now a resident of this county. David S. Terry, now deceased, practiced in Fresno two or three years before his death. R. L. Dixon, father of H. S. Dixon, was a lawyer in Fresno.

PHYSICIANS.

Fresno has an able corps of physicians and surgeons. The Fresno County Medical Society was organized December 22, 1883. The list of members, present officers, etc., are as follows:

Honorary—C. M. Bates.

Regular—F. R. Brown, Medical Department University of Michigan, 1869; J. F. Burns, Cooper Medical College, California, 1883; E. C. Dunn, Bachelor of Philosophy, Medical Department, University City of New York, 1881; A. G. Deardorff, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, 1882; H. St. George L. Hopkins, Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania, 1855; T. M. Hayden, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, 1874; W. T. Maupin, Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, 1864; T. R. Meux, Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania, 1860; J. L. Maupin, St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, Missouri, 1890; A. J. Pedlar, Medical College of the Pacific, Cooper Medical College, California, 1877; J. R. Riley, Medical College of the Pacific, California, 1876; Chester Rowell, Medical Department of the University of the Pacific, Cooper Medical College, California, 1870; J. T. Surbaugh, Missouri Medical College, of Missouri, 1874; G. M. Summers, Medical Department of University of

California, 1876; F. M. Sponagle, Medical Department of University of Wooster, O., 1876; Long Island College Hospital, New York, 1885; Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, 1886; J. R. Sutton, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, 1884; W. P. Miller, University of Vermont, 1883; E. V. Janett, Atlanta Medical College, Georgia, 1874; Alice M. Woods, Woman's Medical College, New York, 1885; Mary J. Laird, Woman's Medical College, New York, 1885; A. D. McMasters, Missouri Medical College, Missouri, 1879.

Deceased Members—C. D. Latimer, University of Virginia; E. G. Camplin, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa.

List of presidents since organization in 1883: C. Rowell, C. D. Latimer (deceased), F. R. Brown, H. St. Geo. L. Hopkins, A. G. Deardorff, F. R. Brown and J. R. Reily. The name of the fifth president is missing from the foregoing list.

Present officers: J. R. Reily, Pres.; T. M. Hayden, 1st V. P.; F. M. Sponagle, 2nd V. P.; E. C. Dunn, Sec.; J. L. Maupin, Ass. Sec.; Chester Rowell, Treas.,—all of Fresno.

Board of Censors: J. R. Reily, W. T. Maupin and Chester Rowell.

Finance Committee: A. J. Pedlar, A. G. Deardorf and F. R. Brown.

Committee on Medical Ethics: T. M. Hayden, T. R. Meux and J. F. Burns.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fresno city has a population of 10,890, according to the census of 1890. She has a well organized fire department, is governed by a council elected by the people, and the council elects one of their number as presiding officer, who fills the position of mayor. The city is surrounded for a distance of many miles with fruit orchards and raisin and wine vineyards, ranging from ten up to 500 acres. Here are the largest raisin vineyards in the world.

Fresno is situated 206 miles, by railroad, southeast of San Francisco, and is in many respects the most remarkable city in California. The business portion is built up solidly with brick and stone, and contains many elegant blocks, equal in stateliness and symmetry to those of many old cities.

Hughes' Hotel, in style of architecture, elegance and completeness, it is safe to state, has no superior on the Pacific Coast. It has a frontage of 200 feet by a depth of 150 feet. Materials used in its construction, pressed-brick and stone trimmings. It is four stories in height and surmounted by gables, towers and spires, while bay-windows and reliefs help to display the beauty of its architecture. The halls are wide, the parlors and reception rooms display taste and splendor. There are 200 rooms, to most of which there are bath-rooms.

There are a number of good hotels, among which are the Grand Central, the Pleasanton, the Tombs, Fahey's, etc.

There are four large bank buildings which are notably attractive. The Barton Opera House is one of the finest on the Pacific Coast, 75 x 100 feet in size, two stories high, in the Romanesque style externally, is constructed of brick, with pressed-brick pillars and corners, and sandstone and terra-cotta trimmings.

The business streets are paved with bituminous rock, supported by a substantial concrete base, a good system of water-works, electric light, telephone, a fire department,—indeed all those improvements that belong to a metropolitan city. A fine courthouse is located in the center of a beautiful park, planted with palms, shade-trees, grasses and flowers, a fair-ground embracing 100 acres, and has a mile race-track. There are three lines of street cars, one of which reaches the fair-grounds. Two daily papers, the *Daily Republican* and the *Daily Evening Expositor*, both well edited and wielding a wide influence. There are also several weekly papers. The churches and public schools, as also the fraternal societies, of Fresno, bear evidence to the intellectual activity and piety of its people. The census of the city has been stated. That of the county is 31,158, a gain of 230 per cent. over the census of 1880.

The future outlook for Fresno city is bright, indeed. The country around it is fast developing, and the city can scarce keep pace with it. New industries are springing up all the time, which give employment to her people. She stands at the head of all the cities of the San Joaquin valley, and will always hold that position; it is truly the "Queen City" of the plains. Fresno is the center of the raisin, wine, wool and fruit industries of the great San Joaquin valley. The raisin industry has already assumed enormous proportions, as will be seen elsewhere in this work.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

For the purpose of municipal government the city of Fresno is divided into five wards, represented by as many aldermen. The common council thus formed selects from its own number a president, who is thereby *ex officio* the mayor, which office is now filled by S. H. Cole. The city recorder is *ex officio* police magistrate, and the city marshal is *ex officio* chief of police.

The city officers who have salaries are: City clerk, W. B. Dennett, per month, $100; city treasurer, W. H. McKenzie, commission, 1 per cent.; city marshal, John D. Morgan, per month, $100; city assessor, C. C. Lyons, per annum, $1,050; city recorder, Frank Lang, per month, $50; city attorney, C. C. Merriam, per month, $100; city superintendent of streets, S. H. Cummings, per month, $100; city inspector of sewers, R. A. Rose, per month, $75; city chief of fire department, E. R. Higgins, per month, $65.

Policemen.—Gus Anderson, per month, $75; S. O. Zener, per month, $75; H. J. Hart, per month, $75; —— Smith, per month, $75.

Poundmaster.—D. Crow, fees.

Fire Department.—Engineer No. 1, A. C. Cossman, per month, $100; engineer No. 2, W. H. Harris, per month, $75; driver engine No. 1, G. L. Adams, $65; driver engine No. 2, W. J. Wier, $65; driver hose cart No. 1, W. Roberts, $65; driver hose cart No. 2, W. Favetts, $65; driver hook and ladder, J. B. McDonald, $65.

The school trustees elected April 13, 1891, are: O. G. Woodward, George E. Church and H. Z. Austin. The councilmen are: 1st ward, Firman Church; 2d, S. H. Cole, Mayor; 3d, J. C. Herrington; 4th, William Fahey; and 5th, B. T. Alford.

OTHER TOWNS.

SELMA.

THIS flourishing little city is located in the southern part of the county, about fifteen miles distant from Fresno city, on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The origin of the town was the result of a soldier's warrant location in 1878, when J. E. Whitson, the father of the town, pre-empted 160 acres of a sandy desert, as the present town site appeared at that time. The original town plat was surveyed in 1880, when the railroad company built a small switch to accommodate the farmers in that sparsely settled community. The station was christened Selma, but the derivation and application of the name is unknown to the writer.

But a short time elapsed before it became evident that Selma was destined to assume a position of importance in the county. It possessed all the natural essential conditions that pushed Fresno to the fore, and there appeared to be no element to retard its development and prosperity, excepting the lack of water for irrigation. Private capital was interested in this question, and a few years later a system of canals was applying the revivifying fluid to the parched plains, which were soon converted into green alfalfa fields, vineyards and orchards. The introduction of water produced its usual wonderful effect. The town grew up as if by magic. Elegant residences and substantial business blocks followed in its wake. The people were imbued with a spirit of energy and push, and Selma's future was assured.

The town to-day has an actual population of about 2,000 souls. In 1882 it was the abiding place of barely 250 persons, and in 1887 had grown to 1,000. It can be observed by this that the increase was something extraordinary.

The rapid growth in population, however, was not more marvelous than in the number and character of the residence and business structures and the extension of the various business interests. Selma's citizens were also enterprising in the matter of erecting and maintaining some of the best public buildings to be seen in any country town in the West. Among others may be mentioned the two large, well-appointed and handsome school buildings, and the eight commodious and in some instances costly and elegant edifices for divine worship. The town is also blessed with a good gas plant and a complete and serviceable system of water-works.

Selma has no less than seven well-appointed stores of general merchandise and two family grocery stores, two clothing stores, one boot and shoe store, two drug stores, two large, well-stocked lumber yards, one planing-mill, one large raisin packing-house, one first-class flouring-mill, five large blacksmith shops and agricultural implement repairing shops, two butcher

shops, three hotels, four lodging-houses and five livery stables. Within the past year $50,000 have been expended in the erection of needed brick structures. Among the number may be mentioned the Masonic Temple block, which is one of the most handsome and imposing structures, outside of Fresno city, in the county.

The Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Good Templars all have large and growing memberships in Selma. There are no less than ten organized Christian churches, with a combined membership of over 450, and employing seven regular ministers of the gospel. There are about 420 pupils in the Selma public schools, which are graded in such manner as to give employment to seven teachers and one principal. The corps of teachers employed rank with the most efficient in the State, and the grade and character of the schools are the best.

Selma Parlor, No. 107, N. S. G. W., was organized in June, 1887, with eighteen charter members and the following officers: W. A. Prat, Pres.; Joseph Brownstone, 1st V. P.; James McLaughlin, 2d V. P.; M. McCall, 3d V. P.; H. Brownstone, Fin. Sec.; H. F. Berry, Rec. Sec.; C. F. Huger, Treas.; and George Fraber, Marshal.

The K. of P. was organized in 1888; officers as follows: Dr. J. F. Burns, P. C.; W. J. Berry, C. C.; W. C. Borchus, V. C.; L. Harlem, K. of R. & S.; and F. Burkhart, Prelate.

United Ancient Order of Druids, Grove No. 70, was organized in August, 1887, and officered as follows: Dr. E. E. Brown, Past Arch; Joseph Brownstone, N. A.; W. A. Clifford, V. A.; J. W. Sesnon, Sec.; P. Reardon, Treas.; and W. L. Jones, Cond.

Island No. 10 Post, No. 109, G. A. R., was organized in March, 1886, by A. D. C. C. A. Fuller, of Fresno, with ten charter members. The first officers were: Rev. W. L. Demumbaum, P. C.; Marion Sides, S. V. C.; J. E. Whitson, J. V. C.; John All, Surgeon; O. H. Van Horn, Chaplain; Charles H. Robinson, Q. M.; Walter Hobbs, O. D.; A. H. Graves, O. G.; and John Maltry, Adjt. The present officers are: John Maltry, C.; William B. Sturges, S. V. C.; T. L. Jones, J. V. C.; B. S. Kirkland, Adjt.; William V. Cline, Q. M.; Charles McClanahan, Surgeon; J. E. Whitson, Chaplain; E. M. Russell, O. D.; C. I. James, O. G.; A. G. Brown, S. M.; William M. Evans, Q. M. S. The number of members has been as high as forty-two.

Court Selma, I. O. of F., was organized in 1890, with the following officers: W. E. Knowles, C. R.; George J. Nees, Sec.; W. E. Jordan, Treas.; and W. L. Chappell, Court Deputy.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen was organized here in 1881. Present officers: E. H. Tucker, Master Workman; J. E. Whitson, Foreman; John Tuft, Recorder; W. L. Jones, Financier; A. Bariean, Receiver; A. E. Brooks, Guide.

The Farmers' Alliance and the Grange have organizations in Selma.

Probably one of the chief factors in the upbuilding of Selma is the press. The two papers there, the daily and weekly *Irrigator*, and the weekly *Enterprise*, have labored indefatigably to proclaim to the outside world the advantageous inducements offered to home-seekers in that locality, and their efforts have availed much good. The *Irrigator* is ably edited and successfully conducted by Walter T. Lyon and Walter L. Chappell.

The town is located about the center of the Selma irrigation district, organized under the Wright law over a year since. A synopsis of the object and provisions of this grand irrigation measure is given elsewhere in this volume.

Like unto many other sections of the county the soil around Selma is "redlands" and "white ashy," and exceedingly prolific; fruit and grain are grown with great success. Many carloads of such products were shipped last year.

Aside from the grapes shipped green, and the product of many vineyards sold on the vines, the Holton packing-house has shipped twenty-eight carloads, or 560,000 pounds of raisins.

Other produce to the amount of 1,789 carloads have been shipped from Selma during the past season. The latter was principally of wheat, with a few carloads of green fruit. Selma is not incorporated, but, with vineyard and orchards closing about her on all sides occupying the rich lands, the citizens will be compelled to protect their autonomy by incorporation as a city.

Real estate in and about Selma is in demand at prices ranging from $75 to $200 per acre, and town lots at from $150 to $500, according to location.

Selma's environments are such that the country is capable of the grandest possibilities if the people manifest an adequate public spirit.

In 1878 Mr. J. E. Whitson, a veteran of the late war, took his soldier's land warrant and located 160 acres of land on what some people considered at the time a sandy desert. In a short time the railroad was pushing southward and he concluded it was about the right distance from Fresno to locate a town and secure a depot, so in 1880 he laid out the town of Selma. A station was established by the railroad company, and from that time on there has been a scene of activity in building, and the country surrounding has been developing more rapidly than any other section of the county save in the immediate vicinity of Fresno city.

Selma has met with a series of the most discouraging reverses in the way of destructive fires, some of the most costly buildings having been consumed from time to time. In the development of the country adjoining it was found that the soil was rich and productive, and the construction of the Fowler Switch Canal and the Centerville and Kingsburg ditch opened up opportunities that have led to extraordinary results. Fine vineyards and orchards have been planted and are now in fruitful bearing. The peach, prune, pear, fig and grapes grow to perfection, while cereals thrive in the mellow, fertile soil.

Following this discovery of the fruits of the soil, the town had a phenomenal growth which continued for three or four years, during which time a bank was established; Mr. Whitson erected a magnificent hotel building which would be a credit to any city; a large and commodious public-school building was made a necessity, where eight teachers are employed and 420 school children attend for instruction; a large raisin-packing establishment was erected by Mr. Holton, with a dryer and all the necessary attachments; an extensive planing-mill was established by Hall & Brown, and a costly and beautiful Masonic hall is just completed. There are numerous business houses to meet the mercantile demands of a town of 2,000 inhabitants.

The State Bank of Selma was organized in 1887, with a capital stock of $100,000 Twenty per centum of this amount was at once paid up, and on the 14th day of June, 1887, it opened its doors in the east room of the then Matthews-McCartney block, for the transaction of business, with J. G. S. Arrants, president; J. E. Whitson, vice-president, and D. S. Snodgrass, cashier and secretary. It was not generally believed by even the friends and proprietors of the new venture that it could be made to pay more than expenses for the first year or so; but imagine their surprise when their deposits ran up into the thousands and their business at once proved to be all the bank's facilities would permit. It now has a fine brick structure, erected at a cost of $7,500, situated on the north side of Second street, between east Front and High. The business of the institution is now in a flattering condition. The present officers are: President, J. A. Stroud; vice-president, M. Sides; secretary and cashier, D. S. Snodgrass.

The Selma packing-house, costing nearly $5,000, was built in 1889, by S. B. Holton, an enterprising old settler, and it is doing an increasing business.

From the day the town of Selma was laid out it has enjoyed a steady growth. In ten short years she has leaped from a simple wheat field to a city of 2,000 inhabitants. Where ten years ago the traveler in passing the spot on which Selma now stands saw nothing but the

plowman at his task or the "separator" driven by the straw-burning thresher engine, and certainly no promise of the Selma of to-day, now stands one of the most prosperous young cities in the San Joaquin valley. When then the passer saw no sign of life other than that furnished him in the delving squirrel or reptile that crawled at his feet, now he sees a flourishing young city, with its elegant dwellings, commodious and substantial business blocks and imposing public buildings, its streets jammed with the spirited teams and serviceable wagons of countrymen and its places of business filled with the choicest products of the best regulated modern farm, supervised by shrewd and enterprising business men. Where ten years ago the observer witnessed only the "springing of the grain" and heard only the rattle of the sickle and realized only a harvest of a few sacks of wheat per acre, he now sees pouring from more than 200 dwellings a stream of youth and beauty 500 strong, and hears the laughing notes of hopeful youth singing on its way up the hill of knowledge, and realizes a harvest of wealth whose true riches can only be estimated or told by saying it is a "full crop" of intelligent and promising girls and boys.

In and around Selma are many of Fresno County's most enterprising citizens. The Hogue & Sesnon raisin vineyard of 120 acres, four miles east of Selma, is almost without an equal in the county, for the intrinsic value of the land, for the facility with which it can be irrigated, for the exact workmanship in planting, for the beauty of the situation, and for the alluring promise it offers for the future.

In looking around and near Selma, a number of farmers were interviewed, who have made a beginning in raising trees and vines, for nearly all of them have in years past chiefly engaged in growing wheat. Mr. W. S. Staley, about one mile south of Selma, a native of West Virginia, came to Fresno County with his wife and child, and $300 in money, in 1876. He purchased eight acres of land at $5.50 per acre. He grew wheat until 1883, when he planted some grapevines, all of which have done well, the crop of 1888, ranging from 100 to 150 pounds to the vine, and the grapes being of unusual size and flavor. His orchard of French prunes is giving great satisfaction. He has refused $200 an acre for his land. E. F. Hammers came to Fresno County in 1877, and bought his farm of 320 acres, one mile south of Selma, at $4 an acre. He has devoted a large area to growing alfalfa, realizing a good profit, and is putting out vines and trees. Without specializing, we will say that all kinds of fruit flourish in the region of Selma. The peach, prune, fig, grape, etc., grow to perfection, and the prices of lands anywhere near the thriving town is conclusive evidence as to the value of farms in that highly favored portion of Fresno County.

SANGER,

the "junction city," is one of the most substantial and prosperous towns in the county, yet it came into existence only about three years since. In the spring of 1888 the first house was built there and during the following summer the present town site was platted into lots and sold to intending settlers.

It is situated fourteen miles east of Fresno on the branch railroad to Porterville, and will be made the junction of the Stockton, Oakdale & Merced branch line, the extension of which is now in prospect.

People who have never seen Sanger are unable to appreciate the rapidity with which a wheat field was transformed into a bustling, growing city of 1,200 souls, and adorned with beautiful cottages, well appointed stores, a stately school building, commodious churches, costly brick blocks and large manufacturing interests.

In most new towns the first buildings assume a temporal appearance, but at Sanger there is an exception to this characteristic. The many structures there are artistically planned, well-built and would do credit to a much larger city.

That the people of Sanger have advanced

ideas and are progressive was illustrated in the construction of a school building the year following the birth of the town. The taxpayers very correctly took steps to build a temple of learning sufficiently large to accommodate the attendance for several years to come. The proposition to bond the district in the sum of $10,000 for that purpose met with unanimous favor, and in May, 1889, the building was erected at that cost. It is an imposing structure, comprises several large and well ventilated rooms, and is located on a slight eminence in the picturesque west end of town. Three competent instructors are employed, and Sanger is to be congratulated on the thoroughness of her public school.

Sanger is not behind her elder neighboring towns in the matter of morality and Christianity. Two large and handsome edifices accommodate the church-goers of that city. The Baptist congregation first built a house of worship with a seating capacity of 300, at a cost of about $2,500. The Methodists next organized and erected a fine church at a cost of about $3,000. The building will seat 350 people. These denominations have a large membership and there are two other church societies that have not as yet built temples of worship.

The King's River Lumber Company represent the chief manufacturing interests of the town. It has a capital stock of $1,000,000 and was formed for the purpose of manufacturing lumber in Fresno County on the head-waters of the King's river, where it owns extensive timber interests and has two large sawmills. These mills, when running ten hours per day, have a combined capacity of about 3,000,000 feet of lumber per month and give employment to about 300 men. The lumber is transported to the yards at Sanger by means of a V-flume, which has a carrying capacity of 250,000 feet per day when taxed to its utmost. The flume, with its laterals, is about sixty miles long. The planing-mill at Sanger manufactures sash, doors, blinds, boxes, etc. The officers of the company are: A. D.Moore, President; H. C. Smith, Vice-president; John R. Hanify, Secretary; H. W. Chase, General Manager.

The Sanger *Herald* chronicles the weekly happenings of the town and community and is industriously engaged in advertising the resources and advantages of that section abroad. The *Herald* is ably edited, neatly gotten up typographically and its well-filled advertising columns indicate that the citizens of Sanger recognize and appreciate the good work it has been doing. E. P. Dewey is the enterprising and experienced editor and proprietor.

Among those who have been active in making Sanger prosperous as she is, we mention A. J. Elmore, the popular druggist; Frankenau Brothers, general merchants; I. Brownstone & Sons, W. A. Hurry, John N. Albin, of the Hotel de France, and many others. The vicinity of Sanger is destined at an early day to be one of the great fruit-producing regions of the San Joaquin valley. It is located near the thermal belt of Fresno County, where the orange, fig, lemon, peach, pear, apple, grape and other fruits grow to perfection. The soil is exceedingly fertile and well adapted to the culture of horticultural, viticultural and agricultural products. The land around Sanger is under a private system of irrigation and is embraced within the boundaries of the Selma irrigation district. Sanger has an obvious advantage that home-seekers should not pass by with indifference. We refer to the natural drainage of the country. The town is located within a short distance of King's river, the channel of which is some thirty to forty feet below the plains and affords a perfect system of sub-drainage for the country, which is conducive to the health of the community and the success of every farm enterprise.

MADERA.

With an estimated population of 1,200, Madera is located in the northern portion of Fresno County, on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad, twenty-three miles north of Fresno city, and 187 miles south of San Francisco. It is the distributing or railroad point for a number

of towns not located on the railroad, and a considerable business is transacted here. The business men are enterprising and progressive and are working harmoniously for the general improvement of the town. Madera has many substantial buildings, two large and commodious churches, an excellent public-school system, a bank with a capital stock of $100,000, a number of fraternal societies, and several good hotels. The town has grown very rapidly during the past several years, on the merits of the productive agricultural country surrounding it, and the immediate prospect of an abundance of water for irrigation justifies the hope of the people that a prosperous era is dawning and the belief that a bright and auspicious future is before the town.

The Madera Flume and Trading Company transacts the principal business in Madera. This corporation was organized in 1874 by a number of capitalists, associated under the corporate name of The California Lumber Company, but in 1878 this business became the property of another company and the name was changed to the Madera Flume and Trading Company. The principal place of business is at Madera, where the company's extensive planing mill and sash, door and box factory are conveniently located. There is also a business office at San Jose. The officers of the company now are: M. Malarin, President; Return Roberts, Vice-president and Superintendent; J. M. Sheehan, Secretary; E. McLaughlin, Treasurer. The annual product of the mills has an enormous value, and its business is the manufacture of lumber, doors, sash, blinds, mill-work and box material, which find a ready market from San Francisco on the north to El Paso, Texas, on the south and east. The Madera Flume and Trading Company, with a capital stock of $500,000, are the owners of two profitable steam sawmills, one situated on the head-waters of the Fresno river, and the second on the north fork of the San Joaquin, each being sixty miles distant from Madera. Both mills are connected with the yards here by a V-flume which, by the way, is the longest in the world. This flume traverses the entire distance, and was built at an original cost of $460,000. The lumber, consisting of yellow pine, fir and sugar pine,—principally the latter—is conveyed from the mills in the mountains to the factory here through the medium of this flume, which thus serves the double purpose of cheap transportation and the removal of sap from the lumber by the action of the water. The waste water from this flume is turned into the irrigating ditches. The two mills in the mountains now in operation manufacture 130,000 feet of lumber per day. Owning 5,000 acres of choice timber land in the Sierra Nevadas, running two large mills in addition to the yards and factory, the Flume Company, under the local management of Return Roberts, constitutes an enterprise of which any city might well feel proud. The sawmills give employment to some 300 men, and about twenty-five men are employed to attend the flume between here and the mountains, and assist the passage of lumber. In the yards and factory here about 125 men are at work, and the monthly pay-roll for the company's business here amounts to about $6,000. The timber resources of the Sierras are almost inexhaustible, and can be turned to account by only such business energy as prompted the inauguration and maintains the efficiency of the Madera Flume and Trading Company.

In 1876 the California Lumber Company had in course of construction the present Madera flume. The exact terminus of the flume had not then been decided on, and Messrs. Chapman and Friedlander, who owned the present town site, and nearly all the adjacent country, offered to the company the property on which Madera now stands provided it would terminate the flume here. The acceptance of the proposition was in fact the birth of the town, although at that time there was not a sign of a dwelling here or any place this side of Borden. The latter place was then quite a village, and the most promising town in Fresno County. This section was then a barren, dry waste, and with the

exception of a straggling growth of wild oats was entirely devoid of verdure. In those days a person could ride a hundred miles and not find any kind of habitation. The country was, in fact, a vast stock range, and the stockmen discouraged as much as possible any attempt to convert it into an agricultural region.

The first house built in Madera was a rude shanty put up by the lumber company as a temporary boarding-house for the men working on the flume. During that year the town was laid out and an auction sale of lots took place in September. Captain Mace secured the first choice of this property, and soon thereafter he erected a very commodious hotel. Following this quite a number of buildings were constructed for the employés of the company. The pioneer general merchant of Madera was H. S. Williams. He opened the first store here in 1877. The Madera post office was established in 1878, and, as there was no remuneration attached to the office and to maintain it was an expense, there were no aspirants to act as postmaster. Finally, as a matter of accommodation to the people, E. Moore accepted the postmastership, which he retained until about one year ago.

The Alabama Settlement Company commenced the improvement and cultivation of land here, and these settlers were the first to test the productiveness of the soil and its adaptability to agricultural purposes. The termination of the flume at Madera was a death blow to Borden, and nearly all the houses there were subsequently moved to this place. One of the greatest drawbacks to the town's growth in its incipiency was the death of Mr. Friedlander. This necessitated the probating of his estate and rendered the issuance of titles to purchasers of town property an impossibility for a long period. This unfortunate circumstance retarded Madera's early prosperity quite seriously. The town has grown gradually in population and wealth, notwithstanding it has experienced several disastrous conflagrations which destroyed the principal business portion of the place.

For many years following the first settlement of the country around Madera wheat farming and stock growing, such as cattle and sheep, were the only industries engaged in. A number of years since, after it had been successfully demonstrated that Fresno County land was peculiarly suited to vineyard culture, a dam was built across the Fresno river (this stream flows along the northern and northwestern limits of Madera) and a canal constructed which carried a sufficient volume of water to irrigate a considerable area of fertile land. It was then that vineyard culture was inaugurated, and following the introduction of water on the lands several hundred acres were planted to vines which have since developed into thrifty, bearing and valuable vineyards. However, this irrigation system was the property of private individuals and the water supply was limited to their needs. This system has been enlarged during the past two years and irrigation has become more general. A gradual transformation has been taking place and Madera is now the most promising town in the San Joaquin valley.

On November 3, 1888, an election was held for the formation of the Madera Irrigation District, comprising an irrigable area of 305,000 acres, under the Wright law. The vote was almost unanimously in favor of the district, and the following officers were elected: Assessor, W. C. Maze; Collector, E. S. Russell; Treasurer, N. Rosenthal. Directors—Division No. 1, J. H. Shedd; Division No. 2, G. W. Mordecai; Division No. 3, Return Roberts; Division No. 4, J. F. Ward; Division No. 5, J. W. Minturn. Following the formation of the district a competent civil engineer was employed to make an estimate of the probable cost of necessary canals, dams and other works for the district. It was determined that bonds in the sum of $850,000 must be issued, and on March 9, 1889, the bonds were voted. These bonds are of the denomination of $500 each, negotiable in form and payable in installments.

Following the bond election the district filed a petition with the Superior Court asking it to

declare all the proceedings of the district legal and in accordance with the provisions of the Wright law. The decision of the court was delayed by the opposition of several large landholders who own private systems of irrigation within the district. However, Judge Campbell decided on March 4, 1890, that the proceedings of the Board of Directors were proper and legal and the district valid. This renders it possible to proceed with the issuance and sale of bonds.

The Madera Irrigation District possesses superior advantages over any other district in the State by which an adequate supply of water for irrigation can be secured, having, as it does, so many never-failing sources.

Although irrigation has not been general in northern Fresno County, the country immediately surrounding Madera, to the extent of about 20,000 acres, has been supplied with water sufficient to insure the thrifty growth and early maturity of vines, fruit trees and all horticultural products, by the Madera Canal and Irrigation Company's system. This company owns seventy-eight miles of irrigating ditches, all in good condition and of considerable capacity. The water supply is received from the Fresno river, and in addition to the natural flow of this stream water is diverted from the north fork of the San Joaquin river and Big Dry creek, a tributary of the Merced river. The water is diverted by means of ditches in the mountains, near the source of the streams mentioned, connecting them with the Fresno. This system is the property of large landowners in the vicinity of Madera. T. E. Hughes, of Fresno, is the president of the company, and R. M. Wilson, of Oakland, superintendent. L. C. Worthington, of Madera, is the active superintendent of the system, and his extensive experience with irrigation works enables him to distribute the water economically and to the best advantage.

There is probably no other corporation in Fresno County that transacts such an enormous business, or places as much money in circulation through the employment of a large number of men, as the Madera Flume and Trading Company. It is, in fact, one of the most substantial lumber firms in the West, and it advertises Madera more extensively than any other one thing.

A great many people have heard or read about the wonderful flume which transports lumber by water from mountain to plain, a distance of sixty-two miles, yet but few understand how the lumber is shipped, or anything about it. The building of this flume was a gigantic undertaking, which required a vast amount of capital and considerable pluck. The flume is V-shaped, and it winds like a great serpent down and around cañnons and gulches, then at some places the strips of lumber floating along dash down the steep grades much more swiftly than the water, throwing the spray several feet in the air, but when the plain is reached it glides leisurely along as if weary of too much hurry. The lumber is not shipped piece by piece, as many imagine, but several planks are clamped together at the end and then a train is formed from several piles and connected by small ropes. Section stations, where from two to four men are found, are located about every six miles, to see that the lumber passes on all right. As high as 200,000 feet have been shipped in one day.

The Bank of Madera was organized in November, 1889, and has transacted a good business from its inception, and it may now be ranked among the solid financial institutions of Fresno County. The officers of the bank are some of the most substantial citizens. They are as follows: President, Return Roberts; Cashier, John Brown; Assistant Cashier, W. F Baird; Directors, supplemental to the above, W. O. Breyfogle, G. W. Mordecai and A. J. Etter.

Of Madera's many advantages there are nome that will recommend the town more highly to the consideration of the man of family than its excellent public-school system. About twelve years ago the first building was erected. It was not a very elegant structure, but it answered its intended purpose until destroyed by fire a num-

ber of years later. The large and commodious building that now stands an ornament to the town was then erected. The growth of the town and the increased attendance of pupils necessitated the employment of more teachers, and at this time the three young ladies who constitute the excellent corps of instructors have crowded school-rooms, and all the work that should be allotted to them. The term of school is usually nine months. The people of Madera are justly proud of the town's educational facilities.

Education is the most beneficial legacy that a parent could leave a child: hence it is not strange that intending settlers in a strange community are particularly desirous of information relative to educational facilities. In this respect Madera will rank with many towns of twice the population. The school has been in existence about thirteen years and at this time four teachers are employed in the different departments. They are respectively: Misses Annie Nicholson, Stella Bagnelle, Nellie Breyfogle and Mable Sharp. All of these young ladies are graduates from the State Normal and experienced and proficient instructors. Under their tutelage pupils of the Madera school have made rapid progress toward the perfection of an education. The term lasts nine months. Though the schoolhouse is large and commodious the great increase in attendance during the present term has necessitated the enlargement of the building, or erection of another, and the employment of two additional teachers for the ensuing year.

From a standpoint of religion and education Madera has cause to feel proud of the evidence of enlightment and elevating influence that prevails in her midst.

The Catholic Church was the first house of worship erected in Madera. The lot where it is located and the lumber for its construction was donated by the Madera Flume and Trading Company about eleven years ago. The congregation was rather small then, but it has grown to a considerable number at this time. Improvements have been made as the community built up, and the Catholic Church is now a very substantial edifice. Rev. Father O'Reilly is the resident pastor, and services are held every Sunday at 10 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M.

The Centenary Church, so-called, is of the Methodist denomination, and the foundation was laid in July, 1884, the centenary year of organized Methodism in the United States: hence the name centenary. Its dedication took place in September, 1887, Bishop Hardgrove officiating. The building occurred during Rev. J. H. Neal's pastorate. The edifice cost about $3,000, and is complete inside and outside. Rev. J. C. Pendergrast, the resident pastor, is a veteran in the service of Christianity, and is doing good work for the cause in Madera. He holds services every Sunday, both in the morning and evening. The young people of this church have recently organized a society of Christian Endeavor.

During the month of December, 1890, the people of the Presbyterian faith of this community concluded to erect a house of worship. With a zeal worthy of the cause they commenced work, and on Sunday, January 18, 1891, a large congregation witnessed the dedication of the commodious new edifice. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Seward, of Los Angeles, and Rev. Thomas F. Dewing, of Maryland. The building is neatly furnished, and, in fact, a very complete and handsome church, reflecting great credit on the highly deserving efforts of the people who undertook its construction. Rev. W. B. McElwee, late of St. Louis, Missouri, recently assumed the pastorate of the church. The ladies of the church have organized an aid society.

The Protestant Episcopal people have an organized church and a very fair congregation. Rev. D. O. Kelly, of Fresno, holds services in the reading-room every Sunday morning. The ladies of this church have a society called the Trinity Guild.

The Baptists, though they have no church building, hold services every Sunday. Rev. Z.

C. Rush, late of Nebraska, is the resident minister.

One of the handsomest church buildings in Fresno County is the edifice recently erected by the Christian denomination of Madera. The church has a corner entrance, through a neat vestibule, into the main auditorium, which is 32 x 40 feet in dimension. The auditorium has an incline floor which slopes toward the pulpit, a design arranged for the convenience of the audience in all parts of the building. In the front of the church, separated from the auditorium by a large lifting door, is the lecture or class-room. The altar, which is eight feet deep and thirty-two feet long, occupies the rear of the main building. Directly behind the pulpit is a large baptistery, where candidates for membership may be immersed. In the annex to the building there are two dressing rooms for the convenience of those who accept immersion. The ceiling to the auditorium is sixteen feet high, and the acoustic properties of the room should be perfect.

Among the buildings that command the attention of visitors to Madera one of the most conspicuous is the Masonic Temple. It is a handsome brick edifice, consisting of basement, two stores, and halls above. It was erected some two years ago and has been occupied ever since. It was built by an incorporated joint-stock company, composed principally of Masons, and supplied a long felt want as a place for the meeting of fraternal societies. The main hall, banqueting hall and ante-rooms are handsomely furnished and never fail to attract the admiration of visitors from other lodges. The Temple cost, including furnishing, about $13,500. At present five societies, the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Native Sons of the Golden West and Order of Eastern Star, are holding regular meetings in the Temple. All the orders have a good membership and are prosperous financially. Following are the officers of the various lodges:

Madera Lodge, No. 280, F. & A. M.—P. M., James M. Dunlap; M., W. C. Ring; S. W., F. R. Brown; J. W., J. E. Tozer; S. D., B. W. Child; J. D., E. H. Cox; Secretary, J. W. Watkins; Treasurer, N. Rosenthal; Tyler, T. A. Pulsifer.

Madera Lodge, No. 237, I. O. O. F.—P. G., T. A. Pulsifer; N. G., T. A. Ripperdan; V. G., W. R. Fox; Secretary, C. Saxe; Treasurer, F. R. Brown; I. G., B. Marks; O. G., C. S. Payne; Warden, W. E. Duncan; Conductor, John Griffin.

Madera Lodge, No. 134, K. of P.—P. C., J. Myer; C. C., W. C. Maze; V. C., W. E. Duncan; M. of A., W. F. Waddell; K. of R. and S., J. W. Watkins; M. of E., J. W. Ragesdale; Prelate, James Dunlap; I. G., M. Coffey; O. G., J. Ferguson.

Madera Parlor, No. 130, N. S. G. W.—P. P., G. W. Donahue; P., George B. Simpson; First Vice-President, John H. Grace; Second Vice-President, W. R. Breyfogle; Third Vice-President, W. H. Greeley; Financial and Recording Secretary, J. H. Stoutenborough, Jr.; Treasurer, G. W. Donahue; Marshal, James H. Edwards.

Order of Eastern Star, No. 92.—Worthy Matron, Mrs. E. Moore; Worthy Patron, Mr. Speigle; Associate Matron, Mrs. James Houston; Treasurer, Mrs. William Stahl; Secretary, Mrs. N. Rosenthal; Conductress, Mrs. E H. Cox; Associate Conductress, Miss Jennie Houston; Adah, Miss Lulu Houston; Ruth, Mrs. R. P. Mace; Esther, Mrs. J. F. Daulton; Martha, Miss Mamie Mace; Electa, Mrs. J. W. Watkins; Sentinel, E. Moore; Warden, Mrs. Pierce.

The Masonic Temple is owned by the Madera Masonic Building Association, with a capital stock of $10,000. The officers of this association are as follows: President, F. R. Brown; Vice-President, J. M. Dunlap; Secretary, J. W. Watkins; Treasurer, N. Rosenthal. The board of trustees is composed of five members, com prising the above officers and J. E. Tozer.

The town is ahead of most places of its population in the State in the matter of facilities for

fighting fire. The Madera Fire Department was organized about three years ago and has a membership of forty volunteers. The department is equipped with a hand engine, hose cart, 700 feet of hose, hooks, axes, etc., and it has performed efficient work on many occasions when valuable property was in danger of destruction. The company has the following corps of officers: Foreman, E. E. Vincent; First Assistant Foreman, Abe Cohen; Second Assistant Foreman, Thomas Bloker; Secretary, R. V. Croskey; Treasurer, W. O. Breyfogle.

The County Review at Madera is an eight-page weekly, cut and pasted, and all home-print. The date of its first issue was December 12, 1890, and the paper has a phenomenally large and rapidly growing circulation. *The Review* is independent politically, and as a county paper is honestly representative of all sections. J. M. McClure, the editor and proprietor, though a young man, has had the benefit of many years' experience in journalism. Prior to founding *The Review*, he edited and managed the Madera *Mercury* for a period of nearly three years. He formerly edited the *Democrat* and *News* at Wellsville, Missouri, where as the youngest member of the Missouri Press Association he earned the sobriquet of the "kid editor," having assumed charge of the *Democrat* at the age of sixteen years.

The Madera *Mercury*, a weekly published north of the San Joaquin, is the pioneer of that region. It was founded by the present proprietor, E. E. Vincent, March 21, 1885. The following year, November 6, Mr. Vincent admitted G. L. Castle as a partner, and together the firm got out the paper until August 13, 1887, when Mr. Castle, becoming interested in mines at Hildreth, sold out to Mr. Vincent. The *Mercury* was then printed on a common Army hand press, but to-day by steam power. It holds away from the traces of party politics, criticising those whom it believes to be in the wrong, and according due praise to those in the right. It seeks to upbuild the country and represent the best interests of those striving to accomplish that end.

It is but a plain statement of the truth, and no empty, meaningless compliment, to say that the life record of Thomas E. Hughes has been one which reflects only credit upon himself, upon the name he bears and upon the county in whose interest much of his time, means and best energies have been spent. There are few men in Fresno County who do not know him, and a great many have been the beneficiaries of his liberality and kindness of heart, and others, oft-times strangers, the poor and unfortunate, and every movement for the improvement of those around him, religious, moral, educational and otherwise, have shared his generosity. All public improvements have found in him one of their warmest and most liberal supporters. Indeed, it is but voicing the general sentiment of the people of Fresno city, where he has resided for many years, to say that no one among them has done so much for the improvement, growth and prosperity of that place, has given so much of his time, means and personal attention to public work and enterprise as he. The present position of prominence and affluence of which Fresno can boast was attained, in part, through the instrumentality of Mr. Hughes. He not only had the money, but the public spirit to push matters to a finality when once commenced. Mr. Hughes is one of the men who have pushed California to the front, and made her what she is to-day—the banner State of the Union. He is one of those enterprising, go-aheadative, pushing kind of men, who look on the bright side of everything and encourage others to do likewise. He leads in every donation to advertise California abroad, and he is identified with every movement made by the Board of Trade to induce Eastern people to locate here. To Mr. Hughes' great energetic liberality, Madera owes her awakening and prospective boom. He bought the Chapman place and immediately converted it into town and colony lots. In fact, Mr. Hughes fired the first gun for Madera's boom, and the develop-

ment of some as fine country as there is in the State.

There are within a radius of a few miles of Madera a number of large, improved, bearing and profitable vineyards, and many hundreds of acres are now being planted to raisin-grape vines. Fresno County is the raisin center of California, and is now credited with producing more than one-half of the entire crop of the State. In this connection it may be said that there is no section of the county better adapted to grape culture than the country adjacent to Madera. The soil is rich and especially favorable for the quick and healthy maturity of vines. The vineyards in this section that have been favored with an adequate supply of water for irrigation produce heavily and richly compensate their owners. The following brief description of several improved places near town will tend to illustrate the productive qualities of the soil and the possibilities of the country when more vineyards are planted.

THE SAYRE RANCH AND VINEYARD

lies about one and one-half miles southeast of Madera, and comprises 800 acres of the best and most productive land in Fresno County, all of which is exceedingly level and susceptible of easy irrigation and high grade cultivation. The Sayre ranch and vineyard is supplied with water for irrig tion from the Madera Irrigation and Canal Company's system, and the aggregate length of the ditches and levees on the place is forty miles. Of this large tract 225 acres are planted to vineyard. This comprises 160 acres of raisin-grape vines of the Muscat and Malaga variety, and 165 acres of wine and table-grape vines. The table varieties are the Flaming Tokay, Rose of Peru and Black Hamburg; the wine grapes are the Zinfandel, Feher Szagos, Rieslings and Chasselas. Twenty acres of this vineyard were put out during the season of 1881, and the remainder in 1885. This vineyard produces heavily every season, and the product from the Feher Szago and Malaga vines some years amounts to twelve tons per acre. For the Muscat raisins Mr. Sayre finds a ready market at $100 per ton. The crop from the Sayre vineyard is dried on the place and shipped to Fresno in the sweat boxes for packing. The wine grapes from this vineyard are also dried. The quality of the raisins dried by Mr. Sayre are inferior to none in the county, and they were so recommended by the Fresno packing-houses last season. Quite a little orchard adorns this place, and peaches, apricots, pears, figs and thin-shelled almonds are grown to great perfection.

Mr. Sayre devotes considerable attention to stock-raising, and he has some of the finest horses and cattle in this section. For the pasturage of his stock Mr. Sayre has 160 acres of alfalfa meadow. This provides an abundance of excellent feed, and his stock are always in the finest condition. The entire ranch is under cultivation, and the remaining 400 acres are planted to grain. This property is all fenced, and there is, altogether, eleven miles of fencing on the place.

Of the several large vineyards in the vicinity of Madera there are none more profitable than the Madeira vineyard, located about three and a half miles southwest of town. This property is owned by a syndicate of San Francisco capitalists, and it comprises 640 acres of good land, only 190 acres of which, however, are planted to vineyard. Over 400 acres of this large tract are, at this time, devoted to grain-growing, and an immense crop of fine wheat is harvested annually. The initiatory improvements on the Madeira vineyard were made in 1870 by ex-Judge Holmes, now a citizen of Fresno. Mr. Holmes erected the first buildings on the place and set out a number of fruit and nut trees and a few grape vines. After an elapse of twenty years these trees and vines have attained immense proportions, and are as thrifty and prolific as they were at ten years of age. One of the old vines measured twelve inches in diameter. There are about seventy of these veterans in the garden, yielding over a ton annually.

The almond trees of the same age are thirty inches in diameter and produce a bountiful crop. The main vineyard was put out about eight years ago, shortly after the Madeira Vineyard Company, composed of San Francisco capitalists, purchased the place. At that time 140 acres of wine grapes were planted, and also thirty acres of Muscat vines, five acres of seedless Sultanas and fifteen acres of Feher Szagos. The product from the raisin-grape vines nets the company the neat income of $150 per acre, clear of expenses, every season. The wine vines produce seven tons of grapes to the acre, which is equivalent to 1,000 gallons of wine. There is a large winery on the place, the main building of which is 105 x 55 feet and two-stories high. There are also several side buildings. The winery has a cooperage of 140,000 gallons, and it is crowded with casks of various capacities. A distillery is within convenient distance of the winery, and considerable brandy is distilled. The wine product of this vineyard is excellent in quality and immense in quantity. There are also fifteen acres of olive trees on the Madeira vineyard. They were set out eight years ago, and have just commenced to bear. Olive trees seldom bear fruit under ten years of age. Last season's crop from these trees was pickled, and no fruit makes a finer pickle than does the olive. The pickles sell readily at $1 per gallon. The olive can be used in many ways, but the oil is preferable and more profitable than all other forms. The oil is always in demand at $5 and $7 per gallon. C. Waldschmidt, the experienced superintendent of this property, estimates the value of the crop from the olive orchard two years hence at $100 per tree. The orchard contains 1,500 trees. There is also a small orchard of different varieties of fruit trees, among which can be found apricot, peach, pear, fig, nectarine, apple, almond, and French and Japanese prunes.

The Madeira vineyard is one among the finest in Fresno County, and it is another apt illustration of the capabilities of the soil and its adaptability to various products.

E. H. COX'S YOUNG VINEYARD

was put out in February, 1889, and of the 25,000 vines set out all started and grew with the exception of eight. Their enormous growth since that time is abundant evidence of the adaptability of the soil to vineyard culture. The vines have been regularly cultivated, and the benefit of thorough cultivation is noticeable in their magnificent growth. Last season, when the vines were less than eight months old, clusters of luscious grapes could be found throughout the vineyard. Experienced grape-growers predict that Mr. Cox's vineyard will bear heavily when three years old. We do not believe there is another vineyard in the State of its age that will compare favorably with this one. Mr. Cox is now engaged in putting out an additional forty acres in the vicinity of his vineyard planted last year.

Of course, there are many very thrifty small vineyards in the vicinity of Madera.

COLONIES, ETC.

The John Brown Colony was organized and incorporated in September, 1889, and a syndicate was formed, principally of eastern capitalists, the management of its affairs being placed in the hands of John Brown, who was chosen as the local manager of the corporation with headquarters at Madera. He immediately purchased 3,500 acres of land, situated seven miles south of the town of Madera, and subdivided it into five-acre lots, and in this the genius of the project was developed.

To give a plain and comprehensive idea of the scheme; an extract is here taken from the plans and specifications of the manager of the syndicate: "We take a large tract and divide it into small lots, taking five acres as our unit, and dispose of the whole tract in such or larger quantities. The purchaser has only to pay a nominal sum, according to the number of acres bargained for, as an evidence of good faith at the time the contract is made, such payment to be credited to him at the time of final settlement, the other payment to be as fellows: One-

third in one year, one-third in two years and the remainder at the expiration of three years, when he acquires a perfect title to his purchase.

The colony will fence, cultivate and plant the land, receiving as a recompense therefor the proceeds of the third year's crop, as the second year's product rarely even amounts to anything; or else the purchaser can make special and different arrangements; or, if one simply takes land in this colony as an investment, not intending to make it his home, he will procure a property which will yield him each year as much as it has cost him in cash outlay. The idea is that of co-operation in all the expenses until the property is brought up to a producing condition and the land is paid for, when it becomes the individual property of the subscriber."

And again—

"We plant fruits and tend them for three years for the price named. At the end of that time, if the land has not been paid for, we will cultivate another year or two if necessary. We wish to be fully understood on this point. We are not making a proposition to just cultivate for three years and take what crops may be produced upon the land in that time as our entire pay. We put this upon a business basis. The lands must be paid for. We will guarantee the best of cultivation and make all efforts to produce their price as quickly as possible. As we have often explained, it is to our direct interest to do so, for we want our money as soon as we can get it. This plan, in fact by identifying our interest with those of the colonists, gives them the best kind of guarantee that the land will have the highest cultivation. We explain this that everything may be understood clearly. We can plant and cultivate the lands for three years for the price named, but we cannot go any further than that, and no reasonable person will ask us to do so after this explanation."

This, in brief, is the plan. Each individual who purchases a lot becomes a member of the association and an assistant in the development of the lands of the colony. The list of members compose many citizens of Eastern States who have never visited California, and who have confidence in the integrity of Manager Brown.

Kingsburg is situated in the extreme southern portion of Fresno County, near the banks of King's river, on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad, and 226 miles from San Francisco by rail. The town has a population of 400, according to the last census, and possesses the usual complement of business houses for a town of that number of inhabitants. The surrounding country is very fertile and is watered principally by the Centreville and Kingsburg irrigating canal, a corporation of the farmers owning the land in the vicinity.

From the settlement of the county by the farmers to within four or five years ago the land was principally farmed to wheat and barley, but since that time wheat farming has to a considerable extent been abandoned for the more lucrative business of raising fruit and grapes.

The Kingsburg colony was founded in November, 1886, and its growth to the present time has been very encouraging both to the colonists and the founders themselves; and although the colony has been extended several times, the inquiry for colony lands seems at the present time to be as brisk as ever, and bids fair to continue until all the valuable lands are colonized. The surveying and platting of a new colony, commencing about two miles southwest of Kingsburg and embracing some of the finest land on the river bottom, belonging to the owners of the Laguna de Tache grant, and containing about 3,000 acres, is certain to attract many new people to this vicinity and will materially add to the population of the town in the near future. This new colony is to be known as the Fairview colony, and lies on both sides of what is known as Cole slough. The company is at present engaged in driving piles in the slough to construct a large flume across it to lead water upon the colony lands from the Centerville and Kingsburg ditch.

At the present time the colonists are all settled on the east side of the railroad, but it is only a matter of a year or two when the west

side will be offered to settlers in small quantities, as there is an abundance of good fruit and vine land yet farmed to wheat and owned by non-resident speculators.

Land can be bought at the present time with water on it, or near to it, so it can be run upon the land, at prices ranging from $60 to $125, and lying from one mile to six miles from town, in tracts ranging from 5 to 160 acres. Lands when planted to raisin vines rise rapidly in value; and although less than half a dozen persons have sold farms already planted out (and none that have come into bearing), yet those who have sold have realized handsomely indeed from their investment.

One party bought twenty acres, paying $75 per acre therefor, planted the entire lot the first season, and sold the same the second year for $200 per acre. He then bought another lot and is now at work improving it. Another party bought 100 acres, paying $30 per acre for it, getting it at such a low figure on account of its situation and because about twenty acres of the place were in the river and of no value. He planted forty acres to vines the past winter and has very recently sold out for $13,000. He will not leave the county, however, and those who bought from him are convinced that they have secured a bargain.

Other instances could be named, but this is sufficient to show that labor is well paid for here when put out on the line of improvements on land, and no one need be afraid of not getting his money returned, with big interest, when he buys and improves land in this vicinity.

Vines planted and well taken care of the first season have produced the second year as much as 450 pounds of raisins to the acre, worth about four cents per pound, or $18 per acre. One party gathered from nine and one-half acres of vines planted last year 900 trays the present season, the vines being about eighteen months old. Vines six and seven years old yield an average income of $150 per acre. There are only one or two small vineyards of this age in the vicinity.

Fruits of various kinds are grown very extensively in the neighborhood, but the orchards are all young and not in full bearing, and only a few of the older planted trees have yielded as yet a full crop. Instances of this year's crop have been mentioned where peach trees planted five years have yielded as high as six boxes of fruit, or 300 pounds, to the tree. Plums, prunes, pears, quinces and apricots do equally well, and considering the ages of the orchards Kingsburg has made a handsome showing the past season in her shipments of both green and dried fruits.

Irrigation in this vicinity promises to be but a small item in the farm expenses of the future, as sub-irrigation is rapidly taking place; and where water ten years ago was twenty-five feet below the surface, to-day it is from seven to ten feet, and trees and vines need but one application of water each season after the first year's planting.

The colonies are mainly settled by Swedes, yet there are about all nationalities represented, and a more thrifty and energetic people cannot be found anywhere in the State. Their love of home and its adornment is evident to every one who will take a drive through the colonies and observe the neatness about their homes and the mathematical accuracy with which the different varieties of trees and vines are planted, and the care expended on the trees planted along the roads and avenues leading to and from their homes.

The morals of the people are presided over by five ministers, and four church buildings mark the different places of worship.

The Kingsburg school employs three teachers and has an attendance of about 120 pupils. At the present rate of increase, however, Kingsburg will require another school building within two years, in order to accommodate the pupils.

There are planted in this neighborhood at the present time about 3,000 acres to vines, and about 1,500 acres of this amount will bear the coming year. It is estimated the yield will be about 1,000 tons of raisins, and steps are being taken

to build and equip a packing-house the coming season. Heretofore the raisins produced in this section have been shipped elsewhere and packed, as the yield of the young vines up to the present time would not warrant and render profitable the building of a packing-house.

During the coming spring there will be planted a greater area to vines than ever before, and it is estimated that this area will reach 2,000 acres in the immediate neighborhood. It is predicted that within three years it will require as many as three packing houses to handle the raisins produced here, and this industry will bring a revenue to the town and vicinity from its fruit and grapes of $350,000 annually.

Another industry at no distant day, which is destined to add greatly to the revenues of the town, is the manufacture of brick and tile from an immense bed of fine clay adjoining the river and about one and one-half miles from the railroad. Several hundred thousand brick have already been burned and shipped to various places, and they are pronounced by expert builders to be superior to anything produced in the San Joaquin valley in the line of brick. The owner of the property contemplates putting in a tile-making machine the coming year, and will run it in connection with the brick-making business.

Towns like Kingsburg need some such industries to relieve the depression that must naturally exist at certain seasons of the year in all agricultural or fruit-growing communities. With the establishment of manufacturing industries, this period of non-productiveness among the farmers would not be noticed or felt in the community, and it would be self-sustaining in a measure.

Real-estate sales have been unusually good of late. There are still some good bodies of land, however, that offer a fine investment for capitalists, who could subdivide it and sell it in small tracts at a good advantage.

There have been some of the finest mineral prospects in the State discovered about thirty five miles to the southeast of here, and it is not impossible that a mining district may yet be developed.

RAYMOND.

Raymond is a small town in northern Fresno County, twenty-five miles north of Madera, and is the terminus of the Yo Semite branch of the Southern Pacific railroad. It is here that tourists take the stage for Yo Semite Valley, the great scenic wonder of America. In the vicinity of Raymond are unlimited deposits of fine stone, and the place is reputed to be the granite center of California.

Prior to the building of the railroad from Berenda to Raymond, granite, suitable for building purposes, was looked upon in that vicinity as a sort of "white elephant" The question of transportation being solved, but very little time elapsed before extensive developments were made and Raymond considered the granite center of the State. Raymond claims its quarries to be the best in the State. This claim is not based solely on the quantity of the granite, but on the quality and colors of the rock quarried, and, what is of the greatest importance in all granite, the regularity of the "seams." Larger stone than has been used in any building in San Francisco can be quarried there without the slightest difficulty. Three quarries are now in operation there. One of them is owned by T. E. Knowles & Co., another by J. G. Day and the other by the Pacific Stone Company. Since the quarries were first opened about 750 carloads of stone have been shipped. The stone is of different colors, some being the same as is usually used in cemetery work, the other of a lighter color and more suitable for building purposes than the dark stone. The rock in the quarries splits very easily, another important factor. These quarries differ from a great many others in the State, inasmuch as the stone is above the surface of the ground to a considerable height. Others, or at least a majority of them, are below the surface, and to an inexperienced person would simply be termed "a hole in the ground," rather than a quarry. These

quarries can be, and are, worked much cheaper than those of any other section of the State.

TOLL HOUSE.

This settlement is located within a circle of lofty mountains. Two miles north is a cañon through which passes Dry creek in a series of cascades of 1,000 feet: distance from Fresno, thirty-two miles.

Abe Yancey opened a hotel here in 1868, and Henry Glass started a blacksmith shop. Ten miles beyond the village are sawmills, reached by a heavy grade, which was a toll road for many years. Alexander Ball erected the first mill here in 1854. Humphrey and Mock established mills here in 1866, which became the property of M. J. Donahoo in 1870: he also purchased the toll road leading to the mills the same year and greatly improved the grade. In 1878 the county purchased the road for $5,000 and made it free. M. J. Donahoo built a planing-mill at the Toll House in 1876. The lumber industry of Pine Ridge has been immense and Fresno County has been much benefited by such enterprising men as M. J. Donahoo, J. W. Humphrey, A. C. Yancey, Henry Glass, Moses Mock and others, who persisted, and were so successful in developing this portion of the county.

A beautiful plateau, level as a floor, known as Markwood Meadows, is situated in the high mountains, fourteen miles east of Toll House, and is a delightful summer resort.

FIREBAUGH'S FERRY.

In an early day A. D. Firebaugh established a ferry here. The place is noted now for the great Miller Lux ranch, situated in the vicinity. This immense ranch was noted in the past for the large number of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep raised thereon.

BUCHANAN

was once a flourishing mining village, but, the copper not proving of sufficient quantity to pay working, the villagers turned their attention to agriculture and stock-raising. As this is in the foothills in the northern part of the county it will ere long be growing quantities of fruit.

White's Bridge is on the new line of railroad and in a fine agricultural country, and will certainly be a good business center.

KINGSTON AND CENTERVILLE

were early settled points and for a time prosperous villages, but after the railroad was opened for traffic, towns along its line grew up rapidly, and as they grew, the towns inland lost in proportion until their trade is gone, except a small local deal.

FOWLER

is on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad, ten miles southeast from Fresno city. Eight years ago there was scarcely anything here to indicate even the probability of a town except one or two shanties and a railroad side track; but time has wrought many changes, and now, instead of a side track and a couple of shanties, can be seen a thriving and pretty town of considerable commercial importance, the center of a very large and productive territory.

Fowler represents nearly every branch of business, having two large general merchandise establishments—the firm of Kutner, Goldstein & Co., under the management of Louis Harlem, and the firm of Pratt & Manley; a good drug store, Drs. Jarrett and Cannan, proprietors; a lumber yard, fruit packing-house, three grain warehouses, two hotels, two blacksmith shops, livery stable, meat market, etc. And in this connection it will scarcely be allowable to omit mention of E. W. Brunton and P. W. Hastie, who look after the real estate interests of Fowler and surrounding country. The past two years Fowler has grown very rapidly and many neat, costly buildings have been erected. If the town continues to improve as it has for the past couple of years, and there is every reason to believe it will, Fowler will soon be advanced to the dignity of cityhood.

One thing especially flattering can be said of Fowler's growth—that it has in no wise been

the product of excitement or a boom. Whatever has been done here in the way of improvement has been substantially done, and those who have come here have come to stay. No empty buildings are here to indicate what has been in other and better days, for every available structure is in demand. And there is still another thing which bespeaks the future growth and prosperity of the town—the fact that it is not in advance of the country surrounding it and upon which it must largely depend for support. Viewed from a business standpoint Fowler is a good town, and offers much encouragement to those who seek her favor and their own good.

If there is one thing above another in which Fowler can especially pride herself it is in her society. Those who live here are a cultured and educated people and know how to appreciate the advantages of education. As a result of this class of settlement the citizens of Fowler have built one of the finest public school buildings in the county, at a cost of $10,000—an ornament to the town and a monument of credit to the good sense and liberality of those who encouraged by their efforts and means so worthy an object. The building is a large two-story frame structure, handsomely designed and conveniently arranged. The school is graded and two teachers are employed in the departments. The daily attendance now reaches fully 100 scholars, and another teacher will soon be necessary to care for the increase of new pupils.

There are two church buildings in Fowler and three church organizations. The Presbyterians have a neat and comfortable building, and the United Presbyterians are just completing their handsome house of worship, at a cost of $5,000. The other society, the Christians, conduct services in the Good Templars' Hall, a fine two-story frame structure recently built by the order.

The Ladies' Improvement Society of Fowler is the name of an organization which has for its object the promotion of the moral interests of the young men of the place, and under their supervision is conducted a free public reading room, where newspapers, books, magazines and literature of a high order is furnished those who wish to avail themselves of the privilege.

The Odd Fellows, Good Templars and Farmers' Alliance all have organizations in Fowler, with good enrollment and attendance, and have stated and regular times of meeting.

For a number of years Fowler has been noted as a shipping point, being surrounded by a vast area of the finest wheat land in the State of California, and successive years of fruitful harvest have been conducive to the establishment of grain warehouses at this point as investments, until now there are three large grain storehouses, with a combined capacity of 7,600 tons. And large as this storage capacity may seem to be to those who are not acquainted with the extent of the wheat harvests, still it is a fact that at times even the combined capacity of the three warehouses is taxed to the utmost to accommodate the crop preparatory to shipment.

But the cereal crop constitutes only a part of the product of this portion of the country; wheat is shipped to other markets for distribution and consumption. Fruit-growing is becoming a great industry here, and it has been demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of all who have given it a trial that the quality of this land and the climate here are alike conducive to the successful growth of the finest-flavored deciduous fruits. As far, then, as the growing of fruits here is concerned, it has ceased to be an experiment, and many broad acres of healthy trees in full bearing have time and again attested the wise policy of pursuing this branch of industry as a paying business. The past year here has been decidedly a successful one from a financial standpoint for the fruit-grower, and the man who had a few hundred trees bearing fruit has reaped a golden harvest. Both green and dried fruits the past season have demanded high prices, and people here are learning that it pays a larger revenue to grow fruits than it does to raise grain. As high a figure as $500 per acre has been realized in this vicinity in 1890 for peaches taken direct from the trees for

shipment to the eastern market, and it has been no unusual thing to realize from ordinary orchards from $300 to $400 per acre. The profits on apricots, prunes and figs have also been very large, and handsome returns indeed have been realized by all whose good fortune it is to own orchards.

In consequence of the unusually early rains in 1890, and in order to facilitate drying and render more certain the successful ingathering and curing of the late fruit crop, the building of individual drying houses has been resorted to by many of the fruit-growers in the neighborhood, and by this means the second and even the third pickings were successfully preserved. Thus, whatever drawbacks have appeared at times to the successful growing and curing of the fruit and raisin crops, the genius of the growers has proved equal to meet. The building of those dryers will no doubt mark a new era in the success of the fruit industry here.

As a result of the great profits from green and dried fruits the past year, ground is being prepared and trees are everywhere being planted out, and the fruit output of this part of Fresno County will be constantly on the increase.

In referring to Fowler as a shipping point the annual raisin pack must not be lost sight of, since it figures as quite an important factor. Most of the vineyards in this neighborhood are young, and but few are in full bearing.

The Fowler Packing House has employed, during the entire season, over sixty hands in its various departments, and this fact alone will indicate something of the extent of the raisin pack and shipment from this locality. But in addition to the raisins packed and shipped by the home institution, many of the growers hauled the products of their vines to other packing houses near at hand, which, when packed, were again brought here for shipment. For the year past the raisin pack foots up in high figures, and reflects great credit upon the productive character of Fowler's soil and the excellent drying qualities of her climate.

The exact shipment from Fowler station for 1889 is:

Grain	688 car loads.
Green and dried fruits	15 "
Raisins	153 "

The shipments of 1890 were much greater, as a result of many new vineyards just coming into bearing this year.

The profits of the raisin yield in this section have been remarkable the past season, four-year-old vines having actually yielded as high as $300 worth of raisins to the acre. Such enormous profits have proved a thoroughly convincing argument in favor of the vine, and a larger acreage of this paying product is being set out here than ever before.

In the territory round about and tributary to Fowler the soil is of two kinds—sandy loam and white ash, both of which are regarded as being very rich and producing fine crops. As to which soil is the better is merely a matter of individual choice, some claiming one and some the other: but both yield good crops. Where there does appear any difference in the relative size or quality of the products from these two kinds of soil, the reason can usually be traced to the care the vines or trees have received. The difference, then, is not so much in the soil as in the tiller of the soil. No part of Fresno County can boast a better or richer soil in any way than that adjacent to Fowler, and no place produces better crops or more delicious or highly flavored fruits. The raisins grown here are sweet, of reasonably good size and exceedingly pleasing to the taste. Peaches, pears, apricots, prunes, and figs thrive and mature well. In fact, nowhere do they do better than here, and no better paying crops could be planted.

In regard to wheat and barley, the soil is excellently adapted to them, and the climate is such as they need for the highest state of development. But wheat and barley-raising will soon be considered as something of the past in these parts, as they must give way to the more profitable culture of the vine and fruit trees

Water is everything in a country where irri-

gation is practiced. No matter how fine the grade of soil, all possibilities lie dormant within it, and it is utterly useless without the life-giving stream. Land in California without water is almost worthless; with water, its possibilities of product are unknown and unlimited. No where in the State of California is there a better, more reliable water supply for irrigation purposes than that which furnishes the lands in the vicinity of Fowler. The supply is never failing and absolutely certain. Three irrigation canal systems flow through these lands, and from these main canals smaller ones branch out in every direction. The three systems referred to above are the Fowler switch, Kingsburg and Centreville, and the Church.

To those who once become accustomed to the methods of irrigation it is in every way preferable to the manner in which nature does her work, since there can be no possible disappointment in the times and seasons, and drouth cannot steal away the hard-earned prize.

HURON AND COALINGO.

These towns are situated in the southwestern portion of the county, on the branch railroad from Goshen to Hanford. Considerable grain is grown around Huron, but it is chiefly noted as a fine grazing country, and the sheepman's paradise.

The most extensive coal fields in the San Joaquin valley are those at Coalingo. Two companies are now engaged in the work of mining the "black diamond." The veins are large and appear to be inexhaustible. These mines supply Fresno and other counties with fuel, and find a ready market in Los Angeles.

REEDLEY,

a new, enterprising and very promising place, is situated in the great San Joaquin valley twenty-five miles southeast of Fresno, in the southeast part of Fresno County, and on a branch of the Southern Pacific railroad. It is also in a fine grain and fruit producing section of the State, and unsurpassed as a raisin producing country. This great cash-producing business is only in its infancy, as is the development of the county; and the possibilities of this section are unsurpassed anywhere in the State.

In 1888 the railroad was built, and Mr. Thomas L. Reed gave the company an undivided half interest in 360 acres of land. They platted the town site, and in honor of Mr. Reed named it Reedley. The first sale of town lots occurred April 25, 1889; one year previous to this date the town site was a vast wheat field. After the wheat crop of 1888 had been cut from the land the work of starting the town was commenced, and the next spring when the town lots were sold, a depot, a section house, a warehouse, a store and the post office had been built. The hotel was fully up, and there were two dwelling-houses, quite a distance from the town. On the morning of April 25, the sale of town lots commenced, and at auction that day $16,000 worth of lots were sold. The town has since rapidly and steadily grown and few young towns can boast of such costly brick buildings, and they are a most fitting monument to the enterprise of the citizens of the town. It is live men who make live, growing towns.

Reedley now (1891) has forty dwellings, a fine two-story depot, a $15,000 brick schoolhouse, two good church edifices, several general merchandise stores—one a fine one of brick, costing $17,000. The upper rooms are finished for offices and lodge rooms; and besides there are the drug store and meat market and all the shops usually found in such a town, and two large grain warehouses, one of which has a capacity of about four thousand tons. Then it has a well equipped lumber yard; also a brick yard, two real-estate offices—and in fact everything is represented by intelligent and capable people, and other valuable improvements are under contemplation, with excellent prospects of speedy consummation.

There is a Masonic lodge, just started by the best people in the town; they have an elegant lodge room.

The United Brethren and the Baptists are the

church societies. There is a large Good Templars organization and a Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The foregoing is enough to give some idea of this promising town, having now in the vicinity of 500 intelligent and enterprising inhabitants.

The water supply is all that could be desired, as the grand King's river goes flowing by adjacent to the town, and the whole of the lands in the vicinity are under the Alta irrigation district system, leaving nothing to be desired in that direction.

The *Exponent*, a recent journalistic venture, weekly chronicles the happenings in the community.

HERNDON AND BORDEN.

Of the many towns in the county none are located on a more desirable site for a city than the little village of Herndon, on the southern bank of the San Joaquin river. Herndon is but ten miles distant from Fresno, and is a station on the Southern Pacific road.

Borden was once the metropolis of Fresno County, but the birth of Madera, two and a half miles northwest, handicapped its further growth. The town is really surrounded by the richest farming land in the entire valley, and its possibilities, with the application of water for irrigation, cannot be estimated with any degree of correctness. Borden has the advantage of railroad facilities, a church, school-house, two hotels, warehouse and other business enterprises. This is the nearest railroad point to the John Brown colony, and in the immediate vicinity of the town there are many large and well-improved farms. More extended notice of this section appears elsewhere.

BERENDA AND MINTURN.

The junction town of Berenda has recently commenced extensive improvements. The country surrounding is well adapted to agricultural pursuits, and will be irrigated by the Madera irrigation district system. Berenda is located seven miles northwest of Madera, and is the junction of the Yo Semite branch railroad division to Raymond.

Minturn is situated near the northwest boundary line of Fresno County. The place is simply a station and postoffice, and makes no pretensions as a town. Some of the largest and most remunerative vineyards in the valley are located near there, however, and a large vinery distils a part of the product of the vines.

Fresno Flats is the metropolis of the mountain towns of the county, fifty miles northeast of Madera. It was settled in early days by farmers and stockmen, and several good mines have been developed. Apple and peach orchards in that vicinity produce large and exquisitely flavored fruit. Fresno Flats is the trading point of the mountaineers and sheepmen, who take their flocks to the mountain pastures during the dry season.

SPECIAL INTERESTS.

Certain specialties, touched upon in foregoing pages, probably deserve a mention of further details.

THE COLONY SYSTEM.

The most prominent feature of Fresno County and the one which has contributed most largely to her wealth and prosperity is the colony system of settlement.

These colonies surround the city of Fresno in every direction, and have so grown into each other that there are no lines of distinction, the boundaries of each being now wholly imaginary. The whole country has grown into one solid mass of settlements, of five, ten and twenty-acre lots, on which the owners are not only making a comfortable living, but many of them are annually laying up what an eastern farmer would consider a little fortune.

Such an volume as this would not be complete without some notice of these large adjuncts to the upbuilding of the country. The following account of them, written for the San Francisco *Chronicle* by its agricultural editor, George F. Weeks, is therefore republished here,

as from an unbiased source and one thoroughly competent to speak of them intelligently:

THE CENTRAL COLONY.

The first one settled, says Mr. Weeks, was the Central, which was laid out by W. S. Chapman, in 1874, water being supplied by the Fresno canal from King's river. Six sections of land a short distance southwest of the city of Fresno was laid out and sold in small tracts, twenty acres being the average. At first there was a great deal of ignorance as to the desirability and adaptability of many varieties of fruit, and much experiment, some of it of a costly character, had to be undertaken. But the experience has been valuable, and now the principal production of the colony is raisins, though large quantities of other fruits, as well as alfalfa, etc., are produced.

The entire colony is under cultivation, and the settlers are, without any exception, in the enjoyment of prosperity. The avenues that were laid out on section lines are broad and well-shaded, while the homes of the colonists are both handsome and comfortable. Being the oldest of the colonies, this may be taken as a type of all, and visitors are brought hither to see for themselves of what this region is capable.

When the Central colony was first laid out a number of San Franciscans, under the leadership of Bernard Marks, of the Lincoln School, settled here, and the success achieved by one of them, Miss Austin, is one of the historical features of the county. T. C. White was another Central colony settler who has been remarkably successful, and whose fine property is frequently visited and admired. His raisins have a wide reputation, and have made him wealthy.

The Central colony affords a fair contrast between the wheat-growing and horticultural era of the State's history. Before the colony settled here wheat was grown on the land and yielded an annual return of not more than $35,000 from the entire six sections, while only one family made its home here. Now the same land yields an annual cash return of $300,000 to $400,000, while 150 families have comfortable, happy homes, and many have realized a competence. A stronger contrast could not well be presented.

MALAGA COLONY.

East of Central colony is Malaga colony, which was established by the pioneer raisin grower of the state, G. G. Briggs, to whose enterprise is due the introduction of an industry into Fresno County, which at present overshadows all others, viz.: the production of raisins. There are ten sections of land included in the Malaga, and some 250 families occupy the land, mostly in twenty-acre tracts. Some have more, but twenty acres is enough for any ordinary family, and is, indeed, all that can be prudently cared for.

THE OTHER COLONIES.

South of Malaga is the Washington colony of 7,400 acres, and of the best developed of the settlements in the valley. There are over 300 families settled here, and the value of the products of these small farms is upward of $500,000 annually. This is among the most noted of the Fresno colonies, and the handsome houses of the settlers, with their beautiful and attractive surroundings, testify to the prosperity that has attended the intensive system of cultivation practiced.

West of the Washington is the American colony, comprising 3,840 acres. There are 200 families or more on this tract, which is provided with abundance of water from the Fresno canal. Each year over $300,000 worth of fruit, alfalfa, butter, eggs, etc., is produced here, a fact which warrants the assertion that the settlers are uniformly prosperous.

East of the Fresno are the Morris, the Pacific, the Church, the Nevada, the Scandinavian, the Walters and other colonies, covering thousands of acres of land and are settled, like the others, in tracts averaging twenty acres to the family.

SOME NOTABLE VINEYARDS.

The largest bearing raisin vineyard in the State is that of A. B. Butler, a short distance

from the Barton property. There are over 600 acres in the vineyard, and the annual product two years ago was 110,000 twenty-pound boxes. This year it cannot be far from 50 per cent. greater, even if it be not nearly 100 per cent. higher. With Fresno raisins averaging $1.75 to $2.25 a box, one can readily estimate the immense income from this vineyard.

In the same neighborhood is the splendid 160-acre property of Colonel William Forsyth, which is a typical raisin-producing enterprise in every detail. There are about 145 acres in Muscat vines on this place, and the owner bestows his personal attention upon every detail. The utmost care is taken in pruning, cultivation and care of the vines, while in handling the fruit and packing the raisins nothing is left undone that could tend to enhance the quality or appearance. The grapes are assorted as to the size and quality when first gathered, and are subsequently graded and packed in such a manner as to command the highest prices. The product is upward of 40,000 boxes of twenty pounds each, while the reputation of the pack of this vineyard is so high that the output is always engaged beforehand at top prices. One of the features of this vineyard is a drying-house constructed upon plans evolved by Mr. Forsyth himself. By it all danger of damage from rain is absolutely prevented, and the secured crop is prepared for market without loss. This dry-house is an immense affair, but the heat is regulated so perfectly and the operation conducted so carefully that no one but the best posted expert can detect the difference between the raisins so cured and those dried in the open air. There is not a difference in reality of half a cent a pound, so that all the assertions of would-be authorities upon this matter are thus disproved in the best manner.

In the neighborhood are many other noteworthy places, including the Malters vineyard, the Denicke fig orchard and hundreds of other improved and profitable small and large farms.

For the remarkable vineyard of George H. Eggers, see biographical sketch.

THE WEST SIDE COLONIES.

West and northwest of the city of Fresno are a number of enterprises which are worthy of notice. Among these are the Bank of California colony, the Union colony, the Sierra Park colony, the Witham, the Houghton, the Mead and the Perrin colonies and the Fruitvale estate. This latter is especially prominent because of the introduction here of a novel method of planting vineyards and orchards, introduced by a well-known San Francisco house, the A. R. Briggs Company. The idea has been to induce the people to purchase small tracts and to improve it for them in their absence, with the design of turning over possession to settlers when the vines and trees shall have become income-paying. The writer paid a visit to this portion of the county recently and was struck with the immense area that had been planted with vines during the past year, as well as with the remarkable growth shown in many cases. There are at present nearly a thousand acres of young vines growing, practically in one body, though subdivided under such attractive names as the Avellane, the Nestell, Climax, La Favorita, Paragon, Poca Rica, etc. The adaptability of this locality to the vine is shown by the fact that less than 1 per cent. of the vines have failed to grow, while in one case (the La Favorita) every vine planted is thrifty and luxuriant. Though only set out last spring many of these vines have borne fruit already. Preparations are already under way to plant nearly three thousand acres more this winter, of which 1,280 acres will be in one body, the Fruitvale vineyard, which will be the largest single raisin vineyard in the State, and probably in the world.

A good feature of these enterprises is that the purchasers are largely eastern people, who have been induced to invest here by the remarkable showing made by the older colonies. They are given every inducement of long time to pay for their lands, while the cost of preparing, planting and cultivating the vineyard is put at the lowest possible terms. It is estimated that the entire outlay involved in taking the raw land

and converting it into a paying vineyard will not exceed $75 an acre.

An admirable feature of these enterprises is the planting of white Adriatic fig trees along all the avenues and about the subdivisions. This has been done in many of the older colonies, and is both picturesque and profitable. This fig produces immense crops of fine fruit and makes an admirable shade tree, as well as a dust and wind break.

FRESNO'S GREAT AVENUE.

Leading from the city of Fresno westward is a magnificently laid out drive called the Chateau Fresno avenue. It has three distinctive driveways, separated and bordered by palms, magnolias and other trees, and in the course of half a dozen years will become one of the most attractive bits of road in the State, rivaling the Alameda of San Jose and Magnolia avenue at Riverside.

As one passes over this drive and through these vineyards, whose growth of but six months almost covers the ground from sight, it seems impossible to realize that these lands, bought less than twenty years ago for a dollar or two an acre, are now selling readily for $150 to $250 an acre, yet such is the fact: and by the roadside here as elsewhere in the county one sees the reason for this immense appreciation in values —bright streams of water conveying life to the erstwhile parched desert. And at the railroad stations one readily sees why such prices are justified, for there are solid trains by the dozen, yes, by hundreds, going out laden with the product of tree and vine. Over 1,200 cars were required to move the raisin crop of Fresno County alone this year, while the other products filled hundreds more.

Besides the colonies immediately contiguous to Fresno city there are many others in different portions of the county, all with various degrees of attractiveness. In those that are more remote from the centers of population and from the railroad the land is still offered at very moderate prices, so that no one need go away deterred from buying by what he may fancy are high figures. There are lands that can even be had without any cash payment, and upon which any man of enterprise and energy can achieve a competence.

FARMING PAYS IN FRESNO.

In 1890, George Boyd sold a twenty-acre tract in the Washington colony to H. F. Smith, of Oakland, for $5,500. This fruit farm in 1889 yielded $2,000, and for the last year it paid over $3,000. Thus the purchaser is almost certain to receive back in products, the first year of his possession, more than one-half of the purchase money, which would indicate that it was a very good investment, as it is, indeed. The question naturally arises, "Why did Mr. Boyd sell?" Persons not familiar with the state of affairs here will be unable to see why Mr. Boyd should sell a property that yields him $3,000 for $5,500 or sell it at all. It was interesting to me, and it may be so to others, to hear Mr. Boyd speak on the subject himself.

"I came here six years ago from old Ireland," he said. "When I landed in Fresno my capital all told was $1,300 and a wife, who is better than all the capital any man can have. After I had been here a few days I bought this twenty acres and built the house and barn. My lumber bill was $450; most of the labor I did myself.

"With the balance of my capital I purchased horses and farm implements and made the first payment on my land. I have now on this twenty acres sixteen acres of raisin vines, the oldest of which realized me last year $170 an acre.

"My wife, with her cows and chickens, always adds from $15 to $25 a month to our income, according to the number of cows we have in milk.

"We have invested our savings in a second twenty-acre lot in the new colony, and I have got it all planted to raisin vines. I calculate that I shall this year have an income from my two farms of $4,000 over and above my expenses for harvesting. For the first five years I

did nearly all the work myself. And here I want to say, let no man with a small capital come to Fresno expecting to make money unless he is prepared to work. The land is so rich that if it is not constantly plowed and cultivated it brings forth weeds, and weeds and fruit never grow together. Now, I hire the greater part of my work done and content myself with superintending and seeing it done properly.

"Happy?" he asked. "Why, certainly; satisfied, yes; but I will sell both farms and buy 160 acres. I will then have enough capital to enable me to hire all the hard work to be done for me; and you know the profit on 160 acres at $170 an acre is enough to make an Irishman satisfied."

This man had two tracts of twenty acres each, which he acquired in six years, on a capital of $1,300. He wants to own a quarter section. The sale of the smaller sections enables him to do this. Five years hence Mr. Boyd will have an income of $20,000 from his 160 acres instead of the $3,000 from the twenty acres which he sold to Mr. Smith.

THE WINE PRODUCT.

There are several extensive wine-growers in the county who have established a reputation for the excellent qualities of sweet wines, while the dry wines average with the productions of other portions of the State. The Sonoma and Los Angeles brands still retain popularity from the fact that they have been longer in the market, but the Fresno manufacturers are winning their way into the markets of the world as time moves on.

At present the industry in this county is in a flourishing condition, and owing to the peculiarities of the climate in imparting the saccharine ingredient her sweet wines are not excelled in any locality in the state. The ports, angelicas and sherries manufactured in Fresno County are favorites wherever found, and there is a steady increase in quantity as the vines grow older and the producers become more accustomed to the qualities of the grape.

There has been a good demand for Fresno wines during the year 1890, and the prices realized have made the industry profitable. On account of a large per cent. of the grape product of 1890 being dried to meet the demand for dried fruit in the east the wine product was not increased over that of 1889, and the home market absorbed so largely that shipments east have not been very large.

The shipments from Fresno County for 1890 were as follows: From Fresno, 254 carloads of 10,668 barrels, or 533,400 gallons; from Madera, twenty-five barrels, or 1,250 gallons, making a total of 10,693 barrels, or 534,650 gallons, valued at about $135,000. Of these shipments thirty-five carloads went to the Eastern markets, the balance finding a ready sale in the local markets of the State, which is a compliment to the Fresno wine-growers.

Estimating from these figures, the vintage of 1890 for Fresno County was not less than 40,000 barrels, or 2,500,000 gallons. This produces an enormous revenue to the wine-growers, and is no small item in the aggregate wealth of the products of Fresno County.

RAISINS.

The shipments of raisins during 1890 were distributed among the various points in the county as follows:

	Pounds.
Fresno	15,430,313
Kingsburg	67,945
Madera	112,710
Borden	73,226
Malaga	3,459,240
Fowler	2,178,438
Selma	469,746
Total	21,791,618

It will be observed that more than two-thirds of the raisins of the county were shipped from Fresno city, the largest packing houses being located here.

As a matter of interest the shipments of fruits

and its products from the Fresno station may be here given in detail:

Local shipments of raisins, dried grapes, fruit and wine during 1890:

Raisins, 506,240 pounds, 22,010 twenty-pound boxes, or 22 carloads.

Dried grapes, 57,272 pounds, 881 sacks, or 3 carloads.

Dried fruits, 268,185 pounds, or 13 carloads of 20,000 pounds.

Green fruit, 748,008 pounds, or 37 carloads.

Wine, 219 carloads, 9,198 barrels, or 459,900 gallons.

Raisin, fruit and wine shipments East from Fresno during 1890:

Raisins—14,924,073 pounds, 663,200 twenty-pound boxes, or 663 carloads.

Dried grapes—3,253,981 pounds, 50,060 sacks, or 166 carloads.

Dried fruits—1,401,836 pounds, or 70 carloads of 20,000 pounds.

Green fruit—2,899,940 pounds, or 140 carloads.

Wine—35 carloads, 1,470 barrels or 73,500 gallons.

The total shipments, local and Eastern, are as follows:

Total raisins—15,430,313 pounds, 685,300 20-pound boxes, or 685 carloads.

Total dried grapes—3,311,163 pounds, 50,041 sacks, or 169 carloads.

Total green fruit—3,647,948 pounds, or 177 carloads.

Total wine—254 carloads, 10,668 barrels, or 533,400 gallons.

It will thus be seen that of fruit and its product there were shipped from the Fresno station 1,368 carloads, a business for which all the railroads of the country annually struggle.

Early History of Fresno Raisins.—The raisin industry in California is not yet twenty years old. There is some dispute as to when the first raisin grapes were brought to Fresno, but by general consent the honor is accorded to F. F. Eisen, and the time fixed upon as 1873. In the fall of that year the Muscat vines were brought to this raisin district by Mr. Eisen and successfully set out in his vineyard.

A few years later, or in 1876, W. S. Chapman imported the best Muscatels from Spain for the Central California colony at this point. About the same time T. C. White planted the Raisina vineyard in that colony from Gordo Blanco Muscatels brought from R. B. Blower' vineyard at Woodland.

Dr. Gustav Eisen, in his splendid book, "The Raisin Industry," carefully traces the history of the raisin industry, and from it many of the facts here stated are derived. He says that in 1877–'78 Miss M. F. Austin began improving her Hedgerow vineyard, also in the Central colony, with Gordo Blanco Muscatels.

Robert Barton had also planted some twenty-five acres of Muscat grapes, but did not make raisins until later.

In 1879 the A. B. Butler vineyard, now the largest in the State, was planted. J. T. Goodman had begun to improve his place about the same time, and Colonel William Forsyth entered upon raisin-grape growing between 1881 and 1882, most of his grapes, however, being planted a year or two later. Since that time the raisin vineyards have multiplied rapidly and about 1886 the raisin production became recognized as the principal industry of the district.

It rapidly spread from the original center around Fresno, the country generally being splendidly adapted, by reason of the freedom from rain and the improved facilities for irrigation, to the growing and curing of raisin grapes. Indeed, nearly the whole of the San Joaquin valley is adapted to raisin culture, but the southern portion especially, because it is drier and there is less rainfall in the autumn of the year, both conditions favorable to the curing of the raisins.

The vineyards are now located chiefly about Fresno, but more than 10,000 acres will be set out in other sections of the county this winter.

The Raisin Grape Acreage.—This district contains about 50,000 acres, of which about 23,000 acres are in bearing, though not all in

raisin grapes. From a list prepared by George W. Smith for the State Viticultural Commission, it is learned that there are more than 1,600 vineyards in Fresno County. The present increase is especially heavy, vines being put out in vineyards ranging from five to 1,200 acres and more, and they are distributed all over the county. The sections about Malaga, Sanger, Selma, Fowler, Borden, Madera and other points are growing into decided prominence. The varieties of grapes used are principally the Gordo Blanco Muscatels, much mixed with the Muscat of Alexandria. There are also some Sultanas and White Corinths, and of late many Malagas have been planted.

The Vineyard.—The vines are now generally planted at a distance of ten by ten, though some are planted ten by twelve, twelve by twelve and eight by ten. The vines begin to bear the second year and begin to pay the third year, and thereafter yield an income. Some vines pay well in the third year, as will be seen by the experience of vine-growers published elsewhere.

Both cuttings and rooted vines are used. The ground is plowed in various ways, in the winter time, according to the ideas of the owner. Cross-plowing is sometimes practiced. The general rule is to first plow one way, and then to cross-cultivate repeatedly until the soil is level and the weeds are destroyed.

The heads of the vines are kept low, from six to sixteen inches above the ground. The canes are cut to two or three eyes, and the number of canes left vary from five to fifteen or more. The pruning is done between December and February.

The grapes begin to ripen in the middle of August and will continue to the 1st of September. At the latter date the first boxes of cured and packed raisins are heralded to the country. The first grapes dry in from seven to ten days, but the later grapes require three weeks or more. The drying continues through September, and for the second crop through October and even in November, and in 1890 even into December, the rains not having set in. The grapes are dried on trays measuring two by three or three by three feet. The sweat boxes are generally two by three feet, and from six to eight inches high.

When packed the product is labeled, each packing house having its own favorite brands, which is fully explained in a descriptive article on the packing of raisins in this work. The prevailing price for raisins the past season was 5⅓ to 6 cents per pound in the sweat boxes. From 100 to 250 boxes of raisins are realized per acre, and the profits vary from $75 to $300 per acre, according to location, soil, management and other conditions. The cost of production varies from $30 to $50 an acre.

Good land for raisin purposes can be had for $100 per acre, but nearer the city the land is held higher. Bearing vineyards change hands at varying prices, some having sold for $1,000 an acre.

Soils and Climate.—In the Fresno district there are several different varieties of soils good for grapes,—the red or chocolate-colored sandy loam principally east of the railroad, the white, ashy soil west of the railroad, and the very sandy soil, generally occurring in elevated ridges; we have also the deep, gray-colored bottom land in the river bottoms or along the rivers and creeks. The best grades of the chocolate and redish loams, and of the river bottom soil, are considered the best for raisins. The very sandy soil and the alkali soil should not be used for raisin purposes. The climate is warm and dry during the summer, while the winters are not very rainy. From seven to ten inches of rain are an average in Fresno. In no portion of the raisin-producing portion of the valley can raisin grapes be grown without irrigation, a system which is fully explained in a special article in another portion of this volume. Before irrigation was begun in the Fresno district the natural water levels were under from fifty to sixty feet of dry soil. A few years of constant irrigation has so changed this that now in places the land is sub-irrigated or moist to the surface,

while in places the soil has to be drained, and no other irrigation is now needed except to allow the water to flow in the main or secondary canals, from which it seeps and keeps the soil filled with water, the moisture rising from below. The irrigation when practiced is done by flooding or by irrigating in furrows.

The climate has everything to do with the production of the best raisins. The inland valleys of this State are the most successful. The San Joaquin valley is more than 100 miles from the coast, and the sea wind, before it reaches any of the vines, has been modified by passing over from 200 to 300 miles of dry country. Dr. Eisen, in his excellent work on "The Raisin Industry," gives the following as the condition of an ideal climate for the production of the grape: "A moderately dry air, a frostless spring, a rainy winter and rainless autumn. The temperature in the summer should vary between 90 and 100 degrees, the fall months should now and then be visited by drying winds, while the winter frosts should be heavy and regular, but not below 12 degrees. Some have suggested that absolute freedom from any rain would be very desirable, as then no interference would be experienced with the cultivation of grapes; but I doubt if the soil in such districts would not be rapidly exhausted through the want of weeds, the plowing under of which enriches the ground and enables it better to preserve the moisture provided for it by irrigation."

The Fresno district fills these conditions as nearly as they may be found on this whimsical earth.

Many facts in relation with the culture of raisins will be found under the general article on irrigation in the county, and on the great industry of packing raisins. Those who want full and detailed information on the whole subject should get a technical work.

How to Grow, Pick, Dry and Pack Raisin Grapes.—Following is a very instructive paper on raisin growing, drying, packing and preparing for market, written by Mr. T. C. White, County Supervisor and one of the most successful raisin-growers in Fresno County, which means in the State. That part of the article relating to picking, drying and packing was written for and read before the State Board of Viticulture, and its excellence was recognized by a prize being bestowed upon the author. The part pertaining to planting and the care of the vines was written especially for the *Expositor*. While Mr. White's methods for packing are not generally followed, there can be no doubt that if this were the case the quality of the pack would be improved. More care is being taken year after year, however, and the time will soon come when improvement in this direction will be almost impossible. No one is better fitted than Mr. White to write on the subject, and having attained extraordinary success by following the advice he here gives others, that is no reason why others should not benefit likewise by it.

Mr. White's Methods.—"Thirteen years ago I was among those seeking knowledge, and found a most efficient teacher in R. B. Blowers, Esq., of Yolo County, who kindly gave me the benefit of his experience in the then comparatively new field of raisin-grape culture.

"The success achieved in the past few years has outgrown a local interest, and is now attracting a world-wide attention. The following table shows the growth of the industry:

	Boxes of 20 lbs. each.		Boxes of 20 lbs. each.
1873	6,000	1882	115,000
1874	9,000	1883	140,000
1875	11,000	1884	175,000
1876	19,000	1885	500,000
1877	32,000	1886	703,000
1878	48,000	1887	800,000
1879	64,000	1888	963,000
1880	75,000	1890	1,000,000
1881	90,000		

"It has been demonstrated beyond question that the soil and climate of portions of this State will produce a grape equal in size and quality to those of the most favored districts of Europe. Permit me to make a few general remarks in reference to the soil, climate, culture and varieties to be grown and the best manner to pick, dry, sort and pack raisins for

market. In geographical distribution the yield is divided between the great San Joaquin valley and Southern California. No raisins are produced in any quantity outside of these two regions. Fresno County alone produces more than the balance of the State combined. While I have visited the raisin-producing sections of the State, north and south, my remarks are based upon the experience gained during the last few years in Fresno, in the San Joaquin Valley.

"The following requisites are indispensable to the successful production of good raisins: Soil, climate and methods of packing and curing. First, a selection of location with reference to soil. This, in my judgment, is either the white ash or the red, sandy loam. If your 'lines be cast' in the San Joaquin Valley, which I believe to be the best for the industry, be certain to obtain land which can be conveniently irrigated. My choice would be white ash, if not too strongly impregnated with alkali.

"Much has been said and volumes written in reference to the best methods to be employed in the preparation of the soil, the proper distances apart, manner of pruning and training of vines, etc., but no fixed rule as yet has been established. The preparation of the soil depends largely upon the method to be used in irrigation. If the soil is sub-irrigated so as not to require surface irrigation, and the ground is naturally level (as in most cases our best soils are), all that is necessary is to plow the land eight to ten inches deep, harrow it down finely, when it is ready to plant. If the land to be planted is not sufficiently sub-irrigated, so as to necessitate flooding, it has been found best to level the land to a water level, in checks or squares of one-half to one acre each, providing at the same time a system of ditches throughout the entire tract. The land thus prepared can be flooded, and the cost of irrigation is much less than when the land is not leveled.

"As to the best distance apart, something depends upon the kind and strength of the soil. Most vineyards are planted eight by eight. Many, however, are planted differently, to-wit: Eight by ten, ten by ten, ten by twelve, twelve by twelve, eight by twelve, eight by sixteen, six by twelve, etc., etc. In my opinion the last named distance is the best, planting the rows running north and south six feet apart, and the rows running east and west twelve feet apart.

"The vines should be trained low and pruned short, and great care and judgment should be exercised in this matter, so as to have the vines balanced, not having more spurs on one side than the other, and also having top spurs with a view to growing wood for shade. Another important consideration is the removal of all suckers and non-fruit-producing growth, to avoid the diversion of the strength and vigor of the vine from the fruit and growth of wood for the succeeding year. The vineyard should be plowed and cross-plowed as soon as the vegetation starts in the spring, and cultivated thereafter continuously until prevented by the growth of the vines.

"Couleur, or blasting or dropping of the bloom, is probably caused by sudden changes of temperature, strong winds and excessive moisture. When caused by the latter it can be largely overcome by the application of sulphur. As vines become older I think they are less susceptible to climatic influences. Irrigation at the blooming period should be avoided, and until the berry is well set. If summer irrigation is necessary it should be done by means of furrows, through which the water is run. Plowing in these furrows will prevent the cracking and drying out of the lands. In Fresno packing commences about the first of September, although there have been seasons when it occurred as early as the twelfth of August.

"The grapes under no circumstance should be picked for raisins until they are ripe. There are three ways by which to ascertain this fact: First, by the color, which should be a light amber; second, by the taste, and third, by the saccharometer, which is by far the most accurate. A grape may be ripe and not have the

proper color when grown entirely in the shade. The juice of the grape should contain at least 25 per cent. of saccharine to produce a good raisin.

"The most practical method of drying is by the use of trays placed upon the ground. The almost entire absence of dew in our locality greatly facilitates this method. The trays are usually twenty-four by thirty-six inches. Those of large dimensions are found inconvenient to handle when filled. Trays of the former size hold about twenty pounds of fruit, and should produce from six to seven pounds of raisins.

"The product of a vineyard depends largely upon its age and favorable conditions, varying from two to nine tons per acre.

"The trays or platforms are taken into the field and distributed along the sides of the roads, from which they are taken by the pickers when needed. As the grapes are picked from the vines all imperfect berries, sticks and dead leaves are removed from the bunches, which are then placed upon the trays, right side up. A cluster has what is called a right and a wrong side, the wrong side having more of the stems exposed than the right side. Great care should be used in picking, so as to handle the bunches only by the stem. If the berries come in contact with the hands some of the bloom will be removed, which will injure the appearance of the raisin. The trays are placed, after filling, between the vines, one end being elevated so that the grapes may receive the more direct rays of the sun.

"The length of time required depends much upon location and conditions, favorable or otherwise. I have known raisins to be dried in seven days, but they were not a good article, and too rapid drying is not desirable. The grapes are left upon the trays until about two-thirds dry, which, with us, will be from six to eight days. They are then turned. This is accomplished by placing an empty tray on top of the one filled with partially dried raisins and turning them together. Then take off the upper or original tray and you have the raisins turned without handling or damage. After turning curing will proceed more rapidly, and frequently is accomplished in four or five days.

"During this time they should be carefully watched to prevent any from becoming too dry. When it is found they are dry enough the trays are gathered and stacked one upon the other as high as convenient for the sorting which follows. This protects them from the sun and prevents overdrying. Stacking should be attended to early in the morning, when the stems and berries are slightly moist and cool from the night air, as they will retain this moisture after being transferred to the sweat boxes and assist in quickening the sweating process. The trays which have been stacked are now ready for sorting and grading, and this requires care and judgment, and although a tedious process greatly facilitates rapid packing.

"The sweat box is a little larger than the tray and about eight inches deep. When filled these will contain about 125 pounds of raisins. Heavy manila paper is used in the boxes, one being placed in the bottom and three or four more at equal distances, as the filling progresses. The object of the paper is to prevent the tangling of the stems and consequently breaking of the bunches when removed for packing.

"The sorters have three sweat boxes, one for for the first, second and third qualities as the grade will justify. The bunches should be handled by the stem and placed carefully in the sweat boxes to avoid breaking the stems, thereby destroying the symmetry of the clusters. Any found to be too damp are returned to the trays and left a day or two longer in the sun. To ascertain if they are perfectly cured place a raisin between the thumb and forefinger and roll it gently until softened, when either jelly or water will exude from the stem end. If water, it requires further drying. When the boxes are filled they are taken to the equalizer. This should be built of brick or adobe and as nearly air-tight as possible, but provided with windows to allow ventilation when necesssary. The windows should have shutters to keep it dark. The filled boxes are placed one exactly upon another

to a convenient height, and should remain from ten to twenty days or more, when they will have passed through the sweating process.

"As the raisins are taken off the trays some of the berries on the bunches will be dry enough and a few will not be sufficiently cured. To remove the moist ones would destroy the appearance of the cluster, and to leave it out longer would shrivel the dry ones: hence, the sweat box. The moisture is diffused through the box, some being absorbed by the dry raisins: and the stems also take their share and are thus rendered tough and pliable and easily manipulated when ready for packing.

"When the raisins are sufficiently equalized the sweat boxes are removed to the packing room, which is provided with tables, presses, scales, etc.

"My method of packing is substantially the Blowers style—face downward. The most convenient mode of packing is by the use of a metal tray, corresponding in size to a layer of raisins, and having a loose bottom. The raisins are placed in the preliminary packing tray with the face of the cluster downward, which gives the surface a level appearance and prevents the exposure of the stems. When the bottom of the packing tray has been covered, which should always be with perfectly shaped berries and bunches, the tray is filled to the requisite weight of five pounds. The contents of the tray are then pressed sufficiently to pack the raisins firmly together, but not with such force as to break the skin, causing the jelly to exude and consequently easily sugaring.

"After being pressed they are transferred to the boxes, during which process the paper is wrapped around each layer. The paper is placed on top of the tray of raisins and a sheet of steel exactly the width of the tray is placed above the paper and the whole reversed. The sheet of steel serves to hold the raisins in place until the layer is put into the box, when the steel is withdrawn and the layer drops into the box face up. The standard box of California raisins is twenty pounds in weight, containing four layers of five pounds each. They are usually graded into Dehesa and London Layers, and one, two and three crown loose Muscatels. The Dehesa, or highest grade, is packed with a view to superseding the imported article, which sells at from $10 to $12 a box. Everyone has seen and admired the boxes of imported raisins, which have a top layer packed in rows, with uniform regularity; few, however, appreciate the difficulty of producing the handsome appearance by hand. The task is slow and tedious.

"To simplify and expedite the process I have invented and received letters patent for a packing plate expressly adapted to producing this effect. This device will prove of great assistance to the raisin packer. I have used it two seasons with perfect success. The invention consists of a flat metal mold or plate having depressions made in its surface, which plate forms the bottom of the preliminary packing box and serves to hold the raisins in a fixed position until the packing is completed and the raisins are placed in the raisin box.

"Loose Muscatels are prepared by being put through the stemmer and grader. The stemmer removes the berries from the stem, and the grader, by separating according to size, determines the grade.

"By observing the foregoing remarks you will naturally conclude that the raisin business is eminently made up of details. None can be carelessly performed or overlooked if we expect to compete successfully with the nations who have made the subject and industry a study for centuries. Not only in the essentials of quality and quantity, but in this esthetic age a due regard to effect must be observed in the way of attractive wrappers and labels."

Three-year-old Vines.—It is sometimes difficult to make people believe what returns raisin lands yield their owners. The Caledonia vineyard, for instance, which is located only two miles from the city of Fresno, consists of 118 acres, and was planted in 1888. This year it yielded to its owners, Messrs. Alexander Gordon and Arch Grant, the sum of $13,962.25,

which amount would have been swelled to $16,000, but for the unexpected rains in September. The average yield per acre was, nevertheless, $118.32, not bad for three-year-old vines.

That there might be no question about the matter, the Fresno *Republican* publishes the following affidavit:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Fresno. }

We, Alexander Gordon and Arch Grant, being duly sworn, depose and say that the Caledonia vineyard owned by us, situated about two miles southeast of Fresno city, has produced the present year the sum of $12,660 worth of raisins and 113 tons of grapes which were sold to the winery for the sum of $1,302.25 making in all a total of $13,962.25. Said crop was gathered from 118 acres of vineyard, of the Muscat variety, and was planted in February and March, 1888. Besides the above amount, we estimate our loss by rains of October 1, 1890, at over $2,500. The most of this loss would have been averted could we have got drying trays, or had dry-house facilities at hand. The average per acre being $118.32.

ALEX. GORDON,
[SEAL.] ARCH GRANT.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 10th day of December, 1890.

F. M. CHITTENDEN,
Notary Public.

Malter's Vineyard.—The Malter vineyard, three miles east of Fresno, consists of 240 acres in grapes with two other small tracts. One hundred and sixty acres were planted to grapes in 1880, and eighty acres to raisin grapes in 1887. G. H. Malter, the owner, thinks it is probably the most productive vineyard in the world. The 160 acres of wine grapes began bearing in 1887. The crop has been steadily increasing since it first came into bearing, until it footed up over eleven tons to the acre in 1890. The raisin grapes are just beginning to produce.

The pruning in this vineyard differs somewhat from that in other vineyards. Mr. Malter's plan with his vines, even Muscats, is to stake them. In pruning, the stems are gradually moved upward from year to year, so that the vines may attain their full development and bearing power. By this method the disease known as block knot, which is so prevalent in vineyards where vines are low-pruned, is entirely prevented, as the sap in the spring of the year finds sufficient outlet in the greater number of buds and is not forced to burst through the bark of the trunk.

Mr. Malter's experience proves to his satisfaction that the Muscat variety actually bears quite as large a berry when the vines are staked to a moderate hight as when they are cut low. When thus staked it produces a large amount of fruit that all matures at one time, there being no second crop. One four-year-old row of staked Muscats produced this year $650 worth of raisins. These staked vines produced seventy-five pounds of grapes to the vine.

TIMBER AND STONE.

In a county as large as Fresno, larger than many Eastern States, stretching from the summit of the Coast Range across the wide San Joaquin valley and up the vast slopes to the summit of the Sierra Nevadas, it cannot be expected that the dwellers on her plains, engrossed as their minds are in that industry for which she is famous the world-over—that of raisin and fruit-growing—should realize the vast extent of her natural resources, still undeveloped.

The first habitations of man in this county were the brush-thatched huts of the Indians. Then the sheepherder came with his flocks and tents. Then the miners built their rude log huts. Then followed the pioneer of the plains and the rough-boarded, shake-roofed shanty, and with the advent of the railroad came the rustic box-house of the early towns, which, as they grew, called forth the better class of frame dwellings. Then came the plain brick building blocks, and finally the elegant business blocks of the present Fresno.

But up to the present time there is not a building of the better class in the county built entirely of material produced in this county. In a frame house you will find the rafters, stud-

ding and floors from Puget Sound, the wainscoting, rustic and shingles from Mendocino, the doors and sash from Shasta, the plaster from Santa Cruz; and in a brick structure, pressed brick and sandstone trimmings come from Santa Clara, lime from Tehachapi, slates from El Dorado, and timbers from Puget Sound. Yet all of these materials can be found within a radius of fifty miles from Fresno city.

The reason for this failure to utilize home products may be found when it is said that there are but two places in the county where the railway line reach into the foothills.

Within the borders of this county may be found everything necessary in raw material for the construction of a first-class building, and as the people of the valley are bound to be a very wealthy community, owing to the great value and certainty of their crops and will want houses to correspond with their circumstances, it will be of interest to them to know what there is in the line of building materials near by. There are here briefly described some of the more important ones.

Among the timber trees, as in the vegetable kingdom of the earth, the Sequoia gigantea ranks first. As very little of this timber had reached the markets prior to the competition of the King's River Lumber Company's flume, its merits have not been known. It is lighter in color and weight than the coast redwood, contains no hard grain, and as it is free from the acid that darkens the coast redwood it retains its color when finished in oil. It is an excellent timber for the whole of any house, except the floors and timbers, for which the yellow pine is better suited, being firm and even grained.

The sugar pine, which is well known as the most valuable pine in California, is a fine-grained, soft, white wood, especially adapted to use in casings, doors, sash, etc. Besides these there are the white cedar, a beautiful wood for finishing in oil, the fir, valuable for timber, the red oak, which makes an elegant hardwood finish, the red cedar and aberdeen pine, being still beyond the reach of the mills, but little is known of their qualities as timber trees. The valley oaks and mountain oaks are not valuable for timber, as they are too porous and cross-grained. The amount of timber in this county is almost beyond human conception, extending in a broad belt over twenty-five miles wide and sixty miles in length, or 1,500 square miles. This vast area, at an average of 8,000 feet per acre, contains 9,600,000,000 feet of lumber; and when it is considered that there are many single acres that contain a 1,000,000 feet, it will be seen that the average is by no means high. Its value at $10 per thousand would be $96,000,000.

Fresno County is especially rich in good building stone.

The granite, the rock of which the most of the Sierra Nevada range is composed, is to be found in all shades and textures, the Raymond quarries producing two kinds, which may be seen and compared in the court-house stairs. South of King's river is a granite equal to the Scotch. Both light and red, and fine stone is to be found, from the dark steel-gray to almost white, in all parts of the range.

Of the limestones and marbles, King's river cañon contains fine marble in all shades, from the pure white to the dark mottled and mourning vein, in immense quantities and of superior qualities. When developed, this stone will be preferred to granite for building, as it is in greater variety, works easier, and is quite as serviceable. When burned it makes an excellent quality of lime. In the Coast Range there are many varieties of sandstone, which range in color from drab to buff, and in almost inexhaustible quantities. The Alcalde lime quarry, situated a quarter of a mile from Alcalde station, is a buff limestone of excellent quality, susceptible of a high polish, and when burned produces a lime equal to the best Santa Cruz lime.

Bordering on the King's river are found several large masses of marble and limestone. The main ledge is from 100 to 300 feet deep, and is composed mainly of white crystalline lime

spar. Another ledge on Mill creek flat is especially adapted for building stone. With mountain railroads already surveyed, all the material will be brought into a ready market.

CLAYS FOR BRICK.

Of clays for brick, the supply is varied from that producing the bright red brick of the foothill slopes to those almost white from the west-side clays. Any of the chocolate raisin lands make a good quality of brick when properly burned.

The impression prevails that anything in the way of a shelter from the sun and wind is good enough for a dwelling in the mild climate of California; while on the contrary, in order to build for comfort, it is necessary to build with thick walls to keep out the heat of summer and to keep in the warmth in winter; and we are sure the near future will bring good, substantial buildings of brick and stone, with interiors finished in the elegant hard and soft woods of California.

TULARE COUNTY.

TULARE VALLEY.

THE word *tulare* is from the Mexican *tular*, a tule swamp.

The San Joaquin valley includes all the level country between the Sierra Nevada mountain on the east and the Coast Range on the west, extending south to the Tehachapi mountains. This has been fully treated in the chapter on the great San Joaquin valley. With due respect to the opinions of men, and with a desire to accord to all equal privileges and opinions, which we reserve to ourselves, we quote from a citizen, a local writer, his presentation of Tulare valley. Difference in opinion, however, will not change the climate, soil, rainfall, nor productions of this deservedly famous region:

"This great Tulare valley is not so widely and favorably known abroad as its territorial extent and productive capacity warrant. It has been too long confounded with the San Joaquin valley, of which it no more forms a part than the valley of the Ohio, the Missouri, Platte, or Kansas forms a part of the Mississippi valley, and only in the same limited sense. Theoretically, the surplus waters of Tulare valley are supposed to find their way to San Francisco bay through Fresno slough and the San Joaquin river, but practically they never do;* and so, theoretically the valley of Tulare may be said to form a portion of the great San Joaquin valley; but practically it does not. It is essentially different from the San Joaquin, and we therefore take this occasion to enter our formal protest against its being called the 'Upper San Joaquin,' or being connected with the San Joaquin in any way whatsoever. Tulare valley is better watered, better timbered, and has a more universally level surface than the San Joaquin. Its soil is more of an alluvial nature, and it is less afflicted with an underlying stratum of hardpan. The average rainfall is considerably less in the Tulare valley than in the San Joaquin; but, on the other hand, irrigation is more generally employed, and a greater productive capacity is thereby developed, and a larger degree of material prosperity enjoyed. All Tulareans should co-operate in giving the name of their great valley a wide and honorable notoriety, leaving the inhabitants of the San Joaquin to look out for the name and fortune of their portion of

* Then will our local friend please state where and how the surplus is disposed of? There is no other outlet for the surplus waters of King's and Kern rivers, and the other smaller streams, than that of the San Joaquin.—THE AUTHOR.

the State. The valley of Tulare lake should no longer be confounded with that of the San Joaquin river.

"Tulare valley, like the San Joaquin, has a trend from northwest to southeast, and lies between the Sierra Nevada and Monte Diablo ranges of mountains, which converge at the southern extremity of the valley, and form also its southern boundary. The valley may be said to have its northern boundary at or near Fresno city, in Fresno County, and to include about one-half of the valley portion of Fresno County. The territory thus included in the Tulare valley has a length of 125 miles, and an average breadth of more than fifty miles, exclusive of the foothills, making a total area of 6,250 square miles, exceeding considerably the combined area of Rhode Island and Connecticut; but if we add to this the adjacent mountains and foothills, comprising the valley water-shed, we shall have a territory much richer, naturally, and much greater than Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts combined; and yet all this vast territory is embraced within Kern, Tulare, and less than half of Fresno counties.

"The west side of this valley has a much smaller rainfall than the eastern side, is not so well supplied with streams, and will be slower in coming into general cultivation. It is now used chiefly as a range for stock; but as the soil is fertile and the land level, it will be cultivated in process of time. What the west side lacks in moisture it makes up in mineral wealth. Important coal deposits have been found there, and are now being developed, and also being connected with the outside world by railroad.

"Tulare valley is abundantly watered; King's river enters it from the north, the Kaweah, Tule, White and Kern rivers, and many smaller streams from the east, and several creeks from the south and west. Through the trough of the valley, from end to end, run a chain of lakes and sloughs, which unitedly receive the cachement from the vast drainage areas on either side, and store it until evaporated by the summer suns. All the basins advance and recede as each recurring season is wet or dry, and it is not impossible that all these lakes may be reclaimed and disappear entirely in process of time, leaving in their places large tracts of rich sedimentary soils. But this could not be looked upon as an unmixed blessing. The evaporation of so much water during the summer has an important beneficial effect upon the climate of the whole valley.

"Tulare valley was first seen by white men in 1826, when Jedediah Smith of New York, entered it near its southern extremity at the head of twenty-five trappers, whom he brought with him from St. Louis. For many years thereafter the vicinity of Tulare lake was frequently visited by hunters and trappers, but such men, while ready enough to detail their adventures with wild beasts and wild men, were very reticent about the character of the country they visited. They viewed the advance of civilization with scarcely more favor than did the aboriginal red man. The Spaniards and Mexicans who settled the coast counties were even less curious about the great interior valleys of the State. It is said that a superstition was current among them that the great valley was the exclusive property of the devil, and that whosoever ventured within his territory was never permitted to return. So it was that the Spaniards contented themselves with the territory lying westward of the Monte Diablo range of mountains, tacitly agreeing with Satan that the country bearing his name should be left to his possession. This state of affairs has proven most fortunate to the Americans who came to settle the country within the last few years, for they found it for the most part unincumbered by Spanish grants, the primal curse of other sections of the State. Only one grant, the Laguna de Tache, extends into the Tulare valley, and that is stoutly maintained to be fraudulent, located after California had passed into the possession of the United States. Hence, throughout the entire valley of Tulare, but little difficulty exists with land titles, nearly all land being derived from the United States as an original

source. This is an important fact to be remembered. Fremont went through the valley in 1844, and gave in his reports a very fair account of what he saw, and this report was doubtless the first about this valley that ever got into print. Since then much has been written, and yet the half has not been told."

TOPOGRAPHY, ETC., OF TULARE COUNTY.

Tulare County is one of the largest, most important and interesting counties in California. It is not as yet so well known abroad as some other counties, and not so well as it deserves to be; but of late it has been coming into notice very rapidly, and will soon be accorded that high estimation in the public mind which its natural advantages so richly deserve. It is our purpose here to set forth such fundamental facts about Tulare County as every home-seeker will want to know about, hoping thereby to excite in his mind such an interest as will provoke him to pursue the subject further and learn more about this great section of California. Much has been written about this great State in general, and local writers have exhausted themselves in an able manner attempting to portray with pen and pencil the wonders and beauties of their immediate locality or chosen county. These many writers have been ridiculed by many who have never seen the possibilities of this great State as being engaged in advertising the State for selfish purposes; that everything is over-estimated, etc. Such is not the case; and no writer, be his ability ever so great, can convey an accurate idea of this wonderful country, and duly impress the same on the minds of those who have not spent some time in the State. Thus we only hope and expect to so interest those who chance to peruse these pages to the extent that they will pursue the investigation further,—go and see, and thus be convinced,—that what has been written is true, and yet the half has not been told.

Tulare County lies in the heart of the great Tulare valley, and generally, as well as properly, known as the "upper" or southerly portion of the great San Joaquin valley, and extends from the summit of the Monte Diablo range of mountains eastward to the summit of the third and loftiest range of the Sierra Nevadas. The northern boundary of the county is, by rail, 228 miles southeast of San Francisco, and the southern boundary is 202 miles north of Los Angeles.

The central and most thickly populated portion of the county is, in a direct line, about 100 miles from the coast. It is bounded on the north by Fresno, on the east by Inyo, on the south by Kern, and on the west by Monterey County. The greatest length of Tulare county from east to west is 120 miles, its greatest breadth from north to south sixty miles, and it has an area of 6,406 square miles, exceeding that of Connecticut and Rhode Island combined by about 200 square miles. Reduced to acres, this gives 4,100,000, and makes Tulare the sixth county in size in the State. California is noted for large measurements, and her counties, with dimensions that would reflect credit upon States, and almost upon empires, are not the least among what she regards as her "big things."

The surface of Tulare County is abundantly diversified. It has its full proportion of mountain, foothill and valley lands. As the form of the county is triangular, and only the apex of the triangle rests on Monte Diablo range, it has but little mountainous land upon its western border; but the base of the triangle extends so far into the Sierras that fully one-half of the county's area must be classed as mountainous or hilly; and when we say mountainous we mean mountainous in the fullest acceptance of the term. These mountains are, to use the phraseology of the school geographers, "vast elevations of land," the highest in the United States. They rise abruptly from the valley to a height of 8,000 and 10,000 feet, and each successive range exceeds the first in altitude until Mount Whitney, in the third, lifts his head more than 15,000 feet above the level of the sea. Tulare's foothills are irregular and angular in the extreme, but there are among them some very

beautiful small valleys, and upon them some very considerable "flats" that will at an early day be brought under profitable cultivation. At present the foothill country is largely given over to bands of sheep and herds of horses and cattle. The mountains are heavily timbered, and the foothills are covered more or less thickly with stunted oaks.

The valley portion of the county embraces a full cross-section of Tulare valley. This includes an area nearly, if not quite, sixty miles square, as level apparently as a barn floor, and yet it all has an incline toward the trough of the valley of three to ten feet per mile. Writers sometimes speak of this great valley as a "plain," but the word "plain" conveys to the mind an image that improperly represents this valley. The valley of Tulare differs from other valleys inasmuch as it is sixty or seventy, instead of six or seven, miles wide, but not otherwise. Nor does it resemble the prairies of Illinois, bounded only by the horizon, for the mountains are here to wall it in and relieve it of that monotony which always attends a limitless stretch of unbroken prairie or plain. It is more like a river bottom. Its altitude above the level of the sea ranges between 200 and 400 feet. Of this valley land Tulare County possesses about 2,000,000 acres, nearly all of which would rank as first-class in any country in the world.

Tulare is one of the best watered counties in the State. It has water enough for all purposes when it shall have been properly husbanded and utilized. It has been derisively said that the rivers of California consisted in banks and a bed, but no water. This justly applies to some of Tulare's streams at certain seasons of the year, but at other times they are "bank full," and more, for long periods. The waters of such streams must either be impounded in the mountains and foothills in flood times by means of reservoirs, or they must be used for irrigation when they have water. But Tulare County is not without her rivers of perennial flow.

King's River.—This is one of the largest interior rivers of California. It takes its rise almost entirely in the eastern part of Fresno County, in fact drains all that portion of eastern Fresno lying south of the San Joaquin river. It has a drainage area of 1,855 square miles, mostly in the mountains of Fresno, and does not enter Tulare County until after it has left the foothills; and after it does make its entrance into Tulare it is not content to stay there, but winds back into Fresno again, and again back into Tulare, finding rest at last in Tulare lake. The waters of King's river are largely diverted into canals for irrigation in both Tulare and Fresno counties, but despite such losses it manages to discharge some water into the lake throughout most of the year. King's river furnishes water enough to irrigate more than 1,000,000 acres of land. Its average flow from January to July is 8,715 cubic feet of water per second.

Kaweah River.—This river is confined entirely to Tulare County, and is a perennial stream. Its tributaries head away back in the regions of perpetual snow, and at times it carries a very large volume of water. The Kaweah has a water-shed of 608 square miles of mountain territory, and from January to July discharges an average volume of water of 1,824 cubic feet per second, sufficient to irrigate 291,840 acres of land if economically used. But much of the water of this river sinks into the sands before it fairly reaches the valley. Before it leaves the mountains it begins to deposit its burden of silt, creating there a swamp of considerable size that swallows up no small portion of its waters. In fact the delta of the Kaweah extends from the foothills to Tulare lake, and in reaching the lake the river divides into many independent channels, bearing separate names, but watering nearly one-fourth of the eastern side of the valley, and creating one of the most fertile bodies of land in the world.

Tule River.—This stream enters the valley about thirty miles south of the Kaweah, has a smaller water-shed, and discharges not more than one-third as much water; but it furnishes

enough to irrigate about 100,000 acres of land, provided always that it be economically utilized, which is far from being the case now. Tule is not a perennial stream throughout all its course, the valley portion of its bed becoming dry early in the summer, and remaining so until after the fall rains have set in; but back in the mountains and foothills it maintains a considerable stream at all times. Like the Kaweah, much of the water of Tule river is allowed needlessly to sink in the sands before reaching the valley; but this will not long be permitted.

Deer creek, and after it *White river*, enter the valley south of Tule, but lose themselves before reaching the lake, except in unusually wet times. They are not perennial, and have but small water-sheds; but being located as they are in the poorest watered section of the county, what water they do afford will come to be valued very highly in process of time, and will be taken out of its natural channel and be conducted in cement canals, or perhaps through iron pipes, so as to save and utilize all of it. The latter method would be the most economical, as where conducted through pipes thousands of gallons would be saved that would be lost by evaporation if conducted through cement canals.

General Characteristics.—There are certain peculiarities which are common to all of the streams of Tulare County. Their mountain tributaries are crystal trout streams, rushing and splashing through rocky beds, over precipices and down cataracts with as much merriment as the "waters came down from Lodore." Ice-cold, pure and colorless, they add to their wild mountain homes all that fancy could desire to make them complete. But once in the valley they are overburdened with silt, move sluggishly, wander off in strange channels, are divided into canals, carried out upon the land and are seen no more. These streams have two high-water periods each year: one in the fall when the first heavy rains occur, and the second in the spring when the deposits of snow upon the lower mountain levels melt. The floods of 1862 and 1868 were very severe and quite disastrous. King's, Kaweah and Tule rivers all started new channels when the first flood occurred, and finished them when the second one came; but so many large canals have been constructed for diverting the water from these streams since 1868 that it is barely probable, if any flood may hereafter occur, that it can work such damaging results as in the past.

Firewood.—Parts of Tulare County are bountifully provided with firewood for domestic purposes and parts are not. The Kaweah delta is rich in this particular, a large part of it being covered with oaks widespreading and having trunks four to ten feet in diameter, as well as numerous smaller trees. Tule and other streams are reasonably well timbered, and among the foothills are considerable supplies of smaller oak timber, good for firewood but for little else. The higher mountains have, of course, an inexhaustible supply of firewood, but it will be something of a task to convey it to where it is most needed, and the need is not likely to be so pressing for some time to come, as to warrant a serious grappling now with the problem. Indeed, it looks now as though that vast supply might never be needed. Trees grow so rapidly in the valley that each rancher may not only grow his own firewood at small cost, but may grow it to sell, and therein find an important source of income. The higher ridges of the Sierra are clothed with extensive forests of pine, cedar, redwood, fir, tamarack and other trees. From the towns of the great interior valley camping parties usually seek the forest-clad slopes of the Sierra Nevada in summer, either selecting some inviting spot in which to remain for a time, or with pack-horses and guns push onward and upward among the higher peaks of the range, where snow lies in the deep cañons throughout the year. To reach these high altitudes, forests of oak, pine, cedar, fir and other trees are passed through, among which countless streams dash onward to mingle with the rivers that flow into the valley below. In the mountains lying east of the San Joaquin Valley, and

in no other part of the State, the big trees (Sequoia gigantea) exist, several groves of which have become famous the world over. In the counties of Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Fresno and Tulare only are these trees found. The largest that has been discovered is in Tulare County, and measures forty-six feet in diameter. Rising up amidst the tall pines, their lowest branches high above the topmost boughs of the surrounding forest, the immense trunks clothed in pale red bark, are the most striking feature of these regions.

Beyond the upper limit of this monster growth, but higher among the granite crags, hardy varieties of pine, not encountered in the heavy forests, clinging about the base of the peaks, thrust themselves upward from crevices in the rock, or line small cañons that pursue their tortuous course upward to the snow fields It is such a region that is represented but meagerly when sketched by the most expert artist or described by the ablest pen. Some of the wildest and grandest scenery in the world is to be met with in the region about Mounts Whitney, Tyndall and Kaweah and other grand and lofty piles rising above the summit line of the Sierra, and visible from every part of the valley. Several parties have ascended to the summit of the first-named peak, the highest point of land in the United States, and on two or three occasions ladies have made the ascent successfully, although it is not unaccompanied with danger.

Near the upper limit of the timber belt the weather is always cool, and frost is visible every morning; and in the middle of summer ice often covers the still ponds of water. The deep gorges between beetling crags are filled with drifted snow, and in some of them glaciers are to be seen. On the western slope of this great range any temperature from frigid to semi-tropical may be found, and summer locations to suit the desires of the individual are plentiful. Winter in the mountains hardly ever entirely surrenders. As the season advances, slowly and obstinately it retreats up the slopes, slowly pursued even to the edge of the snow banks by blades of grass and flowers. Sometimes, at higher altitudes, the snow-plant in its glory of crimson, plants its victorious flag upon a white background before the snow has had time to beat its retreat to the summit beyond. Late in October there are torn and tattered white banners to be seen here and there through the deep ravines; but winter has sought its last stronghold at the summit, whence it has defied for thousands of years even the power of the sun. As twilight deepens into night, it sends its compliments down the range in the evening breeze. Then to the camps comes the sad song of the pines, "the air bites shrewdly." Wrapped warmly in double blankets, how refreshing is sleep under the stars, which shine and twinkle with a brilliancy astonishing to those who have always lived in the hazy valleys. Switzerland has become an English park. Nature has given to California a grander and more magnificent one, not even yet more than half explored, and much of which is in the mountain region of Tulare County.

CLIMATE.

Tulareans are not given to boasting about the superb climate of their county. They will even hear people of other localities speak disrespectfully of it without show of resentment, presumably from the fact that Tulare is not building so much upon climate as upon soil, water and production. It does not matter so much, they think, what is said about her climate. As "they that are whole know not of their health,—only the sick;" so they who find themselves climatically comfortable so much of the time, are slow to realize that their climate is, upon the whole, among the most delightful in the world. Tulare, like all California, has but two seasons, the so-called "rainy season" and the "dry;" and as the rainfall is much less here than farther north, we will treat the two separately.

THE DRY SEASON.

The term "dry season" is self-explanatory; it "hits the nail squarely on the head." That

particular season is of a truth unequivocally and unmitigatedly dry. The dryness thereof usually sets in the last of May or first of June, and stays with the country until the last of September or October. During that period it never rains in the valley, though it has been known to sprinkle just enough to show the presence of moisture on the dry highways up as late as the Fourth of July, but that could scarcely be dignified with the term "rain." The sky is hazy, but cloudless, and if one day differs from another it is only in that it may be a little warmer, or cooler, or that the breeze that comes steadily out of the northwest may be a trifle stronger or weaker than upon some previous day. Friends never greet each other, as in the Eastern States with, "Nice day," "Fine shower," "Is it going to rain?" "How did you like last night's storm?" etc. The only observation ever heard upon the time-honored topic of weather is an occassional "Warm enough for you?" The dry season is, it must be admitted, a "trifle warm" at times, but that is all that ever "gets the matter with" it, and the people generally make more "fuss" about it that than is necessary, or any sense in, as the temperature at 100° is not so oppressive as it is east of the mountains when at 85°. June, July and August are warm in the valley, but, all things considered, those months in the valley are preferable to the same months in any State in the far East or great Mississippi valley. There is no sweltering heat that saps the life out of one like a hot vapor bath. The summer days are dry and invigorating, enabling men and animals to work all day in the harvest-fields with the mercury at or above 100° without loss of life or severe inconvenience.

But not all the days in June, July and August are uncomfortably warm. Take all of the unpleasant warm days out of those months, and there will be left two or more full months of as agreeable summer weather as may be found anywhere. Those counties that pride themselves most upon their climate, Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Barbara, etc., have from one cause or another as many, if not more, unpleasant days in summer than has Tulare. Some days in each of those counties will be rendered unpleasant by a chill wind off the sea or by mountains of fog tumbling into the interior, or by wind-storms, sand-storms, or an unusual degree of heat, from which they also sometimes suffer, while to be a "trifle" warm for comfort is all that can occur to mar the serenity of a Tulare summer day. But the nights are nearly always cool, and where one can rest well during the night he can stand a little torridity during the day. The first few warm days of the season are hardest to bear, but the system soon adapts itself to the new condition, and as that condition endures right along without those sudden changes which shock the system, the acclimating process does not have to be gone through with again until the next season. The ever-present dust is one disagreeable feature of California summers the State over, one community having little advantage over another in that particular; but the dust does not drive as it does in the East, except when disturbed by an occasional sand-storm. Such storms, however, occur usually only in spring or fall, before the dry season begins, or after it is over with, and usually do not last long,—not more than ten or fifteen minutes. "Unpleasant things they are in all countries, and not all the good things of earth can be found in one county, one State, or even in one-half the globe." "If Tulare had neither dust nor warm weather to contend with," says one, "her climate would be faultless, and all the people in the world want to live within her borders; and then how crowded would be the people! But if the dust and warmth get tiresome, why, there are the mountains."

THE RAINY SEASON.

This term is a very unfortunate one as to California. It not only does not create in the mind any sort of conception of the division of the year from October to May, but it sets the imagination to depicting a positively hideous image of what is in reality altogether lovely. There should be a new and more appropriate

A TABLE MOUNTAIN VIEW IN TULARE COUNTY.

[From Photograph by our Special Artist.]

term, by which to express this season in California. "Spring" would do fairly well, but probably the term "rain season" is more likely to be adopted. People imagine that during the rainy season it must either pour or drizzle all the time, as is the case in Oregon and Washington, making the roads impassable and the whole face of the country a great dismal swamp. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The so-called rainy season is merely that portion of the year in which it sometimes rains. Weeks and even whole months go by without rain, and when it does rain it makes very little fuss about it. Most of the rains are like April showers unaccompanied by wind or lightning. Once in a great while the inhabitants of the valley are treated to a display of heaven's artillery, but the sound thereof more nearly resembles the rattle of musketry than that of the roar of heavy ordnance so frequently heard in the Eastern States. Lightning very seldom strikes in the valley, not oftener than once a year in the entire valley; and not a lightning-rod is to be seen, and as yet not a lightning-rod agent has penetrated the valley; and furthermore, the people say they are not anxious for their coming!

The average rainfall is probably less than twelve inches, and that amount properly distributed is an abundance. During 1884, sixteen inches of water fell, and it was more than the soil knew what to do with. Fairly good crops have been produced where the precipitation was but seven inches, which was the case in 1887.

THE GENERAL HEALTH

of the county is good. No general epidemics have ever visited this section, and there are no diseases peculiar to this section alone. People die here occasionally, it is true, but the death rate is among the very lowest in the State, in proportion to population.

Malarial troubles and biliousness are not unknown, but are not worse than in many Eastern States regarded as healthful, and not nearly so bad as in some of the States. For those of weak lungs, Tulare is much preferable to the coast. The climate is subjected to fewer sudden changes than that of the coast, and there is less difference between sunshine and shade than there. The sun is warm anywhere in California, and it is the breeze only that is cool on the coast. Many invalids have, after walking in the sun along the coast, sat down in the shade to rest, and become chilled in a few moments and suffered the dire consequence. There is no danger of such mishap in Tulare.

A grave apprehension has been expressed by some Eastern people that the climate of California might enervate and make them less ambitious than desirable. This fear has no foundation in fact, and yet it is not without some degree of plausibility. There are those who have but few wants, and having those supplied possess no further incentive to exertion. The rigors of climate north and east furnish an incentive to activity; necessity drives even the indolent to provide against the unrelenting frosts of winter; while in California no such master holds the whip over those who were born tired. Hence the impression that climate is the prime cause of indolence.

Some have remarked the number of invalids met with in the State, never reasoning how that thousands linger in the States until the last resort is California or the grave, and to California they come first, where some die soon, and others have their days prolonged into years. The reader of history will remember that it was wealth and luxury, and not enervating climate, that laid Rome low; and therein lies California's only danger of producing a less hardy and vigorous people than the Dakotas or Minnesota.

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

The valley of Tulare is destined in time to become one of the most populous sections on the globe. The richness of the soil, abundant water supply, and wonderful adaptation to nearly all kinds of agricultural production, assures this; but it will be a very busy community and will afford but little opportunity for relaxation, change of scene, or rest. Consequently a field

for recreation near by a busy people, who have but short intervals to spend from business, is one great desideratum in selecting a location. Fortunately for those locating homes in Tulare, there are found near by everlasting pleasure grounds, abounding in great natural wonders, sublime scenery, mineral springs, and all else that can delight the eye or divert the mind. They lie immediately at hand, and extend a standing invitation to all who are weary and heavy-laden to come unto it and find rest. This great natural mountain park has, within the county, a length of sixty miles and a breadth of forty or fifty, and will always furnish ample room for all the people who may resort thereto. No finer region for camping, hunting, fishing and scientific research is to be found on the globe. Tulare's mountains have not been half explored except by sheep men who annually take their flocks far back in the mountains to summer among their meadows and on their grassy sides, and such men as a rule are not given to writing up their expeditions. But when in the fullness of time the mountain fastnesses of Tulare, Fresno and Kern counties shall have been written up as Yo Semite has been, and shall be made more accessible by building some of the short lines of railroad already proposed, tourists will flock thither by thousands every summer, as they now do to the Alps of Switzerland or the famous Yo Semite.

Among the sierras of Tulare and Fresno counties are a number of deeply cleft valleys that not only rival Yo Semite in grandeur but even far surpass it in the altitude of their granite walls and in territorial extent. Among the many attractive colossal wonders to be seen, are Mount Whitney and several other prominent peaks already mentioned, Kern River cañon, Paradise and Tehipitee valleys, which have been elsewhere described.

Besides what has been already described, the mountain scenery is profusely diversified with many mountain lakes of indescribable beauty; countless cascades and waterfalls, hundreds and even thousands of feet high, some of them; glaciers as old as the mountains themselves; lava beds; wide-yawning craters of extinct volcanos; forests so dense that the sun scarcely penetrates them, and containing trees having not only the largest girth of all in the known world, but also trees that are taller than can be found elsewhere! and all this in a climate that, during the summer months, when recreation is most to be desired, is not only delightfully cool and invigorating, but also rainless and stormless, and where every day is just like every other day, with blue skies flaked here and there with bits of fleecy cloud; where the stillness is so intense that every twitter of bird and chirp of cricket is plainly audible at long distances; the air fragrant with the odor of pine and flowers, and the whole world seemingly at rest.

Among these mountains are found many springs having marked medicinal features. The most common of these is the soda spring, though soda is only one among the several minerals their waters contain. One of the best soda springs known is on Middle Tule, at an elevation of 4,000 feet. The water issues from an orifice in the solid rock in intermittent jets and with a gurgling noise, resembling a wash-boiler full of clothes boiling very rapidly; but the water is ice-cold, and when mixed with lemon juice and sugar makes a beverage that defies competition from venders of so-called "Arctic Soda." But there are hundreds of soda springs in different parts of Tulare's mountains, some of which may surpass the one described. There are also hot springs as well as cold. The waters of most of the hot springs are strongly tinctured with sulphur. The best known springs of this kind in the county are on Deer creek, in the mountains of Southern Tulare. These springs are held in great esteem by persons afflicted with rheumatic troubles, disorders of the blood, etc. If we may judge from evidence procurable from those who have used the waters of these mineral springs, and claim to have been cured by them, they are more efficacious than any or all patent medicines yet invented, and are certain "panaceas" for a much longer list of disorders.

Students of nature will find no lack of interest in these wonderful mountains. Every turn in the trail will bring to view some new subject for the pencil or camera, or some new formation for geological investigation. Not half of these mountains have been adequately prospected for minerals. Botanists and entomologists will find here a new and enlarged field for their studies. What an opportunity is here offered for care-worn men and women to retire to nature's own rugged but motherly arms and be nursed back into health and new life! "Coming generations will learn to bless God that not all of Tulare was made rich and fertile, but that enough was made uninhabitable to make a big play ground for them all."

SUBTERRANEAN WONDERS.

Besides the grand forest and magnificent scenery in the Sierras within the borders of Tulare County, there are many caves in the mountains that are beautiful and romantic attractions. One of these beautiful subterranean wonders is situated about two miles and a half from Frazier's Mill. It has been known of for several years, but not explored to any extent until recently, owing to a beautiful, clear, cold stream of water flowing through the entrance. This stream has been changed so as to admit adventurers, and the cave has since been explored to a depth of 600 feet. The entrance to the different chambers is peculiar, in each instance being through the roof; and it is often with difficulty that a man can crowd his body through these entrances, leading from one chamber to another. There are numerous chambers, of different sizes; many of them are from forty to ninety feet from floor to ceiling. Some of them contain immense boulders, weighing from five to ten tons, and are seemingly hanging suspended from the ceiling. Others contain stalactites that sparkle and gleam by the light of candles in indescribable beauty. Among other curiosities found is petrified wood.

During the year 1880, Joe Palmer, while tracking a deer, found a very large cavern, which he afterwards explored and found the entrance to be 25 x 30 feet, and the descent nearly vertical for eighty feet, and an incline at forty degrees for a distance of 100 feet, then running nearly level for some distance and expanding into a large chamber 100 x 200 feet, with walls more than 100 feet high. This chamber is gorgeously ornamented with crystals, large and small. Some of the stalagmites are in size comparable with huge stumps of trees. Crystal columns two feet in diameter reach from base to dome, while innumerable stalactites, like arctic icicles, hang from the upper walls. All the crystals are of rarest whiteness and clearness, and so brittle that they have to be handled with the greatest care when removed. A great portion of the base or floor is a magnificent mirror, startling in beauty, size and splendor. Some of the stalactites are of many tons' weight and would be worth a fabulous price if removed to a museum. Two of the passages which open into the large chamber, sixty to seventy-five feet from the base, have not been fully explored. The darkness in the cave is intense, described as almost painful, but a light reveals a picture unrivaled in beauty and grandeur—a million reflections dazzling the eyes. The location of this great natural wonder is about fifty miles east of Tulare city, at the head of the north branch of the south fork of the Kaweah. This cave is at the lower line of the great Sequoia grove.

Another novel feature near by is the largest boulder in the world, being more than 100 feet in diameter and weighing perhaps 200,000 tons.

In this county is found the only chrysoprase in the State. Valuable gems are cut from this material. The locality where this semi-precious stone is found is only seven miles northeast from Visalia.

Some fine specimens of rose quartz are found in upper Yokohl and on Tule river.

There has been recently discovered in the mountains back of Mineral King a rich deposit of copper and silver, of which the assay gives

about twenty-five per cent. pure copper and $107 in silver per ton.

BIG TREES OF TULARE.

More than half of the "big trees" in the world are in Tulare County. There are thousands of them, the largest and grandest in existence, and are worth traveling hundreds of miles to see; and the time will come and almost now is, when thousands of people will visit Tulare every year for the purpose of seeing them and other natural wonders that can be seen nowhere else in such majesty.

The Sequoia gigantea, or "California Big Trees," as they are familiary called, are found in this county at an altitude of between 6,000 and 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. They are found at this altitude on the western summits of the Sierras, all along from the northern boundary of the county nearly to the southern, but not further south; and they are usually in groves from twelve to fifty trees in a place.

Like Niagara, Yo Semite Falls, or El Capitan, it is hard to realize how immense these trees are, at first sight. When anything once passes the bounds of one's comprehension, it may be doubled or quadrupled without appearing much the larger. Drop any one who has never seen or heard anything about Yo Semite or its altitudes, down in the midst of that valley of wonders some fine morning, and his estimates of distances and altitudes would be ridiculously low. He would not suppose that the many cliffs and granite walls about him were as many hundreds as they are actually thousands of feet high. In order to fully appreciate California's size and distances, an Easterner must educate his eyes anew. So with the big trees. They are likely to be disappointing at first acquaintance. Surrounded as they are by great sugar pines, yellow pines, and firs so large in diameter, and towering to such height that but for the Sequoias they themselves would be known as big trees, as they are now known as the tallest trees in the world. It is hardly possible to comprehend the proportions of trees even much larger. There is nothing at hand with which to compare the monster Sequoia. Their environments are all in harmony, all gigantic. Then, too, the atmosphere in which they live is so transparent as almost to annihilate distance. But fuller acquaintance with these monsters of the forest is rewarded by correspondingly larger appreciation. They grow upon one until at last they rise before him out of the forest shadows in heroic majesty. If it be difficult to fully realize how large these are when standing at their base, how much harder it is for those who have never seen them to come to a realization of their immensity by reading descriptions of them. A good way to get an approximate idea of diameters is to take a cord, say fifteen feet in length, attach one end of the crod to a stake, drive the stake in the middle of a street and with the cord as a radius strike a circle on the ground. The circle thus described will have a diameter of thirty feet. Then stand off a short distance and imagine the trunk of a tree filling that entire space, and towering skyward nearly double the height of the tallest church spires. Then try another method. Even where they grow the fallen monarchs, the sentinels of thousands of ages, appear largest, and there are many prostrate trunks all through the woods in all stages of decay. Imagine one of them lying in the middle of the street upon which you live, leaving barely room enough on either side for a wagon to pass, and extending a full block, or 325 feet, and the upper edge nearly on a line with the tops of two-story buildings.

Large as these trees are, some have practiced fraud in their measurement. To sustain themselves in an upright position despite the storms that occasionally visit the higher Sierras, these trees have thrown out in every direction great buttresses that sink deep in the earth and brace them. This causes the trunks of the trees to bulge out at the base, and not unfrequently these buttresses leave a considerable space between them and the tree. Such is the case with the famous "Grizzly Giant" in the Mariposa grove. This tree is put down in guide books as

being 109 feet in circumference; but to make of it such dimensions, the line must be drawn around outside of its buttresses, which is manifestly unfair. An honest measurement of the tree makes it about ninety feet in circumference, and but few trees are larger. There is a tree on Bear creek in Tulare County, which is ninety-two feet in circumference five feet above ground. But as a rule a tree that is thirty feet through at the base, will not measure more than twenty-four feet at a point twenty feet above ground, though it may maintain that diameter for more than 100 feet, or even be larger yet fifty or sixty feet from the ground.

There are but few of the larger trees, but bear evidence of having passed through a fiery ordeal. Some have been damaged but little, while others have been half consumed. These fires undoubtedly occurred long before the Americans, or even the Spaniards, came into the country. "Inside the cavity of a monster tree half burned off, but still alive and growing, a stalwart fir has grown up. By taking its girth and finding the stumps of other firs of like dimensions that had beed felled, and counting their 'rings,' it was found that this fir could not be less than 180 years old, and the big tree in which it grows must have been burned several years before the fir sprouted, or fully 200 years ago. This certainly relieves the white man from the suspicion of having committed this piece of vandalism and fixes it irrevocably on some earlier race."

As to the age of these trees there is a diversity of opinion. Professor Asa Gray, in the first edition of "Johnson's Cyclopedia," expressed the opinion that none of them could have a greater age than 1,200 years; but in the latest edition this opinion has been changed to 2,000. We are forced to the conclusion that this eminent Harvard professor would have been impelled to give these trees a further lease of life could he have examined some of the larger stumps and count the growths or rings. Three reliable citizens of Tulare County counted the rings of what is known as the "big stump" on Bear Creek. The stump has a diameter of twenty-four feet. They estimated that this tree was 3,002 years old when cut, and were confident that their estimate was too low rather than too high. The heart of the stump had so decayed that an accurate count could not be made. On consulting two of the men who cut the tree they stated that at the time of cutting the entire tree was sound, and they counted the rings, and judging thereby the tree was 4,468 years old! A Sequoia cut for lumber twelve feet in diameter was found to be 1,443 years old. This log was 251 feet long, and made about 100,000 feet of sawed lumber.*

At Comstock's mill, Tulare County, in 1890, one of the Sequoias was cut for lumber. The cost of cutting, hauling, and sawing was $1,500. The lumber was sold for $2,500, making a net profit of $1,000 from the one tree. In 1878 Messrs. McKiernan, Hubbs and Manley, felled the tree belonging to the "big stump," and brought a section of it out of the mountains. They were at work upon it for thirteen months. This tree measured 111 feet in circumference at the gronnd. They first cut it off twenty-six feet above ground, and then chopped out the inside to a depth of fourteen feet, making of it a great tub. They then sawed down from top to bottom, making fifteen great staves, leaving a thickness of six inches of wood, and three to twelve inches of bark on each stave. These staves were taken out one by one, loaded upon wagons and hauled to the railroad, each stave making a load for eight horses, and the whole filling two flat cars. This section was first set up and exhibited in San Francisco, the staves being fastened together by bolts, and was afterward taken to various Eastern cities, but it did not "draw:" Eastern people were "too smart to be taken in with that kind of an arrangement." "Could not make them believe that trees grew to be twenty-six feet six inches in diameter in California." "Any one could see

*The botanists claim, however, that "rings" do not uniformly correspond to "years of growth," any more than rings on a cow's horn or buttons in a rattlesnake's tail.

that it was made out of fifteen different trees but together to look like one." And so the enterprise proved a financial failure, costing the exhibitors much more than it came to, and it was finally stored in New York, and later, sold to pay the storage.

The immense profits to be derived from these trees when worked into lumber led lumbermen to slaughter these forests indiscriminately, until it appeared as though ere long not a representative of the famous Sequoia would be left as a monument perpetuating the memory of his fallen race. Like the Indian, the white man seemed to care little how soon he was entirely disposed of. However, once there is a necesisty for a leader, a defender, the right man appears on the scene. In all ages, under all circumstances, Nature has proven her capacity to guard and perpetuate her mighty works, and has at all times reared up agencies to lead the masses on to victory, and to establish and maintain the right. Such has proven true as regards these monster monarchs of the forest. As early as 1880 the United States surveyor for the State of California recommended that a large area containing the Sequoia growth in Tulare County be set apart as a national park. Lumbermen sought to get possession of this vast forest wealth, and a few citizens of Tulare County were watchful and vigilant, determined, if possible, to preserve the "big trees;" and it appropriately fell to the lot of one of California's native sons to become the prime mover in this laudable undertaking. The same is George W. Stewart, editor of the Visalia *Delta*. George gives the credit to Messrs. Frank J. Walker, Tipton Lindsey and John Tuohy. Mr. Walker says that G. W. Stewart first called his attention to the importance of petitioning Congress to set aside certain boundaries containing the Sequoias as a national park, and that the other gentlemen named cordially endorsed the measure, and each at once began actively to work with that object in view.

In November, 1890, the Hon. John Tuohy read a paper bearing on the Sequoia park, before the Patrons of Husbandry of Tulare County, of whom he was Worthy Master. In that paper, among other things he said, speaking of the National Park: "My attention was first called to the subject by a well written editorial in the Visalia *Delta*, for the preservation of township 18 south, and range 30 east of Mount Diablo meridian and base, for a park, as it contains very many fine Sequoias. Next, F. J. Walker drew up and circulated a petition to Secretary of the Interior Noble, to retain the supervision of this township until Congressional action could be had; and next I noticed that General Vandever had introduced the bill setting aside this township for a park; and I am further credibly informed that General Vandever was induced to take the action through the representations of prominent men in this county, notably amongst whom should be mentioned that old and patriotic Tularean, Tipton Lindsey." Thus it will be seen that Mr. Tuohy says that his attention was first called to this subject by an editorial in the Visalia *Delta*, the editor being none other than George W. Stewart.

The several gentlemen referred to industriously agitated the subject by writing to Governor Waterman and to members of the State Legislature, to members of Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, and to influential newspapers throughout the United States, as well as to members of the State Forestry Commission. Equal industry and vigilance was manifested by those interested in possessing the forest.

In June, 1890, timber land in township 17 south, range 21 east, was restored to market, and within a few weeks all the timber land was filed on. Eighteen townships were withdrawn from market by the Government, December 24, 1885, and the one above-mentioned restorep at the date there stated. and a month thereafter it was rumored that a township adjoining was to be placed on the market. Hence the letters and telegrams by the gentlemen referred to to prevent said lands passing into the hands of those who sought to destroy the forest.

July 28, 1890, General William Vandever,

Representative in Congress from the Sixth Congressional District, California, of which Tulare County is a part, introduced the following bill:

WHEREAS, The rapid destruction of timber and ornamental trees in various parts of the United States, some of which trees are the wonders of the world on account of their size and limited number growing, makes it a matter of importance that at least some of said forests should be preserved; therefore,

Be it enacted by the State and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the tract of land in the State of California, known and described as township 18 south, range 30 east, Mount Diablo meridian, is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart as a public park or a pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people; and all persons who shall locate or settle upon or occupy the same, or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, shall be considered trespassers and removed therefrom.

SEC. 2. That said public park shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation from injury of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities or wonders within said park and their retention in their natural condition. The secretary may, in his discretion, grant leases for building purposes for terms not exceeding ten years, of small parcels of ground not exceeding —— acres, at such places in said park as shall require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors, all of the proceeds of said leases and other revenues that may be derived from sources connected with said park to be expended under his direction in the management of the same, and the construction of roads and paths therein.

He shall provide against the wanton destruction of fish and game found within said park, and against their capture or destruction for purposes of merchandise or profit. He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same after the passage of this act to be removed therefrom, and generally shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary or proper to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this act.

The bill was passed and approved September, 1890, and the park designated as the Sequoia National Park. The following is the bill in full, as also that establishing a national park surrounding the Yo Semite valley and including the several "big tree" groves in that region:

An act to set apart a certain tract of land in the State of California as a public park.

Whereas, the rapid destruction of timber and ornamental trees in various parts of the United States, some of which trees are the wonders of the world on account of their size and the limited number growing, makes it a matter of importance that at least some of said forests should be preserved; therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tract of land in the State of California known and described as township numbered eighteen south, of range numbered thirty east, also township eighteen south, range thirty-one east, and sections thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four, township seventeen south, range thirty east, all east of Mount Diablo meridian, is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy or sale uner the laws of thed United States, and dedicated and set apart as a public park, or pleasure ground, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people; and all persons who shall locate or settle upon or occupy the same or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, shall be considered trespassers and removed therefrom.

SEC. 2. That said public park shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation from injury of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition. The Secretary may, in his discretion, grant leases, for building purposes for terms not exceeding ten years, of small parcels of ground not exceeding five acres, at such places in said park as shall require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; all of the

proceeds of said leases and other revenues that may be derived from any source connected with said park to be expended under his direction in the management of the same and the construction of roads and paths therein.

He shall provide against the wanton destruction of the fish and game found within said park, and against their capture or destruction, for the purposes of merchandise or profit. He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same after the passage of this act to be removed therefrom, and, generally, shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary or proper to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this act.

Approved, September 25, 1890.

An act to set apart certain tracts of land in the State of California as forest reservations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tracts of land in the State of California known and described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of township two north, range nineteen east, Mount Diablo meridian, thence eastwardly on the line between townships two and three north, ranges twenty-four and twenty-five east; thence southwardly on the line between ranges twenty-four and twenty-five east to the Mount Diablo base line; thence eastwardly on said base line to the corner to township one south, ranges twenty-five and twenty-six east; thence southwardly on the line between ranges twenty-five and twenty-six east to the southeast corner of township two south, range twenty-five east; thence eastwardly on the line between townships two and three south, range twenty-six east, to the corner to townships two and three south, ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven east; thence southwardly on the line between ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven east to the first standard parallel south; thence westwardly on the first standard parallel south to the southwest corner of township four south, range nineteen east; thence northwardly on the line between ranges eighteen and nineteen east to the northwest corner of township two south, range nineteen east; thence westwardly on the line between townships one and two south to the southwest corner of township one south, range nineteen east; thence northwardly on the line between ranges eighteen and nineteen east to the northwest corner of township two north, range nineteen east, the place of beginning, are hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and set apart as reserved forest lands; and all persons who shall locate or settle upon or occupy the same or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, shall be considered trespassers, and removed therefrom: *Provided, however*, that nothing in this act shall be construed as in anywise affecting the grant of lands made to the State of California by virtue of the act entitled "An act authorizing a grant to the State of California of the Yo Semite Valley, and of the land embracing the Mariposa Big Tree Grove," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty four; or as affecting any bona-fide entry of land made within the limits above described under any law of the United States prior to the approval of this act.

SEC. 2. That said reservation shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation from injury of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said reservation, and their retention in their natural condition. The Secretary may, in his discretion, grant leases for building purposes for terms not exceeding ten years, of small parcels of ground not exceeding five acres, at such places in said reservation as shall require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; all of the proceeds of said leases and other revenues that may be derived from any source connected with said reservation to be expended under his direction in the management of the same and the construction of roads and paths therein. He shall provide against the wanton destruction of the fish and game found within said reservation, and against their capture or destruction, for the purposes of merchandise or profit. He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same after the passage of this act to be removed therefrom, and, generally, shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary or proper to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this act.

SEC. 3. There shall also be and is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy or sale under the laws of the United States, and shall be set apart as reserved forest

lands, as hereinbefore provided, and subject to all the limitations and provisions herein contained, the following additional lands, to wit: Township seventeen south, range thirty east of the Mount Diablo meridian, excepting sections thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four of said township, included in a previous bill. And there is also reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy or sale under the laws of the United States, and set apart as forest lands, subject to like limitations, conditions and provisions, all of townships fifteen and sixteen south, of ranges twenty-nine and thirty east of the Mount Diablo meridian. And there is also hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy or sale under the laws of the United States, and set apart as reserved forest lands under like limitations, restrictions and provisions, sections five and six in township fourteen south, range twenty-eight east, of Mount Diablo meridian, and also sections thirty-one and thirty-two of township thirteen south, range twenty-eight east of the same meridian. Nothing in this act shall authorize rules or contracts touching the protection and improvement of said reservations, beyond the sums that may be received by the Secretary of the Interior under the foregoing provisions, or authorize any charge against the treasury of the United States.

Approved October 1, 1890.

July 18, 1890, Secretary Noble set aside four other sections of timber land in the Visalia land district. They were suspended from entry and sale in 1880, upon the recommendation of the Surveyor General, for the reason that they "are covered by trees of the Sequoia gigantea variety, some of which are reported to be forty feet in diameter, and from 300 to 400 feet high, constituting a remarkable rare curiosity, which should be preserved." The land in question is what is called the "Comstock Grove" of big trees, being situated just above Sweet's mills, near Camp Badger. The land is in sections 31 and 32, township 14, range 28, Fresno County, and sections 5 and 6, township 14, range 28, Tulare County. It is in this grove that the gigantic redwood tree "General Grant" is located, which measures 104 feet in circumference. It is claimed that in one section or township about twenty miles north of Porterville, Tulare County, township 18 south, of range 30 east, in which there is one of the finest groves of "big trees" yet discovered.

In the Sequoia National Park is a prominent peak which Tulareans have given the name of Mount Vandever, in honor of their representative who succeeded in getting the park bill through. This is proper and right, as the time will come when General Vandever's timely action will be regarded as a Godsend to the nation. Other prominent landmarks in the park (large trees) should be named respectively George W. Stewart, Frank J. Walker, Tipton Lindsey and John Tuohy.

Mr. John Tuohy, one of the gentlemen who labored with successful zeal to secure the park, says: "Well do I remember, when, twenty years ago in July, the vegetation of the valley being browned, the daily range of the thermometer in the shade as high as 110°, after six days driving sheep from the valley up steep, brushy mountain sides, with my flocks, I reached the meadows in our now beautiful park. I thought my eyes never beheld anything so lovely. Before me were open, grassy, flower-decked meadows bordered with fringes of fir and tamarack, laved with clear, snow-cold turbulent streams; every nook with grass from ankle to shoulder high; every short distance springs so cold, clear and pure, with springs of effervescing soda equally as clear and cold, with an atmosphere at that season of the year not surpassed in the world. I thought one day in that delightful climate and world compensated for all the labor I had in getting there; then when more by accident than design I ascended to the summit of some peak and looked over mountain and forest and beheld the valley and plain, timber and stream, with beautiful Tulare lake shining like burnished silver in the distance, a picture framed in the Sierra Nevada and Diablo ranges of mountains, I realized I had the grand and beautiful before me.

"The mountain, cliff and crag; the spring, streamlet and river; the atmosphere and the view, are there still; the meadow itself is there,

but its grass, its flower and its beauty under the hoof of the wandering herds of sheep have fled, but only for a few seasons. Preserve them from all wandering stock, and a few seasons will restore to them all their beauty of grass, of flower, of berry, herb and shrub, and we of Tulare will have a most delightful summer resort."

The Government reservation, in which are groves of big trees, and known as the Sequoia National Park, contains 3,500 acres; owned by the Government, 5,500 acres; held by the Government and otherwise claimed, 4,500 acres; passed from Government ownership, 24,000 acres. Groves of "big trees" are found in various places within this large area of 37,500 acres.

A second bill was passed, enlarging the park, which caused considerable bad feeling among many citizens of the county. This enlarging bill was not a measure introduced or pressed by the originators of the first bill; they had nothing whatever to do with it. Recently there has been discovered the largest tree in the world in Fresno County. This tree was discovered by Frank Loomis, of Sanger, who with a party were hunting bear. They wounded one, and in pursuing it ran across a big tree in the most rugged portion of the mountains, about two miles north of Kentucky meadows. No evidence was found that man had ever penetrated the dense jungle surrounding it. The tree was measured four feet from the ground, and a rope 129 feet 5 inches was necessary to encircle it. it. It was christened by the discoverers the "Orejano."

Captain J. H. Dorst, commanding Troop K of the Fourth United States Cavalry, with his troop, has charge of the Sequoia National Park. They have temporarily quartered near Atwell's mill. The intention is to establish permanent quarters near Mineral King. A road is being prepared through the park to the famous Mineral King. This is one of the best fishing regions in the State, being near the head waters of King's river, and among the most wild and picturesque scenery in the world. This vast mountain wild, when once made reasonably accessible, will become as famous as the Yo Semite, if not more so.

TULARE'S BIG TREE.

Neal Van Doorman's great redwood tree, which was taken from a forest near Cramer, this county, has reached San Francisco. Three flat cars were required to haul it to the city, as it weighs about 70,000 pounds. It is designed as an exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago.

"The section of the tree was taken from Mammoth Forest in Tulare County. It was cut from a forest giant 312 feet in height, growing at an altitude of 6,324 feet, and was severed from the parent tree twenty-eight feet above the stump, at which point the tree measures sixty feet in circumference. Of course the tree was considerably larger at the stump, but a section from the base could not be cut for the purpose of transportation, for the simple reason that a solid cut was taken of twenty feet diametrically, and nine feet in height, and that was the maximum of the railway freight limit on flat cars.

"The entire piece of wood consists of sixteen sections, as follows: The lower section is one foot in height by twenty feet in dameter, all in one solid cut, weighing 19,725 pounds. This will be arranged as a floor, placed on nine elegantly carved and enormous pedestals made of wood of the same tree. The next cut is seven feet in height by twenty feet in diameter, which is hollowed out and will be placed on the floor cut. The last and final cut is one foot high and similar in every respect to the floor cut. The whole of this remarkable curiosity will form a sort of hall, and will accommodate about 100 people, and will be entered by a swinging door made out of one of the portions of the second section. Two hundred and fifty incandescent lights will illuminate the section inside and out and a number of skilled wood-carvers have been engaged to manufacture souvenirs for distribution among the visitors."

THE BIG TREE TRAIN.

Tulareans are resolved to show to those attending the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 what the resources of their county are. Their scheme is novel as well as wonderful. The plan is to cut two lengths, 45 feet long, from a gigantic redwood tree 26 feet in diameter and 390 feet high. These sections will be constructed into railway coaches by hollowing them out and fitting them up. The rough bark will form the roofs, and on the sides and ends the wood will be left in its natural condition. The interior will be fitted up in Pullman car style. One of the coaches will be used for dining, and will also have a bath, barber shop and kitchen. The other coach will be a sleeper with an observation room. The intention of the people of Tulare, who are actively interested in the scheme, is to journey to Chicago in these coaches and use them as a residence while visiting the fair. The coaches are to be placed on exhibition in the exposition grounds, and samples of redwood will be sold as mementos. There will be no greater novelty at the fair than the Tulare coaches. If every county in the State is as prolific of genius in preparing an exhibit for the fair as Tulare is, the attractions from California will give the world of visitors more entertainment than all the other exhibits combined.

LUMBER.

Tulare's mountains contain inexhaustible forests of the various pines most valuable for lumber, and the lumber milling business is now a prominent industry in the county, and will be second to none in the State when railroads penetrate those vast forest regions.

SOILS.

"The foundation of all prosperity that shall endure must lie in the soil, and when the Creator made Tulare, he laid the foundation of an enduring prosperity safe and sure. Nearly the whole of Tulare valley is an alluvial formation, but the deposits must have been made at different times and under a variety of circumstances, for the soils are found 'all over in spots,' as the saying goes. It would not be very remarkable if an eighty-acre lot were found upon which nearly all the different kinds of soil that exists in the valley were located. This is advantageous, inasmuch as it permits a great variety of products; but the farmer must have due regard to the kinds of products that will do best upon his soils if he would obtain the most satisfactory results. There are at least four general classes of soils in Tulare County, and each will be treated in turn."

The Red Lands.—These lands lie adjacent to the foothills, and are, we believe, common to much of the Sierra Nevada range. They are composed of clay mixed with sand and vegetable matter, making a very strong soil and one that holds moisture exceedingly well. It is not a bad soil to work, and is growing in favor with wheat-raisers every year. It is underlaid by a stratum of hardpan at a depth of one to five feet, that keeps the moisture from going below it. We do not know that an analysis has been made of any of this character of soil found in the county, not having been able to find the record of one, but it certainly bears the test of steady cultivation well and satisfactorily. The only objections yet urged against the red lands are that they are in the "hog-wallow" belt. "Their surface appears as though, when in the process of formation, it had been brought to the boiling point, and on getting to bubbling all over nicely, it was suddenly thickened, to remain forever in that condition." Many theories have been introduced as to the cause of these so-called "hog-wallows," all of which have some plausibility, and yet none have been demonstrated as facts. Some claim it has been brought about in ages past by wind currents. To offset that theory it is claimed that such elevations are confined to the heavy soils, and not to those more susceptible to wind action. Others attribute the cause to large fishes, when the present great valley was a deep inland sea and the fishes resorted to certain localities as a play ground, whilst others claim they are the

work of perhaps the prairie dog, or an animal of similar habits. None of the theories, however, have been endorsed by scientists; neither have they given one of their own.

Continued cultivation levels down these slight elevations, so that they do not seriously interfere with farming. Not all soils having a red tinge are of the same nature. If the sand be left out, it is then classed as red adobe lands, more difficult to cultivate, but equally productive.

Sandy Loam.—This soil is perhaps the most common throughout the valley portion of the county, and is found containing clay, sand, and decomposed vegetable matter in proportions varying from the light sandy to the heavy adobe soils. Most of this soil has enough of sand in its formation to make cultivation easy and pleasant, and enough of vegetable clayey matter to make it exceedingly productive and durable. This soil is adapted to nearly all products, and can be cultivated at all times. It is barely possible that it will not retain moisture as long without cultivation as will the red lands, but if cultivated frequently and thoroughly it will retain moisture indefinitely.

The Pure Alluvial.—This is the soil most in favor in this county, and is found along the several streams, within the boundary of what once overflowed, or swamp lands. This soil is very light,—will almost float on the surface of water; and is full of small particles of mica, making it appear as though sprinkled with gold-dust, and is profusely enriched with vegetable matter. There is comfort and encouragement in cultivating this soil. Trees, vines, and indeed everything else make rapid and tremendous growths in this soil.

Black Adobe.—This character of soil is not very abundant in the county. It has to be cultivated and dealt with patiently. If plowed when too wet it turns up in large clods that are hard to subdue. It is a cold soil and does not start vegetation so early in the spring as other varieties, but is very strong, good for pasture, and makes fine stock ranches.

White Ash.—This is a soil not over abundant in the county, and yet there are large bodies of it mostly in the northern part of the county. It is almost as light in weight and color as an ash heap. It is not a very strong soil, but is readily irrigated, and easily cultivated. Its lack of strength and lightness makes it peculiarly adapted to the wine grape, most of the soils being so rich as to make the wine product too strong in alcohol, or too "heady," as it is termed, for light wines. This ash soil region is destined to become the great wine producing center of State.

Dry Bog.—This is not common in the county, and is worthy of mention principally on account of its eccentricities. For years it was deemed incorrigible, but it has been subdued at last. When perfectly dry, in mid-summer, it flakes up in mere wafers, to a depth of a foot or more, and is so loose that a horse walking over it, sinks half-way to his knees at every step, and when wet it rolls upon wagon wheels to such an extent as to render travel well-nigh impossible. When properly handled, and sown to wheat, it produces heavy crops. Cultivation tends to pack, and make it firmer.

Foothill Soils.—Most of the foothills are covered with a grayish soil, a decomposed granite forming a large percentage of its composition. This is the least fertile of all in the county, but produces considerable wild feed. There is no question that small fruits would do well here, as also the cherry and olive.

Lake Lands.—Owing to Tulare lake having receded several miles in past years, many thousand acres of land have emerged, and are now in market.

The soil about the lake will doubtless improve as time passes. Air and light admitted by cultivation will make it readily respond to tillage. Such has been demonstrated; and yet there is no certainty that one's farm will not again be claimed by the waters, which has been found true in many instances recently. When an excessive snow or rainfall occurs in the mountains evaporation fails to cope with the excess water; hence the lake again encroaches on its vacated

shores. This can, and no doubt will, be remedied by the State, as a movement is on foot looking to dredging the lake, deepening it and forming levees from the dredging, thus forming a beautiful pleasure resort, and safely guarding against overflow of lands immediatley surrounding.

Alkaline Soils.—Tulare, like many other counties in the State, has several thousand acres of land more or less tinctured with alkaline salts. These lands are not held in high esteem by the public generally, but the more people become acquainted with them, and the more scientific knowledge they obtain of them, the more they grow in favor. Alkaline lands do not now, and perhaps never will rank as first-class; but they are not valueless by a considerable. When a quarter section will furnish ample pasture for 160 head of horses and cattle the year round it cannot be classed as waste land, and the majority of so-called alkaline lands in the county will do that if properly managed.

Alkaline lands are not all alkali, neither are they all alike. There are several kinds of alkaline soils, and it is generally known that lands entirely void of alkali are worthless as agri cultural lands. Some of Tulare's lands have too much of a "good thing," and that is all there is of it. There are what is commonly known as "white alkali" lands. The one forms a white deposit on the surface, the other an almost inky black, and forms black rings about pools of standing water. The "black alkali" is carbonate of soda, and is readily neutralized by pulverized gypsum, an inexhaustible deposit of which is near by in the Coast Range mountains.

TULARE COUNTY ORGANIZED.

As we have already stated, the first whites who after the trappers were attracted to what is now Tulare County, were those who sought to traffic with the Indians. But hard upon their heels came others, attracted hither by the luxuriant vegetation that grew all over the valley, but more especially along the deltas of the large streams. Along the Kaweah from where Wood's trading post stood to the mountains, was in those days an almost impenetrable swamp, and out of that swamp, at points a short distance from each other, issued the four main channels of the Kaweah, now known as St. John's, Mill creek, Packwood, and Outside creek; and from this fact the whole Kaweah delta took the name of the "Four Creek" country, and was the first settled portion of what is now Tulare County. This entire region at the time was in Mariposa County.

The earliest settlements were made on King's river, at what is now Centerville, and which was at that time in Tulare County. It is said that the bona-fide settlers of Tulare County were easy going, quiet, respectable people, but adventurers were attracted here from time to time who were "tough," and they made society somewhat rough for a time; but they either killed each other off or left for new fields as civilization grew and made it uncomfortable for such characters. It has been claimed that there were about sixty white settlers in the county at the time of organization. This is disputed by some of the oldest residents now in the county. Very few if any of the first actual settlers are now living. Some, who settled in the "Four Creek" country as early as 1853,—a few of whom are yet living,— say they do not believe there was an actual white resident in the county when organized. Those who organized it did so to get the offices, and succeeded in electing themselves to places they sought, and the majority immediately returned to their homes in Mariposa County.

In the winter of 1852 the California Legislature provided for the organization of a new county, to be known as Tulare. The territory to be included within the boundaries of this county was almost precisely the same as that described as the Tulare valley, and adjacent water-sheds, with the addition of all the country to the east as far as the State line. Out of this has since been formed Inyo and a large portion of Fresno and Kern counties. In consequence of the Legislative act referred to, an expedition

was fitted out at Mariposa, then an important mining point, and filled to overflowing with all kinds of adventurers, for the purpose of organizing the new county and "corraling" the offices. The expedition was headed by Major James D. Savage (whose tragical death has been described elsewhere in this volume), who as early as 1850 kept a trading post on Fresno river, and who was one of the four commissioners appointed to hold the first election in the new county. The other commissioners were: M. B. Lewis, John Boling and W. H. McMillen. There were in all the territory, previous to the arrival of this Mariposa expedition, not more than sixty-five men and no women; but as the expedition exceeded that number somewhat, and not all the settlers were on hand to vote, the visitors chose whom they would to fill the county offices. Polling places were opened on the 10th day of July, at Pool's Ferry on King's river, and also under an oak tree between the St. John's and the foothills. Fifty-eight votes were cast at Pool's Ferry, and fifty-one under the oak tree. Walter H. Harvey was elected County Judge; F. H. Sanford, County Attorney; L. D. F. Edwards, Clerk; William Dill, Sheriff; A. B. Gordon, Recorder; Captain Joseph A. Tirey, Surveyor; A. B Davis, Assessor; J. C. Frankenberger, Treasurer; and W. H. McMillen, Coroner. Davis failed to qualify as assessor, and Thomas McCormick was appointed to fill the vacancy. J. C. Frankenberger resigned the office of treasurer, and P. A. Rainbolt was appointed in his stead.

Of the foregoing officers elected, Edwards was killed by Bob Collins in a row, the next day after the expedition returned to Mariposa. Harvey killed Savage, the leader of the expedition, and there is not now living in the county a single man who took part in that election. Charley Wingfield, who was elected treasurer in 1886, and who died a few months later, was the last. Harvey died miserably of remorse and fear many years ago. He did not remain long in the county. Savage seems to have had many good qualities, and well thought of at the time. He was the Government Indian agent, and was succeeded by Colonel Thomas Baker, for whom Bakersfield was named.

A few of the early settlers are yet living in the county and near Visalia. Among the few are A. H. Murray, who came from Missouri and settled on the south side of Mill creek, near Visalia, in 1852, where he has since resided. Judge S. C. Brown, of Visalia, settled there in 1852. Dr. John Cutler came to the county about the same date; also Dick Chaton, Tom Willis, and a Hollander by the name of —— Stuefe. Wiley Watson was born in Georgia in 1812, came to California from Illinois and erected the first brick residence in Visalia, in the fall of 1860.

John A. Patterson and Jasper Harrell were among the early pioneers. The first actual settler in the county was William Campbell, who located on King's river. One ——— Woods first located on the Kaweah river in 1850, about six miles from Visalia. He, with a number of others, attempted a settlement for the purpose of engaging in agricultural pursuits. He, with the majority of his party, were killed by the Indians before their buildings were all completed, a full account of which is given elsewhere. The location was designated Woodville, and was the first county seat.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

The first case of a civil nature that came up for trial in the new county was before a justice of the peace, but was quite important, aside from its being the first. A young Indian had shot an arrow into a work ox belonging to a white man, crippling the animal severely. The whites were disposed, at first, to make an example of the young culprit without process of law, and punish him severely. Charley Wingfield and Jim Hale were sent to arrest the offender and bring him into court. They found the Indians little disposed to recognize the jurisdiction of the white man's court,—more particularly until they ascertained what the nature of the punishment was likely to be. Fearing

trouble, the chief volunteered to go and bring the offender to Wingfield, and for that purpose Wingfield let him have his horse. Very soon the braves of the tribe began to gather around in squads of twos and threes, fully prepared for war; and, when at last the chief made his appearance with the prisoner, the whole crowd started for the settlement, the Indians sullen, the whites apprehensive. There were eighteen of the latter, and about forty of the former, and it looked to the whites as if they had "bitten off more than they could chew." But they could not back out without sacrificing their prestige with the Indians; so they assumed a bold attitude and saw it through. For two days and nights both sides maintained their position, neither disposed to yield anything. Finally the Indians consented to have the young offender tried. The trial was conducted in due form, and judgment rendered that the offender pay the owner of the ox fifty buckskins as damages. The Indians had watched the progress of the trial with profound interest, and the nature of the verdict was an agreeable surprise to them, as they knew of none other than physical punishment; and they ever after cherished considerable regard for the white man's law. Had a more severe punishment been attempted in this case, it is more than likely that the infant settlement would have been destroyed.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Until 1853 the affairs of the county were managed by what was called the "Court of Sessions," composed of the county judge and two justices of the peace. This court held its first session October 4, 1852, and was composed of Judge Harvey, W. J. Campbell and Loomis St. John. About all they did was to fill vacancies in county offices, as previously stated.

The first general election was held on the first Tuesday in November, 1852, but no record of its result can be found. The first grand jury was impaneled about the middle of 1853; no thorough record of its proceedings are to be found. Later in the year one Samuel Logo was tried, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary for two years, for assaulting an Indian with an intent to kill. This was the county's first representative at San Quentin. The first tax levy, fifty cents on the one hundred dollars, was made this year, 1853, and on September 7th of the same year a second general election was held. By this time there were a good many actual settlers in the county, and this election was conducted by actual settlers, and not by invaders from other counties.

At this election John Cutler was elected County Judge; A. B. Gordon, Clerk; O. K. Smith, Sheriff; W. C. French, District Attorney; C. R. Wingfield, Treasurer; J. B. Hatch-Assessor; E. Lyons, Surveyor, and A. J. Lawrence, A. H. Fraser, John Pool, Harry Borroughs, and Warren Mathews, Supervisors. Of these Judge Cutler is the only one alive and residing in the county. One hundred and eleven votes were cast at this election, of which fifty-seven were Whig, the remainder Democratic, and at this election Visalia was chosen as the county seat by a vote of forty-four to forty-one. Sixteen voters failed to signify their preference for county seat.

The Supreme Court of the State, having decided that the legislative functions of the "Court of Sessions" were unconstitutional, and as new officers had in consequence been elected under the new law providing for county government, the local government of the county had become thoroughly established at this time.

The spoils of office were by no means great at this period. At the close of 1853 taxes were collected, but they amounted to but few dollars, and when Treasurer Wingfield went to Benicia, the then State capital, to make settlement, he had some difficulty in making himself known in his official capacity. The State officers had actually forgotten that there was such a county in the State as Tulare.

Among the many

KERN RIVER MINING EXCITEMENTS

that of 1854 attracted the greatest number of

gold hunters. A party from Los Angeles in that year camped where Greenhorn mountain is deeply broken by a cañon, and chancing to "pan out" a little dirt found gold. Quickly the news flew up and down the coast, and thousands of adventurous miners flocked to Kern river, but the majority flocked back again, footsore and out of luck. The excitement soon subsided, but broke out again in 1857, and this time it lasted longer, and increased daily for near two years. Then sprang into being many new and singular names since made classic in the literature of California by Twain, Harte and other literary lights of the period, such as "Hog Eye," "Whiskey Flat," "Bradshaw's" "Spanish Gulch," etc. Stage lines were established; the roads were lined with freight wagons, and money was made and spent freely. The excitement would occasionally ebb, but again flow when a new find was reported, so that for several years the travel through the valley attained to large proportions. This redounded to the rapid settling of Tulare, and hundreds of miners, struck with the beauty of the valley and its abundant forage product, abandoned mining and embarked in stock-raising, farming, lumbering, milling, etc. Most of those who engaged in these pursuits struck it richest in the long run.

During the war between the States, there was considerable bad blood aroused in Tulare County, and resulted in several deaths, mention of some of which will be found under head of "Miscellaneous Items of Early Times."

Some of the old Californians speak of the past regretfully as "the good old days,"—the days when the country was wild and free, when money was plenty, and those who were in a position to make money made it in abundance, and used it with liberal hands.

PASTORAL.

The entire country was one vast pasture, and stock-raising was the chief industry. The cattle were rustlers and made their own living. Little fencing was done; every one's cattle mixed with those of others and all roamed the vast pasture at will the year round. A law was passed by the Legislature of 1851 for the regulation of rodeos, and under that law grew up a spontaneous system of theft and robbery. A rodeo consisted in gathering up into compact herds all the cattle found upon a man's ranch, and the "cutting out" and separation of all branded cattle and calves. By virtue of this law all unbranded calves found whose mothers could not be identified, became the property of him who held the rodeo and then and there received his brand. These rodeos were great events, and occurred twice a year. The Government owned the land, but the stockmen agreed among themselves and allotted each man his bounds; and yet none were compelled to confine his herds to that tract of land. Each, however, was careful to have all his stock on his own ranch for the first rodeo, and as many of the other fellows' as possible. To settle difficulties arising from this system, judges were appointed from their number, who had jurisdiction to the amount of $50. Under this system cattle-stealing became a great industry. At first it was prosecuted on a scientific basis, and then as a fine art. Unscrupulous men engaged in the business with limited means and soon stole themselves rich. Vaqueros came to command a salary in accord with their proficiency as thieves. Respect for law, property, and even human life, grew low, and many honest and well-to-do men were first stolen poor and then driven out of business. Many acts of violence and crimes of a heinous nature were enacted during this period. There were good men in the stock business, men who amassed great wealth. They were few, and men whom thieves stood in dread of, men who knew their rights, and dared to defend them. Those least able to defend themselves suffered most.

The natural result of the ease with which stock was raised in this county, and the fortunes that were made in the business, was that the country became overstocked. More animals were dependent upon natural forage for life than there was forage to sustain.

But the drought of 1864 was severe all over

California, and it blew a withering blast on the stock business in Tulare. The streams in the valley where the most feed was, was nearly all dried up, and thousands of cattle died of thirst, and thousands more of starvation. For years after, the valley was thickly marked with their bleached bones. The lake became the chief source of water supply, and to that region gathered herds numbering thousands. They would feed on the scant herbage back from the lake as far as they could go without water, then turn and rush for the lake. Arriving there famished for water, they plunged into the mud that lined the shores, where hundreds, too weak to extricate themselves after drinking their fill of hot alkali water, lay down and died. Notwithstanding this disastrous experience, the business was again overdone, and met with a like disaster in 1877. An important industry of the country that year consisted in stripping dead cattle of their hides and sheep of their pelts. But the county had developed very much agriculturally since 1864. Irrigation had made some progress, fair crops were raised in Mussel slough and along the Kaweah, where irrigation had been employed east of Visalia. The people did not suffer, and there was plenty for domestic animals, but the large flocks and herds suffered appallingly. The stock business has never attained like proportions in the county since.

THE "SANDLAPPER."

It is uncertain where this term as applied to a class of people came from. Perhaps it originated in Tulare, owing to conditions then and there existing. Be that as it may, it is said that the term was applied to a class who had the unspeakable "gall" to load his worldly effects into a wagon with his family, go out into the stockman's "range" and there locate a quarter section of Government land. Up to this time it was an unsettled question as to whether the valley lands away from the moisture afforded by streams, could be farmed successfully without irrigation or not. The sandlapper was not sure of it, but resolved to risk his little all in solving the problem. The demand for cereal products in the county was greater than the amount produced up to this time. The wheat production in 1870 amounted to but 62,500 bushels; those who had given attention to farming did well, in consequence of which others were induced to engage in agriculture. Another incentive was, the railroad was coming, and that would insure transportation of the surplus wheat to market at seaboard, should a surplus be produced.

The advent of the sandlapper was nearly contemporaneous with that of the railroad. The prospect of the former was not a bright one; prospective dry seasons were bad, but the necessity for fencing was much worse. That necessity did not present itself to the sandlapper in the light that his crops would get away with the stockmen's cattle, but there was great danger that the latter's herds would destroy the farmer's products. The sandlapper was willingly disposed to enter into an agreement with the stockmen, that if they would guarantee that their stock should not destroy the crops, he, the sandlapper, would guarantee that none of his wheat, etc., should enter into or damage the cattle! The sandlapper could not fence if he would, as it would cost all of $2,240 to fence a quarter section in those days, and once he got his "back up" he would not fence if he could, and he at once resolved through his mind a "no-fence" or "herd" law, that should make the stockmen take care of their stock. The contest was opened in 1870 and continued with much bitterness until 1874, when a "no-fence" law for the county was procured. It was one thing, however, to have a law; another to enforce it. Frequently the owner of a fine field of wheat beheld in the morning a vast herd of cattle feeding thereon and all his prospective income destroyed. His appeal to the stock owners for damages were met with the reply that "if he wanted beef, help himself;" that the cattle could not be herded off his crops unless he did it himself.

These difficulties continued and grew in pro-

portion until 1878, when a heroic remedy was tried. One bright moonlight night in that year a large drove of cattle that were out on a marauding expedition were ranged up by the side of a fence, south of Tule river, and a large number of them shot. It was never known to the authorities who the guilty parties were, but it put an end to the violation of the no-fence law, and cleared the way for the new order of things in that neighborhood. The same remedy was applied in other localities and with like results. Stockmen decided it was to their interests to take care of their herds, and they did so.

MUSSEL SLOUGH TROUBLES.

The controversy between the "Mussel slough settlers" and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company attracted attention and created great excitement for some time throughout the valley, and finally came to a tragical ending.

On the 27th of July, 1866, Congress granted to the said railroad company the odd-numbered sections of land for thirty miles on each side of their proposed line for a railroad through California from north to south. In process of time this road was built as far north as Goshen, there connecting with the southern division of the Central Pacific, and the road was built as far south as Hollister, in San Benito County; but the road was not built into the Mussel slough country for more than ten years after the grant was made by Congress. In 1867 the railroad company filed its map, claiming a preferred right to the odd-numbered sections of this land. Settlers came the following year in considerable numbers and these lands were wanted, but the railroad company had not yet acquired title to them and could not sell them. In a published pamphlet the company invited settlers to go upon land to which they had not as yet perfected their title, assuring them that when in after time such title should become perfected the occupants of each tract of land should be notified to purchase, and should have a preferred right to do so; and that when the lands were graded, had a price set upon them, the value of such improvements as settlers had made should not be considered, but the land would be graded as though it were in a raw and uncultivated state. Relying upon this assurance, settlers went upon this land, improved it, brought in irrigation canals and ditches at an immense outlay of time, money and labor, and under all but insurmountable difficulties putting in jeopardy every dollar they had in the world; and with their own unaided labor out of a dreary waste created one of the most fertile and productive farming regions in California. But when at last this land was graded, it was not graded as other wild, unirrigated lands upon the dry plains were graded, but very much higher. While it is true that the houses, barns, etc., put upon the lands by settlers were not taken into account in grading, the results accomplished through the instrumentality of canals and ditches were included, and these improvements were three times more valuable than were houses, barns, fences, orchards, etc. This the settlers justly considered a gross breach of faith on the part of the railroad company, and resolved to contest their action. The settlers united in common defense, formed a league, and resolved that come what might they would not purchase the lands they had made valuable at the price demanded, and, furthermore, would not permit others peaceably to possess them if there should be buyers.

This contest began in earnest in 1874, and increased to bitterness as time passed. Congress was appealed to for relief, and Senator Booth introduced a bill so amending the original act of grant which contained a provision that such might be "added to, amended, changed, or repealed at any time," so that the settlers might purchase their land at the Government price, $2.50 per acre, the money to go to the company; but this bill, as well as others, failed to pass, and Congress granted no relief. The railroad company then, as now, could get all they called for, while the poor settler was being robbed of his just rights, and all his appeals were in vain. Ejectment suits were com-

menced against the settlers in 1878, in the United States courts, and final judgment was rendered against them December 15, 1879. There were knotty legal problems connected with these suits, which it is not our purpose here to discuss, but it is evident that while equity was on the side of the settlers, the law was on the other side.

By 1877 the railroad company had received its patent to all the lands not in dispute, some 230,500 acres along the portion of the road then completed, and the court held that their right had attached thereto in 1870. All who had settled on land prior to that date were protected in their rights, but the others were adjudged to have no rights the railroad company were bound to respect, their published pamphlet to settlers to the contrary notwithstanding. Meantime all the costs incurred by the railroad company in these suits were charged up against the lands, as also rents were annually charged, and the lands re-graded from time to time to cover all such items.

On the 10th day of May, 1880, this controversy terminated in one of the most lamentable and shocking tragedies that ever occurred in California or elsewhere. A basket picnic was being held in a grove near Hanford, where hundreds had gathered to take a day off from their daily toil and spend it in social enjoyment. About noon word was brought that United States Marshal Poole, in company with Landgrader Clark, and in another conveyance Walter J. Crow and M. D. Hartt, were ejecting settlers from their homes, five or six miles north of Hanford, near Grangeville. A number of men at once repaired to the scene. The effects of W. B. Borden were set out in the road, after which the ejecting party proceeded to Brewer's ranch, and there, in a little green depression containing an acre or more, and in which stood two or three oak trees, the settlers and the officers met. The former were most of them unarmed, and if Officer Poole and Grader Clark had arms they did not attempt to use them. But Crow and Hartt were heavily armed. These men were believed to be intent upon purchasing lands in dispute; hence their activity in assisting the Marshal to eject settlers. Crow was a man of iron nerve, a quick shot, and, when aroused, regardless of consequences. It is impossible to say who began the firing, or the immediate cause which precipitated the direful results. All were excited, and but a spark was needed to start the destroying flame which speedily followed. That spark was struck, and almost in a moment all was over. Three of the settlers lay dead upon the field, two others were mortally wounded, and a third, E. Haymaker, was severely wounded in the head and afterward died. Hartt was mortally wounded, and Crow, who it was believed had shot all the settlers, was yet untouched and had made his escape. But he also tasted death that day. His team ran away during the fight, carrying with it his Winchester rifle. Had he retained possession of that, it is certain that many more would have perished at his hand. Being now unarmed, having exhausted his revolver ammunition, he threaded his way homeward through canals and ditches, and, seeing that numbers of armed men were pursuing him, he secreted himself in an alfalfa field but a short distance from his home, and might have reached there had he not, just as the shadows of evening were gathering, raised himself up to look around, when he was shot through the body by some one on the watch for him in a tree-top, and was instantly killed. The names of the settlers who were killed that day were: James Harris, Iver Knutson, J. W. Henderson, Archibald McGregory and Daniel Kelley. As previously stated, Haymaker died from his wound.

After this sad conflict the railroad company reduced the prices on these lands 12½ per cent., and permitted that season's rental to be applied on the purchase price. Many accepted this proposition, and from time to time others compromised with the company, and soon all lands in dispute were settled, and the unfortunate Mussel slough troubles were ended, and now it is one of the most prosperous regions in the State.

VARIOUS PRODUCTS.

Tulare's range of industries is extensive. Almost anything that can be produced in any part of the world can be produced in this county, so far as natural conditions are concerned. Were these people cut off from the outside world they need not suffer any lasting inconvenience in consequence. Every farmer's table may be supplied with all the delicacies known to commerce, for he can produce them all.

Silk culture can be made a profitable industry. The mulberry tree grows to perfection here, and the climate is well adapted to the silkworm. This much has been actually demonstrated. Cotton of the finest texture can be produced here, and profitably, too. Such has been demonstrated by Messrs. Carr & Haggin, of Kern County. Tobacco can be grown here of the finest quality: this has been tested, and yet there are none growing it for market. It is the home of the olive, which is being made a profitable industry in other less favorable regions. The tree is of long life, many now growing and fruiting abundantly in the State that were planted by the mission fathers more than 100 years ago. This tree has few, if any, insect enemies, and the demand for olive oil is on the increase rapidly. Ramie is a native of the East Indies, and is valuable for its fiber, which is pure white, soft and glossy, and greatly resembles silk. The uses to which it may be put are thought to be illimitable, and it will surely become an important industry of this region at an early day. It is much stronger than flax, and readily receives the most difficult dyes without injuring the strength of the fiber. It is claimed that velvets and even laces made from ramie will last a lifetime, and are about as handsome as those made from silk. This also is the home of the sugar beet, and this product will undoubtedly be made a profitable industry in the near future. The finest peaches in the world are grown here, and up to within a few years has been grown more than any other one fruit. They ripen early in the season, and many varieties grown extend the peach season to late in the fall. At the Delta farm owned and operated by Thomas Jacob & Bro. (and recently sold to G. E. Fleming of San José, for $30,000) near Visalia are 800 peach trees, aged four years, and 230, aged three years. From these trees 97,074 pounds of peaches were picked in one season, which was near fifty tons; this shows a handsome profit. B. C. Anderson, living between Visalia and Farmersville, early in the season contracted his peach crop at 1½ cents per pound, at which price they netted him $400 per acre. Small fruits, such as strawberries and blackberries, yield enormously. Early apples bear well and ripen in advance of many other places in the State, but the late varieties are little grown in the valley, although in the high mountains, where the climate is cold, the product is large and excellent in quality. Figs grow luxuriantly throughout this whole region, are not subject to disease, and with little attention bear heavily. Pears grow to perfection and produce well. The different varieties, both early and late, attain large size, and in flavor leave nothing to be desired.

The stone fruits—apricots, peaches, nectarines, prunes, and plums—are grown more extensively than any other fruits; but all kinds of fruits are being planted rapidly. The landscape is being changed from that of a cereal (agricultural) to a fruit (horticultural) region; and there is no reason why as good wine and raisin grapes should not be grown here as elsewhere in the State. The soil and climate is not surpassed by any in the State for grape culture and raisin manufacture; and the fact has been demonstrated that wine and raisins of as good quality as any in the world can be produced in this county, and as profitably as anywhere else.

Perhaps few localities equal, and none surpass, this county, in the capacity of prune production, both in quality and quantity per acre. The following are a few instances given: In some of the best known fruit regions in the State the prune does not produce well before it

is five or six years old, but in the vicinity of Visalia it bears well when only three years old. Early in the season I. H. Thomas bought from J. C. Weaver, the crop growing on his prune trees, occupying a trifle more than an acre of land, for which he paid $200. This was thought to be a big price, but Mr. Thomas made from the trees a clear profit of $300. Thomas Jacob & Bro. had on their farm 135 prune trees four years old, from which they obtained a yield of 46,400 pounds, and from 300 three-year-old trees they got over three tons of fruit. The fruit from these trees they sold for $2,500, and would have received a much larger sum had they not contracted for the sale of the fruit when prices were comparatively low. For the crop of prunes grown on 900 trees on the Briggs place, was paid $6,863.16. By planting the trees twenty-five feet apart it takes sixty-nine trees to plant an acre. Nine hundred trees would, therefore, plant thirteen acres, making an income of $527.93 per acre!

Numerous other instances could be recited had we space or deemed it necessary. One more, a sworn statement will be given, which is all we will devote to the prune. On Monday, September 1, 1890, a number of gentlemen were discussing the heavy yield of prunes at the Briggs orchard, and, to satisfy themselves as to the correctness of the report, visited the orchard for that purpose. In the portion of the orchard where grew the oldest trees, a number were selected as representing an average of the orchard, and the fruit from one of them was shaken off upon a canvas. The prunes were put into a fanning-mill used for the purpose, and the leaves, sticks, etc., removed from the fruit, which was then taken to the scales and weighed, and exceeded the expectations of nearly all present, being 1,102 pounds. Some of the best known of those present, all responsible citizens, have sworn to an affidavit stating the facts herein given. The names subscribed to the affidavit are: C. W. Clark, Sacramento, California; Jasper Harrell, president of Harrell & Son's Bank, Visalia; C. J. Giddings, cashier of Bank of Visalia; I. H. Thomas, member of the State Board of Agriculture; and J. W. Davis, Tulare County representative of the State Board of Trade. These gentlemen, being duly sworn, each for himself, says:

I have read the affidavit of C. W. Clark. I was present with the said C. W. Clark at said Briggs orchard at the time the product of said French prune tree was gathered and weighed, and know of my own knowledge that all the statements made in said affidavit are true.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this fourth day of September, 1890.

G. A. Botsford, *Notary Public.*

Among several others present were E. M. Davidson, J. B. Agnew, Claude Hunt, John Erwin, M. J. Rouse, Walter Rouse and Maurice Jones. This yield is enormous, and the profit per acre is really wonderful. The fruit of the orchard was bought at two and a half cents per pound, and nine and three quarter cents per pound was offered for the same dried. The product of this tree at said prices would bring green, $27.50 or $42.98 when dried. Say seventy trees to the acre, and all fruited equal to the one described, the value of the product of an acre would be $1,938.50 green, or $3,008 dried!

GRAINS AND FRUITS.

Tulare County is one of the foremost wheat producers in the State. We give the figures for 1886 and 1890. The former year there were harvested in the county 5,100,000 bushels of wheat, and 680,000 bushels of barley. The acreage of wheat cut for feed was 357,000; of barley 20,000

This, like most of California counties, has had what might be termed four distinct periods or transitions: First, the mining period; secondly, the stock period; thirdly, the grain period; and fourthly, the fruit period. The stock business in this county held sway up to about 1880, when the growing of grain threatened to supplant that of stock. In 1880 the population of the county was 11,281; in 1890 it was 24,875. At the present time there are more than 540,000 acres in cultivation in the county, included

in which are several of the once large stock ranches.

Some of these grain fields are immense. The Jones ranch, thirteen miles southeast of Tulare city, and four miles northeast of Woodville, is one of the largest grain farms in the county. In 1887, there were more than 11,000 acres of grain harvested on this ranch; fifty-five men were employed. The yield was estimated at 90,000 sacks. Ten years ago there were 1,125 farms in the county; now there are 2,135. During the decade just closed, irrigating canals have been multiplied, enlarged and extended. Within the present decade the county has become the banner grain-grower in the State, the yield in 1890 exceeding 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, 65,000 of barley, and about a like amount of other small grains. The hay crop (grain and alfalfa) amounted to 60,000 tons. Alfalfa is a valuable product in the county, both for pasture and hay: as many as four cuttings are made in one season. Tulare's fruit crop this year, 1890, gave encouragement to extend this industry. The fruit yield was far in excess of that of any previous year. The shipments as given from Visalia, Tulare and Hanford, were twenty car-loads of raisins, three cars of dried grapes, 118 car-loads of green fruits, and forty-two cars of dried fruits.

The prospects of the county were never brighter. Although much has been done in the last ten years, the county's development has just commenced. Most is expected from the growth of the fruit industry, to which no section of the State is better adapted.

THE THERMAL BELT.

Within the foothill region of the Sierra line is a warm belt where the temperature is several degrees warmer than on the plains; where the frosts commence later in the fall and cease earlier in the latter part of winter or first of spring; and where the sheltered nooks and valleys are protected from all the winds. In Tulare County this belt is wider and warmer than in the counties farther north, and it is within its limits that the earliest fruit is grown. This region is naturally adapted to fruits, especially to those ripening early as well as those ripening late in the season, like citrus fruit, which are too tender for the open plain, except in sheltered positions. Here the orange, the lemon and the lime, sensitive to the slightest frost, thrive and do well. These fruits have been grown in the county on a small scale for several years. They bear early, and the atmosphere is so pure and dry that the black smut and other fungus growths, and insect pests with which they are affected in the southerly counties near the sea, having a more humid air, do not trouble here. Within a few years it has been demonstrated that this large thermal belt produces the finest grade of oranges in the State, and now there are many fine orchards bearing and thousands of trees being set, and soon the orange industry will be among the profitable ones in the county.

GENERAL HISTORY RESUMED.

Resuming the early historical period, it may be said that the county did not make a rapid growth in population for several years after it was organized, as the population of the State at the time consisted principally of roving gold-hunters. It has been previously stated that at the fall election of 1853, the county seat was changed from the village of Woodville to that of Visalia, and that the first settlers about Visalia were in 1852. It is also claimed that all except two of the first county officers met tragic or violent deaths in personal rencounters. The first courthouse was a log cabin surrounded by a cheap fence, and the jail consisted of four stumps of trees. Within this enclosure, each stump had an iron ring attached to it by a staple, to which culprits were chained. The several county officials carried the county records and public documents in their hats and pockets.

There are various versions of the county seat question. The files of the *Delta* give Woodville as the first. Mr. Pillsbury, in his interesting little volume issued in 1888, says that at the fall election in 1853, Visalia won the

county seat by a vote of forty-four, to forty-one for Woodville. In the same work, when describing Visalia, he says: "When the county was organized in 1852, an effort was made to have the county seat located at Woodville, and that in 1854 the county was surveyed and Visalia's town site was laid out." The old files of the *Delta* state that the town was laid out in 1856. Elliott's history of the county states that the election was held in 1854, at which the county seat was established at Visalia. Two facts are indisputable. First, that the county seat was for a time at Woodville; secondly, that there was an election, which established the county seat at Visalia, where the buildings were made ample for the transaction of public business at the time and for several years, until the growing population demanded more commodious quarters.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF EARLY TIMES.

1856.

This year Visalia was laid out as a town, and derived its name from Nathaniel Vise, one of the first settlers. Visalia soon became a place of some importance, owing much to the overland stage line started about the time the town was laid out. The richer portions of the valley were covered with vast herds of stock, marking and marketing being about all the labor required, and fabulous prices were obtained. Consequently men accumulated great wealth with little effort. Hogs flourished here, as in no other region; nutritious grasses and immense crops of acorns were at their disposal. The swine business, under such conditions, was a mine of wealth of itself. In those days, 'tis said that all the capital a young man needed was a half dozen pigs of the feminine gender, and he might confidently expect to retire from business with a competency in a few years. The crop of acorns were so immense as to seemingly surpass the bounds of the probable. To repeat some of the many wonderful stories of acorns we would be accused of romancing, if not of downright falsehood; yet reliable old settlers assert that from 50 to 100 bushels of acorns from a tree was too common to be considered remarkable.

During this year the question of organizing a new county from a portion of Tulare and Los Angeles counties was agitated, to be known as Buena Vista County. This failed to materialize, but the continued agitation of county division resulted in the formation of Kern and Inyo counties in 1866.

During the year the Indians were committing depredations on the property and people in the Owen's river country.

1859.

July 2d, T. J. Goodale presented the editor of the Visalia *Delta* with some very fine apricots. The same issue of the paper speaks of having received by Wells-Fargo Express a batch of Eastern mail, which had been nearly one month in transit. This was about one month after the *Delta* was first issued, which was in June of that year.

Independence day of that year was celebrated in a patriotic manner. E. E. Calhoun was master of ceremonies. "Gem of the Ocean" was well rendered, Messrs. Barrows and Kline receiving special mention as fine singers. The Declaration of Independence was read by Hon. J. W. Freeman. S. C. Brown delivered a fine oration.

There were in the county that year the following post offices and postmasters: Visalia, H. A. Bostwick, postmaster; King's River, James Smith; Kinneysburg (White River), A. Reid; Keysville, J. Caldwell; Petersburg, A. D. Hight; Goodhue's Crossing, H. G. McLean.

The overland stage from San Francisco to St. Louis arrived at Visalia Sunday and Wednesday mornings; from Visalia to Los Angeles, via Kinneysburg, Petersburg and Keysville, arrived on the 8th and 23d of each month, and departed on the 1st and 15th. Three cents was the postage on a letter weighing half an ounce, from San Francisco to St. Louis, points in Arkansas and Texas; all points east of that region required ten cents postage on half ounce letters.

The editor of the *Delta* in July of this year,

offered to wager a No. 1 watermelon that Tulare County could show more fat and furious babies than any other county in the State in proportion to population.

T. J. Goodale comes to the front again with fine fruit—this time an apple of the Summer Queen variety; thirteen and one-half inches in circumference.

About the same time, a Mr. Mead, engaged in freighting, arrived in Visalia with a twelve-mule team and three wagons. He started from Stockton with 21,000 pounds of freight for Visalia, and 7,000 of feed for his team, making a total of 28,000 pounds. This was considered the largest load drawn such distance in California up to that time. Mead offered to take one of his mules, and in two weeks' time, for a wager of $2,000, beat the winning horse at the race to come off in a few days, and that he would put up a forfeit of $1,000 with any one disposed to accept his proposition. No mention is made of his offer being taken.

There was organized in Visalia this year a temperance society known as the Dashaway Association; James D. Travis, President. This order flourished for a time.

The editor of the *Delta* mentions having received in August a delicious watermelon weighing eighty-seven pounds.

At the general election that year, T. M. Heston was elected to the Assembly; W. M. Boring, County Judge; John C. Reid, Sheriff; John S. McGahey, Clerk; E. Johnson, Treasurer; S. C. Brown, District Attorney; T. C. Hayes, Assessor; H. C. Townsend, Public Administrator; O. K. Smith, Superintendent of Schools. J. E. Scott, Surveyor; J. D. P. Thompson, Coroner; A. S. Worthly, J. T. Pemberton and E. Van Valkenburg, Supervisors. There were 908 votes cast at this election.

This year a gentleman in the county who had a large acreage of land under fence, which had a heavy growth of oak timber, sold the acorn crop for $1,800, to be gathered by the purchaser.

Mention is also made of the arrival of the stage with overland mail, being only eighteen days and twenty hours out of St. Louis, the quickest trip made up to that date.

1860.

January 21, the steamboat Visalia was completed, and designed to navigate the San Joaquin river between Stockton and Fresno city.

The *Delta* seems to have been dishing up Democratic food at this time, and in its columns March 31 we find it speaks as follows: "Friends of Seward and Greeley are talking of starting a black Republican paper in Visalia, and that there were some recent importations of office-seekers in the county, silly enough to think they could be elected to the State Senate and other offices on the Republican ticket."

April, the same year, is the announcement: "Good news for bachelors. A short time since there arrived in this county, from Texas, a family composed of the father, mother, twenty-one daughters and one son!" During the same week, and from the same State, another family arrived, in which were fourteen unmarried daughters.

June 16, the paper states that "the half dozen Black Republicans in this county, aided and assisted byt he bulkheaders and pork inspectors of San Francisco, and their agents in this county and senatorial district, are determined to have an organ in Visalia, and for that purpose have dispatched an agent to San Francisco to purchase the material necessary to carry out their schemes in the coming election; so they think." After a tirade of unpleasant epithets applied to Republicans in general, the editor bids them pitch in, that they will not get more than one vote to seventy-five for Democracy. He then mentions the "Lone Republican" of Fresno County; that he had gone to a more congenial clime; that his portrait could be seen in the hotel at Millerton, where Mr. McCray, at great expense, had placed it, that the passer-by might look at the "Lone Republican."

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph line was completed to Visalia June 18.

About this time, Judge Boring resigned

the position of County Judge, and engaged in the mining business, and E. E. Calhoun was appointed to fill the vacancy.

This year, Henry Hartley produced 1,000 pounds of onions on eight square rods of ground, some of which weighed one and a half pounds.

In September a newspaper was started at Visalia, *The Sun*, which was intended to unite the Democratic factions, as well as gather to one fold the disgruntled of all parties.

Efforts were made during this year to organize a fire department in Visalia.

Dr. Mathews raised a single cluster of grapes weighing nine pounds.

In October, at a public meeting in Visalia, E. C. Winchell, candidate for the Assembly on the Democratic ticket, spoke on the issues of the day, and the *Delta* editor said "Dr. McCaffery appeared on the part of 'old Abe' and did his best to bolster up the cause of Republicanism."

In November culminated the difficulty which had for some time been pending between Wm. Gouverneur Morris and Editor Shannon, which resulted in the death of the latter. We quote the *Delta's* statement of the trouble at the time: "On Thursday evening Shannon entered the law office of W. P. Gill, where Morris was sitting. Shannon held in his hand a cocked pistol, and on entering raised it, at the same time saying, 'Morris, are you armed'? Morris at once sprang to his feet and grappled with his opponent. Shannon being much the taller, Morris was unable to disarm him, and Shannon beat him severely over the head with the pistol, inflicting nine severe scalp wounds. At the first or second blow Shannon's pistol was discharged accidentally. After receiving the blows, Morris fell to the floor covered with blood, whereupon Shannon gazed upon him several seconds, then turned and left the room. Morris, however, sprang to his feet and drawing his revolver rushed out of the south door of the building so as to intercept Shannon before reaching his office. The parties here exchanged shots ineffectually. Morris then left his position and proceeding to the north side of the building climbed upon the fence, Shannon meantime retaining his position. Morris took deliberate aim and fired the ball, striking Shannon in the abdomen. At this instant Shannon had raised his pistol, but lowered it without firing, and putting his hand on the wound turned and walked to his office, where he died in about an hour and eighteen minutes."

During this year the question of a new county was agitated, to be formed from Tulare and Los Angeles territory. The name to be Tejon, and Fort Tejon to be the county seat. It failed to materialize.

The first settlement in Tulare County was at Woodville, six miles east of Visalia, on the south bank of Kaweah River, where, in December, 1850, fourteen men, under guidance of one Mr. ——— Woods (whence the village gets its name), attempted to found a settlement. But one of the five houses which they began to build was completed when Francisco, the chief of a large tribe of Kaweah Indians, warned the party that they must leave within ten days, which they agreed to do. See a full history of this elsewhere.

The wheat threshed in the county in 1860 amounted to 3,850,000 pounds.

In November W. G. Morris was arraigned for the killing of John Shannon. Morris was acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide.

Shannon's administrator, G. W. Rogers, managed the *Delta* for a time, which was edited by L. O. Sterns. November 1 the total debt of the county was $33,262.46.

The *Delta* was purchased in December by L. A. Holmes, of the *Mariposa Gazette*.

The school census of the county this year shows 465 children of school age, which entitled the county to $548 of State school funds.

The families who were announced as having recently arrived in the county with such unusual numbers of daughters failed to fill the demand for wives.

1861.

The *Delta* in February says: "The business of marrying will come to an end about here

soon, resources are failing, marriageable virgins all taken, only a few now in short clothes, and several juveniles near 50 years old are around prospecting for these."

In March it was stated that there were strong indications that the rising waters would inundate Visalia.

In April is the following: "Briggs, who has been appointed to the Visalia land office, is a black Republican, but is said to be otherwise a nice man. But the *Delta* was a strong Unionist. In the 30th of May issue is the following: "With the blessings of Almighty God we expect to call things by their right names and shall continue to denounce treason whether it comes from the North or the South, and shall speak of the John Browns and Jeff. Davises as they deserve, regardless of consequences. While our hair holds on and the stars of heaven shine in their accustomed places, we will recognize no flag but the stars and stripes of our country."

John G. Parker was appointed postmaster at Visalia this year.

Grasshoppers in legions invaded portions of the valley and destroyed all vegetation where they went.

A disposition is manifested among a portion of the Democratic party to oppose the war measures. They are known as Anti-Coercionists. The editor of the *Delta* in his paper of August 29th said that the Los Angeles *News* stated they had heard a story about an armed body of men camped in the neighborhood of Visalia, and that fifty of them had torn down an American flag. The *Delta* man said: "Our American flag still waves, Mr. News. One of them flutters from the *Delta* office; it hasn't come down—not muchly; the halyards won't let it. There was a party encamped here, bound for Texas, whether to join Jeff. Davis or not we don't know. They behaved themselves like gentlemen and are 'done gone away.'"

At the general election this year Thomas Baker was elected to the State Senate; Pemberton to the Assembly; S. W. Beckham, District Attorney; W. C. Owens, Sheriff; E. E. Calhoun, Clerk; L. L. Bequette, Recorder; J. C. Reid, Treasurer; R. B. Sagely, Assessor; M. G. Davenport, Public Administrator; B. W. Taylor, Superintendent of Schools; J. D. P. Thompson, Coroner; J. E. Scott, Surveyor.

This year splendid deer-skins, dressed, sold for $19 per dozen.

In October the newspaper *Sun* was discontinued, the proprietor joining with L. A. Holmes of the *Delta*.

During this year the Board of Supervisors appointed to fill vacancies—T. O. Ellis, Superintendent of Schools; S. Sweet, Coroner; and John Cutler, Public Administrator.

One Dan Showalter attempted with a company to reinforce the Confederates. He was arrested and treasonable papers found on him. Another party is mentioned passing through Visalia headed south; they were from Mariposa County. They were not so well equipped as were the Showalter party, owing to the fact that Southern sympathizers were getting a little frightened at, as well as disgusted with, Uncle Samuel's unceremonious method in confiscating the effects of the Showalter company. It is said that the prominent "seceshers" in Tulare County positively refused to contribute one dollar to the Mariposa column. Some small contributions are said to have been made, consisting principally in poor whisky.

1862.

January 23 the editor says: "Owing to the flood, and being short of paper, we issue but a half sheet this week. During the flood a thief broke into the *Delta* office, supposedly to take a rifle usually kept there. A vigilant Newfoundland dog on watch objected to intruders at that hour and bit the would-be thief, who left near a pint of his blood on the floor. The dog was alone, but knew his business, and well did he perform his duty."

In January the water was so deep on the streets of Visalia that travel from house to house was by row-boats.

One Captain Powell headed a company from this region bound for Dixie about the first of the year.

The floods washed away large tracts of heavily timbered land along the streams in the county. Some of the trees, from their size, were estimated to be 200 years old.

April, Warren Wasen, writing of the Indian war on Owen's river, said: "Being unable on my arrival at Aurora to obtain provisions or transportation for the company organized there to receive the arms sent in my charge by Governor Nye, I was compelled to leave them and proceed, accompanied by Lieutenant Noble and his company of fifty mounted men. They arrived at the upper crossing of Owen's river on the evening of April 6, and the following morning met Colonel G. Evans with Lieutenants French and Oliver, Captain Winne of his command, having been left with seven men to garrison the stone fort forty miles below. These were under Colonel Mayfield from Visalia. The Indians, during the previous winter had been in the habit of killing cattle, which led to the killing of some Indians, and this caused the Indians to begin a retaliatory warfare. The whites finally collected their cattle about thirty miles above the lake, where they fortified themselves and dispatched messengers to Visalia and Carson for relief. They were reinforced by eighteen men from Aurora on March 28, when sixty men under Colonel Mayfield followed the Indian trail fifty miles up the valley to a creek opposite the upper crossing, where they encamped.

About noon on the 6th of April the Indians appeared in considerable force toward the mountains on the southwest. A detachment was left in charge of the camp, and the main force advanced in two columns against the Indians. The firing began as soon as they approached within range, at which time C. J. Pleasanton of Aurora was killed, and the columns fell back in confusion, and would no doubt have continued their flight had not some of their officers compelled them to make a stand in a ditch which had been dug and used by the Indians for irrigating purposes. Here they kept up a desultory firing with the Indians at long range until night, few shots taking effect. Sheriff Scott of Mono County received a ball in the head, killing him instantly. Mr. Morris, formerly of Visalia, was shot in the bowels and died the following day. The whites retreated that night, leaving behind some eighteen horses, considerable ammunition and provisions.

The following day they met Colonel Evans and his command, who persuaded some forty-five men to return with him in pursuit of the Indians; the remainder continued the retreat to the fort. Colonel Evans now took command of the entire expedition, and that night camped on the battle ground of the previous day, and the next morning buried the bodies of Scott and Pleasants. Scouts sent out reported the Indians miles above at the head of the valley. The command was soon on the move and about noon arrived at the mouth of the cañon where the Indians were reported to be. Lieutenant Noble was ordered to advance with his command up the mountain to the right of the cañon, while Colonel Evans with his force advanced on the left, and Colonel Mayfield to push forward between the two. They proceeded up the mountain three miles, facing a terrific snow-storm, which prevented them seeing objects three yards in advance. Not finding the Indians, they returned to the valley and encamped on the creek. Soon after dark they discovered Indian fires in a cañon one mile north of the one previously searched.

Next morning Sergeant Gillispie, of Lieutenant Noble's command, with nine men, was sent to reconnoiter the cañon where the fires were seen; and after proceeding up the rocky cañon 300 yards they were fired upon. Sergeant Gillispie was instantly killed, and Corporal Harris wounded. They retreated, leaving Gillispie's body.

Lieutenant Noble was now instructed to take position on the mountain to the left of the cañon. Colonel Evans was to have occupied

the right. Colonel Mayfield and four men accompanied Lieutenant Noble, the rest of Mayfield's command remaining below. Noble's command succeeded in gaining their position under a brisk fire on both sides from concealed Indians. Here Colonel Mayfield was killed. Lieutenant Noble, seeing it impossible to maintain his position, or proceed up the mountain without great loss, owing to its precipitous nature, or to return the fire from the concealed foe with effect, retreated in good order down to Colonel Evans' command, carrying with them Sergeant Gillispie's body. Colonel Evans then retreated with the entire command down the valley, followed by the Indians. The command camped that night twelve miles below at the place where Scott had been buried. Colonel Evans continued the retreat back to Los Angeles, and the Indians were for a time master of the situation, and were troublesome at times for several years; many battles of more or less magnitude were fought, lives were sacrificed, and considerable money expended by the citizens and Government, when finally the Indians were gathered up and placed on a reservation, and Owen's river people began to sow and reap in peace.

During this year an Indian on Kaweah creek died. Two medicine men of the tribe had pledged that he should recover. One of these made his escape; the other was attacked by the relatives of the deceased, armed with guns, pistols and bows and sent to the happy hunting-ground in short order.

This year a Mr. Jefferds grew a field of wheat estimated to yield sixty bushels to the acre.

In September Messrs. Hall and Garrison commenced the publication of a weekly paper called the *Equal Rights Expositor*, with the material which had been used for printing the *Tulare Post*. The latter had but a brief existence.

L. A. Holmes of the *Delta* died in Stockton, September 8, 1862. Although he had long been an active newspaper man, ably and fearlessly advocating the cause of his country, he had no enemies.

This year a Mr. Bliss reports that in the spring he had eight stands of bees. They increased by swarming during the season to forty stands. He took from the hives that year 1,000 pounds of honey.

A military camp was established near Visalia, which was christened Camp Babbitt, in honor of Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Babbitt, deputy quartermaster general of the department of the Pacific. Troops were stationed here during the war,—two companies of Second United States Cavalry. Colonel George S. Evans was the first to command the post.

There were 822 school children in the county this year, entitling the county to $739 of the State school fund.

Colonel Evans was transferred to Salt Lake and Major O'Neal placed in charge of Camp Babbitt.

There was raised in the county this year 150,000 bushels of wheat and 90,000 of barley.

1863.

One evening in March, the town of Visalia was aroused by the sound of crashing and smashing, which was soon ascertained to proceed from the building occupied by the printing office of the *Equal Rights Expositor*. A crowd at once rushed toward the spot, but did not get far, for on each street and alley intersecting the block were found sentinels with cocked pistols who informed them that "no citizens were allowed inside the lines, and the orders were enforced to the letter. In a short time the establishment was a total wreck; the type was thrown into the streets, and the cases, press, etc., smashed to pieces. Their work done, the rioters departed. On entering, Mr. Garrison, the junior partner, was found at work and a guard was placed over him, with the assurance that no harm was intended him. The immediate cause of the outbreak is said to have been the publication of an article on the "California Cossacks," which teemed with abuse; but the starting of it is attributed to the almost uninterrmitted publication for several months of such as the

following: "We have said Abraham Lincoln has perjured himself and we have proved it. We now tell those who support this detestable war, to the extent of their support they participate with Lincoln in the crime of perjury." "Much has been said and written about the spirit of Americans, but that portion of them who sustain the administration are base cowards. They have hearts only of does and rabbits, not of men; they are an incumbrance and disgrace to any free country, and are constitutionally fitted only for serfs to some despot. They would cringe and lick the rod as often as it smote them." These insults had been keenly felt, and great patience and forbearance exercised; but forbearance ceased to be a virtue and the office was destroyed. The good citizens irrespective of party rejoiced at the destruction of this vile press. The senior editor had used more vile epithets in regard to good citizens of the county, and persisted in publishing more seditious, treasonable matter than any other two papers of secession proclivities in the State; and it is but natural in times of war excitement that some men will excite deeds of violence.

On the Tule river Indian reservation there was grown, harvested and threshed, all by Indian labor, 600,000 pounds of wheat, 50,000 of barley, 10,000 of rye, 175 of seeds, and 300 pounds of peas.

During this year the soldiers from Camp Independence had a battle with the Indians on the east side of Owen's lake, killed several and took five prisoners. While crossing the river *en route* to camp the prisoners attempted to escape by plunging into the water; two were shot, and the other retaken. In October, William H. Grubbs was returning from Steinmore's about eleven o'clock at night, when he was attacked by a number of drunken Indians, who attempted to stop him, and take some liquor which he had.. Failing to escape by the speed of his horse, he used his knife freely, killing one Indian, mortally wounding another, was organized in and cutting a third badly.

December 9, the First Presbyterian Church Visalia by Rev. —— Edwards.

During this month high water prevailed in the streams throughout the county.

In August, Sergeant Charles C. Stroble, of Company I, Second Cavalry, was killed by a notorious Secessionist, James L. Wells. It appears that Wells and one Donahue had been quarreling, after which Wells remarked to George Kraft, "You'll see some fun in a few minutes," and passing into a store took a position close to a pillar supporting the front of the building. Donahue and Stroble came out of an adjoining building together, when Wells and Donahue renewed their angry conversation, Stroble taking no part in the quarrel. At this time Wells put his hand to his side, when Donahue drew his pistol and covered him. Wells raised both hands and said he had no arms,—only a pocket-knife. Donahue turned to walk away, when Wells sprang behind the pillar, drew his pistol and fired at Donahue, and then at Stroble. The shot fired at Stroble entered the right breast and passed out at the left side. In less than ten minutes he was dead. Meanwhile, Wells, from his sheltered position, was exchanging shots with Donahue, who stood in the open street. About this time other parties began firing at Donahue, and a soldier came to his assistance. The parties emptied their pistols at Wells without effect, owing to his protected position. Wells finally withdrew by way of the rear of the building, ran to a livery stable, where he procured a horse and was gone before a half dozen men in town knew that he had been engaged in the shooting. He succeeded in eluding his pursuers, and made his way to Mexico, where he was joined later by his family, and where it is said that he died a few years since.

The election in the county this year gave strong Union encouragement, and secession began to wane.

Total amount of taxable property in the county this year, $1,200,418; total tax levied, $29,919. There were 836 school children in

the county, for which was received from the State school fund $484.88.

1864.

Visalia elected her first town officers in May, viz.: Trustees—D. R. Douglas, Daniel Woods, Jr., J. H. Thomas, J. E. Denny and Nathan Baker; John Gill, Assessor; J. W. Kennedy, Marshal; and Horace Thomas, Treasurer. Tipton Lindsey was elected clerk for one year, and the salary for that official was fixed at $3 per day when employed, the assessor $5, the marshal same fees as are allowed constables, and for collections same percentage as is paid the sheriff. Treasurer to receive the same pay as the county treasurer for like service. At the fall election the Democratic ticket was successful, with one exception, that of Tipton Lindsey, who was elected Supervisor.

The first legal execution for crime in Tulare County was that of Jose Jesus Stanner, less than eighteen years of age. The crime was the killing of two men by the name of Williams, sheep grazers, and an Indian boy, knocking out their brains with an ax while they were asleep! He was executed early in December.

On the night of December 31, on the Kaweah meadows, the Indians killed Mrs. McGuire and her son about six years of age. Mr. McGuire was immediately informed of the tragedy by a messenger, who found him at Fort Independence. A party of twenty men, under Captain Granby, started at once for the scene, and succeeded in killing several Indians.

1865.

February, the newspapers have an article on the immense oil springs discovered along the eastern base of the Coast Range, from the Pacheco to Buena Vista lake. A Mr. Hamilton and party had made the discovery several months previous. This is the oil region since famous, and now covered by Kern County.

In March the Summer Mining Company at Kernville were doing a good business, running two mills, and averaging $1,000 per week.

Joseph H. Thomas, J. W. Freeman and McKinney & Co. erected quartz mills in the Clear Creek mining region.

Mining this year was profitable. Messrs. Livermore, Jewett & Co., put in 200 acres of cotton on Kern river.

Colonel Thomas Baker built a dam 160 feet long across the slough, severing the connection between Buena Vista and Tulare lakes, by which the waters were diverted for irrigating purposes.

The assassination of President Lincoln was denounced in strong terms by men of all parties in Visalia. Immediately on receipt of the news of the President's assassination a mass meeting assembled in the courthouse, which was addressed in a feeling and appropriate manner by S. C. Brown, Hon. Nathan Baker, A. J. Atwell, George Palmer, Father Dade and Dr. James Webb. A number of appropriate resolutions were passed, among which was: "That the history of the world does not furnish a parallel to this damnable deed of darkness, whereby the freely chosen head of a great, intelligent and Christianized people has fallen a sacrifice to the frenzied hatred of the adherents of a rebellion whose wickedness has fully culminated in the deed of infamy."

July 18, Colonel L. W. Ransom, of the *Delta*, started on a tour through the Eastern States.

The question of two new counties to be formed from Tulare was agitated this year.

There were in the county live stock of all kinds 95,685 head, valued at $1,212,381.

The population of the county in 1860 was 4,500; in 1865, 6,500.

1867.

Early in March all the streams in the county got on a tear, and "there was much water there, doing considerable damage in Visalia as well as the country adjacent to the several streams.

Some time in this month a successful operation in tracheotomy was performed by Drs. Ben and George upon the child of Wm. T. Cole, of

King's river, who had swallowed a grain of corn, which was extracted. The corn had sprouted, having been two weeks in the larynx. The child recovered.

In the same month Messrs. Kramel and Slocum killed in the foothills, near the Kaweah, a California lion, which weighed, after being well bled and lying out all night, 140 pounds, and measured from tip to tip nine feet four inches.

Charles W. Bowman became associated with the publication of the *Delta* in May. Also T. J. Brundage was appointed Superintendent of Schools, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of M. S. Merrill. Rev. Edwards presents the editor of the *Delta* peaches three inches in diameter, picked from trees in his garden.

At the September election J. C. Brown was chosen Assemblyman; W. F. Thomas, Sheriff; A. J. Atwell, District Attorney; T. J. Shackleford, Clerk; J. E. Scott, Treasurer; T. J. Hawkins, Assessor; J. M. Johnson, Surveyor; Joseph Lively, Coroner. The *Delta* man wailed over defeat as follows: "Ye that have tears prepare to shed them now; yes, and you that haven't tears get an onion and make some; for we are beaten,—not only beaten, but demoralized, destroyed, demolished, subjugated, squelched, wiped out, gone up the spout, gone to grass, pulverized, cleaned out, kerflummuxed, knocked into 'pi,' upset and totally annihilated. We acknowledge the corn, we own up, throw up the sponge, capitulate, cry *peccavi*, take him off, we feel bad, don't think we're well, and want to go home. 'But there's no use in crying over spilled milk;' we can't help ourselves, for the present, and there's no use making any fuss about it. We shan't make a war, as the Democrats would if they had been beaten; we don't want to hurt anybody that we know of in particular, and after the experience of the 4th we don't feel quite certain we could do it; in fact we don't feel quite certain about anything. Rather think we weren't at the election; don't know what *Pinto* means; don't think we are voters; are not quite certain whether we live in the United States or Dixie, but have a faint recollection that on the 4th something fell on us. What was it?"

W. Owen exhibited some pears measuring 15½ by 17½ in circumference, and weighing 2½ pounds.

1868.

In March there was shipped from Visalia at one time, by one man, two tons of honey and 1,000 dozen eggs. The month previous he shipped 10,000 dozen eggs.

The Board of Supervisors at a meeting this month granted Hugh Hamilton, W. S. Powell and others, the exclusive right to float saw-logs down the Kaweah river. This act was so ridiculous that it was treated as a huge joke.

During this year A. O. Thomas started a rapid transit stage line between San Francisco and Visalia. Three trips a week were made; time between the two points, 36 hours; and from Visalia to Havilah in one day. In May a severe hailstorm and waterspout visited the country along White river, which came near drowning the residents. The storm extended nearly to Poso creek, a distance of twenty miles. Many of the hailstones were as large as quail's eggs. In many places the trees were completely shorn of foliage. Visalia was incorporated in 1868. At the election held for city officials there were chosen for Trustees—E. Jacob, William Harlan, J. A. Samstag, J. A. Patterson and W. A. Russell; W. F. Thomas, Marshal; R. E. Hyde, Treasurer; O. H. Glasscock, Assessor.

This brings us down to the modern period of the country's development, which will be more fully reviewed.

THE INDIAN WAR ON TULE RIVER.

It is impossible at this late day to determine the real cause that led to the war on Tule river in the spring of 1856, since the events were not noted in detail at the time, and but few of the prominent actors are now living; and after the lapse of years it is the most important items

concerning troubles of this kind, the causes that led to them, that are soonest forgotten, only the more vivid pictures remaining distinct on memory's page. The Indians, of course, were credited at the time with the full blame of forcing the conflict; but there is much to lead to the belief that the exercise of a little moderation on the part of the white settlers would have prevented any great amount of bloodshed. Before entering upon the account of this war it may be of interest to make brief allusion to former Indian troubles and to say a word concerning affairs prior to the outbreak. Large numbers of Indians were living at that time about the eastern shore of Tulare lake and along the several streams issuing from the Sierra Nevada mountains, King's river, Kaweah river, Tule river, Deer creek, White river, Poso creek, Kern river and smaller streams. It was estimated that among the several tribes, speaking the same language, with only the variance of an occasional word, there were in the neighborhood of two thousand warriors. Game and fish, upon which they subsisted principally, acorns and the plants and roots and other articles that varied their diet, were plentiful, and before becoming acquainted with the fatal vices of civilized man they were a healthy and contented people. Petty jealousies existed among the different tribes and occasional ruptures occurred, but they were never so warlike nor so bloodthirsty as the large tribes farther east, that have maintained the struggle against civilization since the advent of the first white man among them. The first hunters and trappers who entered the valley found the Indians hospitable and friendly. A few parties of white men, Fremont's exploring party among others, passed through the valley but were not molested until they encountered the tribes farther north, who had had more intercourse with Americans. The first blood was shed on the 13th of December, 1850, when a small party of settlers were cruelly massacred by the Kaweah Indians. This party, fifteen in number, was conducted by a Mr. Wood to a beautiful spot about six miles east of the present town of Visalia, on the bank of the Kaweah river, where they intended to form a settlement, and immediately began the construction of a house from the oak timber growing plentifully thereabouts. Shortly after their first dwelling was finished the chief of the Kaweahs, an influential personage known by the Spanish name of "Francisco," visited these pioneer settlers accompanied by a number of armed followers, and gave them notice to depart within ten days, at the same time informing them that death would be the penalty for remaining longer. They consented to leave within the specified time, and secreted many of the articles they had brought with them, intending to return to the place at some future day.

For some reason they were not prepared to leave until the eleventh day after receiving their warning; and while the men were separated in the morning, gathering up their horses and making other necessary preparations for the start, a large force of Indians armed with bows and arrows, fell upon them suddenly, and in a very short time killed eleven of their number. Two succeeded in making their escape, one of them however, seriously wounded. The Indians then surrounded the house where they found Wood and one other. Wood's companion was given a mark to hold for the savages to shoot at, but at the first fire his body was filled full of arrows. The leader of the little colony, finding himself alone, sought refuge in the house and fired upon the Indians from the inside, killing seven before his ammunition was expended. After making an ineffectual attempt to gain entrance through the roof, the Indians forced the door and were faced by Wood, who fought bravely until overpowered. Holding a brief consultation, they determined to skin their captive alive as a punishment for having killed so many of their braves, and, tying him to a tree near by, performed the fiendish deed.

The reason for notifying Wood and his party to leave is not known. Had there been any

natural feeling of hostility toward the white men, they would not have been allowed to remain long enough to erect a dwelling, nor is it likely that they would have been given so many days' grace to prepare for their departure. It is probable that their action was influenced by northern Indians, who were in constant communication with them, and felt less friendly toward the whites; and it is not improbable that some member of the party was responsible for the estrangement. Shortly after this, General Patten arrived from Fort Miller with a detachment of United States troops and began to build a fort near Woodville, the site of the unfortunate and unsuccessful attempt to make a settlement, but did not remain to complete it. Settlers continued to arrive in small bodies from time to time, but there was no further difficulty with the Indians until four years later. The whites were generally disposed to be overbearing in their intercourse with the tribes among whom they settled, and a few trivial quarrels resulted in threats of extermination being made by the Indians, who greatly outnumbered the settlers, and naturally looked upon them as intruders. Lieutenant Nugent was sent from Fort Miller with a small force of soldiers and attacked the Indians near General Patten's unfinished fort, and brought them to terms. Only one Indian was killed in this skirmish, which lasted but a short time. Lieutenant Nugent remained in the vicinity several months, when he was recalled to Fort Miller. A short time after the departure of the troops, threats were again heard from the Indians, and for several months affairs were in a very unsettled state. The Americans were prone to magnify the hostile actions of the Indians, but to forget their own. The Indians, also, were regarded as inferior beings, and treated as such; this they naturally resented, and became quite insolent. Private difficulties led to either side's espousing the cause of its friends, and affairs began to bear a most serious aspect.

The county of Tulare had been organized in the meantime, the town of Visalia established, and newly arrived settlers were scattered through the valley, engaged principally in the raising of cattle and hogs. The first penalty inflicted by law was the imposition of a fine of fifty deer-skins upon a young Indian, who had maliciously shot an arrow into an ox belonging to one of the settlers. The sentence was regarded as a just one by the Indians, who awaited with interest the judgment of the court, and the fine was promptly paid.

Shortly after, cattle running on the plains were found to have been shot with arrows, and three Indians, supposed to be the offenders, were taken by the whites (without legal process) and severely whipped, and warned that a repetition of the offense would result in the death of the guilty party.

It was not long until more cattle were shot and the whites went to the chief of the tribe with their complaints. Two Indians were turned over to them; one of these in attempting to escape was shot, and the other feigned death, and by so doing escaped with his life, and was afterward pardoned. These summary punishments did not have a tendency to pacify matters, but on the contrary had a diametrically opposite effect; and affairs continued in this effervescent state for a considerable time, gradually growing from bad to worse. A Mexican vaquero employed by an American cattle owner was killed by Indians, and about the same time an Indian boy was shot a short distance east of Visalia. The demeanor of the Indians became more hostile, and several of the whites favored an immediate attack on the rancherias in the neighborhood, but others were strongly opposed to any such action. Both races became mutually suspicious; preparations were quietly made for the worst. In the spring of 1856 a collision was considered to be inevitable, and not a few, particularly among the young men, were anxious for hostilities to commence. At this time a party of Americans attacked one of the rancherias under cover of darkness, and without losing any of their own number killed or wounded several of the Indians. This cowardly and reprehensible

act received, as it merited, the condemnation of the people in the settlement.

A Government sub-agent visited the Indians for the purpose of restoring harmony, but he was too late; they would listen to no conciliatory terms, probably believing that he represented the views of only a minority of the settlers. Warriors from all the tribes between the Kaweah river and Fort Tejon now began to concentrate in the mountains on Tule river, and the old men, women and children moved away from the valley, except a few that remained in the vicinity of Visalia and refused to join the hostiles. It was thought that there were a few Indians from the valley tribes to the north, but they did not come in large numbers from any point beyond the present limit of Tulare County. The "opportunity" long wished for soon arrived.

A report reached Visalia that 500 head of cattle had been stolen from what is now Frasier valley, and driven to the mountains; another report placed the number at 100, with the additional information that they had been recovered from the Indians by the owners; and later it was stated that the Indians took only one calf from a band of cattle. At that time the first report was most willingly believed to be the true one, and it was resolved to punish the marauders immediately. The movements of the hostile band were made known to the whites by the friendly Indians in the settlement, and a company of some fifty or sixty men, hastily gathered from all parts of the Four Creeks country, as this section was known, under command of Captain Demastus, started in pursuit of the Indians. The same day a party of nine mounted men followed the trail of sixty Tejon Indians, who, they had been informed, were traveling southward in the direction of White river. Captain Demastus's company, who were looking for the larger body of Indians, after reaching Tule river continued up the fork several miles, where columns of smoke arising in the distance discovered to them the location of the camp. The command moved forward and found the Indians occupying a strong position, which, to their surprise, was well fortified. The location was admirably chosen, and the defenses would have done credit to an experienced military engineer. A line of breastworks from two to four feet high, composed of bowlders and brush, extended a distance of eighty rods along the face of a hill at the head of a little cove or plain.

Immediately in the front of the position the ground was rough and broken, but to reach it it was necessary to traverse the open plain mentioned, exposed to a fire from behind the fortification. At either end, and in the rear of the line of defenses, was a dense thicket of chaparral and scrub brush, extremely difficult to penetrate. This position was defended by a large force, numbering in the neighborhood of 700 warriors, armed with bows and arrows. A few had pistols. Had they been well provided with firearms, all the white settlers in the valley could not have dislodged them.

Demastus, confident of the superiority of his men, small as their number were, ordered an attack. A shower of arrows tipped with heads of flint and hard wood met his command as they neared the breastwork. The fire was returned, but with no appreciable effect, and, realizing the strength of the Indian stronghold and the inefficiency of his small force, Demastus retired about a mile and went into camp to await reinforcements. The little party of nine men previously spoken of, on the trail of the Tejon Indians, kept in their saddles all day and night; and about daylight on the following morning, when near White river, a short distance above where the little village of Tailholt is now situated, heard the barking of a dog. This they rightly judged to come from the Tejon encampment, and, tying their horses, advanced cautiously on foot in the direction whence the sound proceeded. Discovering the camp, they succeeded in making their way to within fifty yards of it, when the dogs began barking and growling furiously. One of the Indians, painted and decked with feathers,

stepped forward to a little knoll that commanded a view in all directions, to ascertain the cause of the alarm. There was no one in command of the whites, but John W. Williams, afterward city marshal of Visalia for several years, seemed to be the recognized leader, and directed the man nearest to him, who had a rifle, to shoot. He fired, and the Indian dropped dead. A charge was then made, and the Americans rushed into the camp, firing rapidly at the Indians, who scattered precipitately, not knowing the number of their assailants. Five Indians were found dead, but none of the whites were injured. Not feeling strong enough to continue the pursuit in the wooded country they were in, or to remain where they were after daylight, they returned to their horses and rode back to Tule river to join the larger party.

It was the supposition at the time that this party of Tejon Indians had been implicated in the cattle-stealing in Frasier valley, and had gone on a marauding expedition to White river to massacre the few Americans then living along the stream; but nothing was heard of them afterward, and as they had a few women with them, they were probably only returning home to their own tribe.

When the party of whites rejoined the command under Demastus, it was decided to dispatch Williams to Keysville, in the Kern river valley, for assistance, it being impossible to accomplish anything against the strongly fortified position held by the Indians with the handful of men before it.

Williams set out immediately, going by way of Lynn's valley, Poso flat, and Greenhorn mountain. At the first-named place he changed horses, and William Lynn, after whom the valley was named, agreed to accompany him to where he had some men at work in the mountain, from which place the trail could be more rapidly followed. During their ride after dark, through a heavily-timbered region where bears were plentiful, an incident occurred that is worthy of note. Both were on the lookout for bruin, and after riding a short distance into the forest heard a noise behind, and turning observed a large black animal following them. Lynn raised his gun to fire, but Williams, who was mounted on a fractious mustang, thought it was not advisable to shoot at the bear in such close quarters, in a narrow trail leading through a dense thicket, particularly at night, when it would have been impossible to make a sure aim.

They hastened on, and the animal behind also quickened his steps, which they could hear indistinctly on the soft earth. Williams's horse became frightened and darted up the steep mountain side, but floundered back into the trail again. Soon they reached a small opening, and here they determined to try the effect of a shot at the brute, which followed them persistently. Lynn discharged a load of buckshot, and the bear fell at the first fire, greatly to their relief, and they proceeded on their way, not caring to learn whether it was dead or not.

Williams reached Keysville the next day, the miners along Kern river assembled, and a party of about sixty men consented to assist the Americans before the Indian camp on Tule river. Hastily arming themselves, they immediately set out by the way of Lynn's valley, where they were joined by Lynn and a few others. On the return the bear killed by Lynn was found, and proved to be a large black mule belonging to a settler in the valley below. The owner was found, and received from the two men the sum of $90, which amount he had recently paid for the animal. It was a long time before the young men heard the last of it; the mere mention of "bear's oil" was sufficient to cause either one of them to stand treat, and before the joke wore out it had cost them in the neighborhood of $500. When the Keysville party reached the scene of action, the number of whites there had already been increased by scattering settlers who had arrived from all parts of the surrounding country.

W. G. Poindexter, sheriff of Tulare County, was chosen commander, and with a force of 140

men made a second advance upon the Indians. The breastwork was attacked from the front, the Americans shielding themselves as well as the nature of the ground permitted, and pouring a continuous fire into the interstices through which the Indians were discharging their arrows. The Indians fought bravely, but their arrows proved to be comparatively harmless missiles; and every one that exposed any portion of his body became a target for a number of excellent marksmen.

It was an impossibility to drive the Indians from their position by attacking them from the front without a charge, which was not deemed advisable then, and Poindexter did not consider his force strong enough to spare an effective number for a flank movement; besides it was thought the arrows of the Indians would be more effectual at short range in the brush than at the long distance they were compelled to fire in front. By attacking from either flank it is quite probable that some of the whites might have been killed, but this was the most feasible plan of dispersing the Indians, and it was supposed the expedition was undertaken for that purpose. During the attack two young Americans, Danielson and St. John by name, were severely wounded. The former crawled quite near to the breastwork, but was discovered by the Indians and became the mark for scores of arrows. Three or four men rushed forward and carried him from his perilous position. He was dangerously hurt, and for a time it was thought fatally, but he eventually recovered. One other young man, Thomas Talbert, was shot in the thigh by an arrow, but coolly broke it off and continued loading and firing his piece as if nothing had happened. These are the only whites known to have been injured. Some of the Indians were quite reckless, a few standing fearlessly before their fortification, heedless of the leaden rain from the guns of the assaulting party. One of these, struck down by a bullet, raised himself with difficulty and fired at the whites until his last arrow was gone. He and two others were killed in front of the line. What execution was done behind the breastwork was not ascertained, but it must have been considerable. Failing to accomplish anything of importance by this attack, Poindexter ordered his command to fall back. The Indians left their position and followed them, yelling like fiends, and keeping up a steady fire with their bows and arrows; but as soon as they got clear of the brush, on the open ground, a volley of bullets sent them back to their stronghold. Sentries were posted during the night to prevent a surprise by the Indians, should they feel emboldened to make the attempt. It would not have been difficult to have thrown the camp into disorder by a sudden and vigorous charge, as a false alarm proved in the night; but the Indians considered themselves safer behind their defenses. One of the men who had passed beyond the lines unobserved was seen when returning by a sentry, who, supposing him to be an Indian, opened fire. The man lay close to the ground and escaped unhurt. The whole camp, however, was immediately in an uproar, all supposing the Indians were about to fall upon them, and not knowing from what point the attack would be made. Men picked up the wrong guns, knew not which way to turn, and several minutes passed before anything like order was restored. This was the effect of a total lack of discipline, and served as a good lesson. The Americans remained at their rendezvous several days without making any effort in force against the Indians. It was realized that a charge would be necessary to dislodge them, and William Lynn, before spoken of, invented a padded armor impervious to the arrows, to be worn by the van of the attacking party. This armor protected the vital parts, leaving only the face and limbs uncovered. About a dozen men were thus provided, and were known as the "petticoat" or "cotton-bag brigade." They were among the most fearless and intrepid young men in the camp, but presented anything but a warlike appearance in their ridiculous habiliments. As the sequel will show, they never had an opportunity of

trying their armor in the proposed grand charge. For several days, while awaiting further reinforcements, nothing of importance was attempted.

Frequent skirmishes took place, but little was known of the results except that an occasional Indian was seen to fall dead or wounded. Small parties of whites also sought and destroyed the caches of provisions made by the Indians at different points about the foothills, as was their custom. There was little trouble in finding them, as they were usually made among the branches of the oak trees. A portion of the command returned to Visalia for a few days, and while there insisted that the Indians who had remained among the whites, and who had been disarmed, should leave the settlement forthwith. They had taken no part in the hostilities, and several of the leading citizens protested against the unnecessary measure. But they were Indians, and that was considered sufficient cause for driving them away. They were assisted by a few of the whites to remove to King's river, until quieter times. Most of the Americans who had engaged in this war were young men, and to them the excitement of the times was only a source of enjoyment, and owing to the inferior weapons of the Indians they were in no imminent danger of losing their lives. They would gladly have seen a war of extermination inaugurated, and would have forced the peaceable Indians to assume a hostile attitude, that they might have had an excuse for attacking them. While in the settlement it was proposed by them to surround a rancheria of non-combatant Indians—men, women and children—in the night, and exterminate the last one of them; before their scheme was consummated, however, the Indians were notified of their intentions and decamped. It was thought advisable that a place of refuge be prepared for the people in the valley to resort to in case an attack should be made by the Indians while the men were "off to the war," and the erection of a small fort was begun in the town of Visalia, on the bank of Mill creek, but it was never needed and never completed.

Small parties of men now began to arrive from the upper country, some of them coming from as far north as Merced and Mariposa.

Companies arrived from Millerton and Coarse Gold Gulch, now included within the limits of Fresno County; those from the first-named place under the command of Ira Stroud, those from the second commanded by John L. Hunt. There also arrived from Fort Miller a detachment of twenty-five soldiers under Captain Livingston, bringing with them a small howitzer for throwing shells into the Indian camp; and from Fort Tejon half as many mounted cavalry under the command of Alonzo Ridley, an Indian sub-agent. When all of these had congregated at the rendezvous on Tule river, the total strength of the force was about 400, and comprised nearly all of the able-bodied men in the valley. Captain Livingston assumed the chief command. The citizen volunteers were armed with every style of firearms known, each one providing his own accoutrements. They were not well organized or drilled, of course, but what they lacked in discipline was made up in marksmanship, all being familiar with the use of firearms. After all had reached camp a consultation was held, and it was agreed to divide the command into four divisions, and attack the Indians at daybreak the following morning from the front, rear and both flanks, and thus hem in and annihilate the entire force if possible. Parties were sent out to view the country that the several divisions might be guided to their respective positions during the night without confusion or loss of time; and Captain Livingston with his soldiers and about sixty volunteers ascended an eminence commanding the Indian fortification from the side, to select the most advantageous position for mounting their howitzer, that all might be in readiness for the battle on the morrow. The Indians unexpectedly made a vigorous attack on this party, forcing them to a fight, and thus precipitating the engagement.

Livingston ordered a charge, and with his officers led the men in. They forced their way through the brush, at the same time firing upon the Indians, who, not having their breastworks to shield them, fled from their position into the mountains among the pine forests, where they had left their women and children. The Americans continued the pursuit two or three days, but, failing to discover another camp or any large body of Indians, retired to the valley. After the Indians had been driven from their position several dead braves were found inside the fortification, and there was evidence of many having been borne off through the brush. Nothing definite is known of the loss they sustained, but it was estimated that from the breaking out of hostilities up to this, the last real engagement, the total number of killed and wounded was not far from 100. No whites were killed during the charge, and none seriously injured. The little army now broke up, and small detachments were posted at intervals along the edge of the foothills to prevent the Indians from descending into the valley; the the major portion returned to their homes.

Notwithstanding the blockade, small parties of mounted Indians succeeded in reaching the plains at night, and did a considerable amount of damage. Most of the cattle had been driven in near the settlement, when there were closely herded and guarded; but the Indians succeeded in killing or driving off quite a number. They also burned a few houses in the foothills, and all but one along Tule river and Deer creek—thirteen in number—their owners having deserted them for the time being.

The only one on Tule river that escaped destruction was occupied by John Williams, and was constantly guarded. One night, while himself on guard, he observed two mounted Indians riding toward a cow that was feeding near the house.

Waking one of the three young men who were with him that night that the Indians might be confronted by an equal number, he awaited their near approach. When the Indians were within range both advanced toward them and fired; and they scampered off without their expected booty, not stopping to return the fire until they had placed a quarter of a mile between them and the house, when a single pistol shot and a yell of defiance were sent back.

The following morning one of their horses was found dead a short distance off, having been ridden apparently until it fell.

These night raids were continued for several weeks, until William Campbell, the sub-agent at King's river, sought the Indians out in the mountains and found them willing to come to terms. The war had lasted six weeks when the Indians returned to the valley, and they have remained friendly from that time to the present day; although a little more than a decade later, a few murders committed on Tule river caused the Government to send a company of troops from San Francisco, and force the Indians of that section upon a reservation set apart for them. There was no difficulty with them collectively, however, and their liberties are in no way more restricted than those of other tribes. Throughout the valley their numbers are rapidly decreasing, only a handful now remaining to preserve the language and traditions of a once numerous and happy people. Thus ended the Tule river war of 1856,—a war that might have been prevented had there been an honest desire on the part of the white settlers to do so, and one that brought little glory to those who participated therein. The responsibility cannot now be fixed where it properly belongs. Possibly the Indians were to blame.

Certainly the whites were not blameless; and it is too seldom, indeed, that they have been, in the many struggles with the aboriginal inhabitants of this continent. By George W. Stewart in January *Overland Monthly*, 1884.

THE POPULATION

of the county in 1860 was 4,368. In 1870, it was as follows: Farmersville, 807, of which 755 were natives; King's River, 166, 148 of whom were natives; Packwood, 214, of whom

172 were natives; Tule River, 1,098, of whom 953 were natives; Tule River Reservation, 124, natives, 2; Venice, 490, of whom 475 were natives; Visalia District, 1,626, of whom 1,377 were natives; Visalia town, 913, of whom 707 were natives; White River, 120, of whom 87 were natives. Total, 5,446, of whom 4,684 were natives. The census of 1880 gave a total population of 11,280, and in 1890, 24,574.

COURTHOUSE AND JAIL.

The Board of County Supervisors met in special session on Monday, April 10, 1876, for the purpose of receiving and adopting plans for building a new courthouse and jail. A. A. Bennett of San Francisco was awarded the prize, and his plan was adopted. There was $20,000 in county bonds, denomination $500 each, for such building purposes. Notice was published that on May 6, 1876, the old courthouse and jail would be offered for sale to the highest bidder. In accordance with said notice, on the day stated the courthouse was sold by Sheriff Wingfield to A. H. Glasscock for $682.50, and the jail to R. E. Hyde for $225. Among the several bidders to construct the new building were Stephen and Childers, whose bid being the lowest—$59,700—was accepted.

During the erection of the new buildings the county officials occupied a town hall.

The new courthouse corner-stone was laid and formally dedicated October 27, 1876. Various civic organizations participated in the ceremonies, which were conducted by the Most Worthy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of California, John Mills Browne, who was presented by the citizens of Visalia with a handsome and elegantly engraved silver trowel as a token of respect and appreciation of his highly honored position and services. A very interesting address was delivered by E. Jacobs. The following were the articles deposited in the corner stone: Roll of officers and members of Visalia Lodge, No. 128, F. & A. M., and a copy of their by-laws; proceedings of Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of California; list of officers and copy of by-laws of Damascus Encampment, No. 44, I. O. O. F.; list of officers and members of Four Creeks Lodge, No. 94, I. O. O. F.; Holy Bible, presented by I. N. Matlick; by-laws and members of Visalia Chapter, No. 44, R. A. M.; one trade dollar, one half dollar, one twenty-cent piece; constitution of the United States in manuscript by A. Beyer; copy of regulations of school laws and of school libraries, by W. A. Wash; copy of California revised school laws, by W. J. Ellis; announcement of Visalia Normal School, September 4, 1876, by McPhail & Orr; copy of *Tulare Weekly Times* of October 28, 1876, containing a fine picture of the courthouse as it will appear when completed, and a description of the several rooms; copy of Visalia *Weekly Delta* of October 28, 1876; copy of Visalia *Iron Age* of October 25, 1876; copy of the great register of Tulare County for the Year 1876; poster and programme of the Centennial celebration on the 4th day of July, 1876, at Tulare City; one redwood knot from the largest redwood tree in Tulare County, 43 feet in diameter and 300 feet in height, by George Kraft; a piece of silver ore from the Emma mine of Tulare County, by George Kraft; he also deposited one ten dollar note of the late Confederate States of America; one Prussian silver dollar, by R. Broder and Leon Jacob; two vials of wheat grown in 1876, by E. Jacob, and one $20 gold coin by same, date 1873; also one five dollar gold note, First National San Francisco Gold Bank, 1870; one dollar currency note; one twenty-five cent United States currency; nine foreign coins, and San Francisco *Journal of Commerce*, October 26, all by E. Jacob; one trade dollar and a number of foreign coins by Dr. Davenport; copy of the *Ulster County* (New York) *Gazette* of 1800, January 9, containing an account of the death of Gen. George Washington, by P. H. Martin.

The courthouse is a handsome brick structure with granite sills and steps, is 60 x 95 feet, with

two wings 12 x 31 feet. Basement story, 12 feet; main story, 15 feet; district court room, 22 x 22 feet; county court room, same size; and rooms in upper story, all 17 x 17 feet. The jail and some of the county offices are in the basement. In 1890 there was completed a new, handsome and substantial jail building, second to none in the State.

By the courthouse act, the Board of Supervisors were authorized to issue bonds of the county to an amount not to exceed $75,000; all bonds payable twenty years after issue, with interest at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually on the second Monday in January each year, both principal and interest to be payable in United States gold coin only; the bonds to be issued in denominations of $500 each and signed by the Board of Supervisors and the County Clerk; and the interest coupons to be attached and signed in like manner. The Supervisors had authority to issue such bonds, in such sums, and at such times as was necessary to meet demands as the courthouse structure progressed toward completion. Bonds could be redeemed at the pleasure of the county after ten years from date of each. Supervisors were also authorized to levy a tax annually for paying interest on bonds.

TULARE LAKE.

This is one feature of the county which we do not feel inclined to praise, and yet it serves an important purpose, no doubt. There is nothing beautiful about it, and yet it serves to hold the surplus waters at flood tide of the several streams flowing into it, and to cool somewhat the summer breezes as they sweep over its surface; is a home for myriads of fresh water fish; and makes an excellent resort for ducks and geese. The lake is now about eighteen miles square, and has a possible area of 324 square miles. It has a depth of perhaps forty feet in the deepest places, but in most places one can wade out for two miles or more from shore. A strip of tules two or three miles wide and ten feet high grows in the shallow water encircling the lake.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation is perhaps older than history, and possibly as old as the human race. In ancient Babylon the country's prosperity and the building up of the great city was by means of irrigation. Peru and Mexico builded their civilization upon irrigation. It is one of the most beneficial arts known to man. California, destined to be the great, if not the greatest, State of the whole Union, could never attain such rank without irrigation. Tulare County is blessed with the water to irrigate every foot of her tillable lands, and her citizens are rapidly availing themselves of this valuable legacy, as is shown by the many miles of canals and ditches now conveying water throughout the county, whilst hardly a month passes but new companies are organized and new canals are started.

The growth and population in California during the past decade will illustrate, not alone the economic importance of the cultivation of the soil by irrigation, but the social significance of the changes which such methods of cultivation tend rapidly to produce in farm life and habits. Under its influence striking changes are going on in the character of the State. During the past ten years California has gained at the rate of 39 per cent. in population. The cause of that gain can be seen when it is known that thirteen counties of the State have lost in population from 1 to 73 per cent., while fifteen, including the most important irrigating areas, have grown more rapidly than the State at large. In the counties that have fallen back, mining, stock-raising and lumber industries have been the principal support. In the fifteen counties that have grown so largely farming pursuits under irrigation have become the chief feature of their development. The total population of the State in 1880 was 864,552. In 1890 it was 1,203,969. The gain in the eleven counties most deeply interested in irrigation has been over 753 per cent. The percentage is as follows:

County.	Per Cent.
Fresno	228
Kern	79
Los Angeles	234
Merced	36
Orange	244
San Bernardino	227
San Diego	295
San Luis Obispo	77
Santa Barbara	66
Tulare	120
Ventura	98

The principal irrigation centers of the State are the counties of Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino, Kern, Tulare, Fresno and Merced. In the twenty years from 1870 to 1890 the population of these counties will be seen to have increased at a far greater rate than any other of the interior counties. These figures are well worth studying:

	1870.	1890.
Los Angeles	15,309	101,410
San Diego	4,951	34,878
San Bernardino	3,988	25,486
Kern	2,925	10,031
Tulare	4,533	24,875
Fresno	6,336	31,877
Merced	2,807	8,162

The seven leading irrigation counties showed the following remarkable increase in wealth for the twenty years covered:

	1870.	1890.
Los Angeles	$6,918,074	$67,121,610
San Diego	2,539,957	27,703,520
San Bernardino	1,202,482	22,490,440
Kern	1,974,856	10,389,154
Tulare	3,456,766	21,742,827
Fresno	3,219,230	35,539,655
Merced	3,202,455	13,368,921

It is safe to say that nine-tenths of this remarkable increase in wealth is due to the irrigation enterprises that have been carried out in the counties referred to.

The "Wright" law, which is familiar to all, has given a new impetus to irrigation in California. We have already alluded to the water supply in other pages, but a few more words here will not be out of place.

King's river pours into the valley, from the first of January to the first of July, an average of 8,715 cubic feet of water per second, or enough to irrigate more than one million acres. The Kaweah river discharges an average of 1,824 cubic feet per second, during the same period, which will supply water for 291,840 acres. Tule river will irrigate 93,900 acres. The following are the miles of irrigating ditches (main canals) in the county, and their valuation in March, 1891:

COMPANIES.	MILES.	VALUE.
Kaweah C. & I. Co	25	$ 7,500
Can People Ditch Co	4	8,000
Last Chance Ditch Co	10	10,000
Kaweah & M. C. W. Co	5	5,000
Tulare Irrigation Co	10	30,000
People's Ditch Co	7	8,000
Pioneer Ditch Co	15	7,000
Lakeside Ditch Co	10	20,000
Watchumna	16	32,000
Alta Irrigation Co	10	10,000
Totals	102	$137,500

The valuation of irrigation ditches was placed at $72,500 last year. This year the ditch companies were assessed at $137,500, an increase of $64,550. There are in fact about 500 miles of main ditches in Tulare County.

THE ARTESIAN BELT.

The territory known as the Artesian Belt is constantly growing in dimensions, or more properly it may be said that it covers a greater area than at first thought. The region in which artesian wells are obtained lies along the northern, eastern and southern boundaries of Tulare lake. Its northern limits do not extend far north of Lemoore; its eastern limits approach near Tulare city; but its southern border seems as yet unbounded; its limits in that direction have not been ascertained. Though the full extent of this territory is not known, there is one thing certain,—there is as fine a body of land as can be found in the entire State, or elsewhere, not less than forty miles in length and from twelve to eighteen in breadth, upon which no one has failed to get artesian water who has made the effort; and it is very likely that as additional wells are bored in other localities the limits of this tract will be still further extended.

The irrigation of this artesian belt is by no

means confined to artesian wells. Several large canals from the Kaweah and Tule rivers and their tributaries penetrate this tract in all directions, and much of it is now under a good system of irrigation. "The northern limits of the artesian belt extend into Mussel slough and the eastern into the Kaweah delta, but where that is the case the term 'Artesian Belt' is preferable from a geographical standpoint." There are now within this belt several hundred artesian wells, and a few words descriptive of them will be of interest.

An artesian well consists in a hole bored in the earth through which water rises from subterranean sources to a point near or above the surface of the earth. Those in which the water rises above the surface and flows over in a continuous stream are termed "flowing wells," and it is of these we will treat. An iron casing is forced into the earth as fast as the well is bored, and when the water rises above the edge of the casing and flows over it to the depth of five inches, the well is said to have a five-inch "flow." Wells in this belt have flows ranging from half an inch at the extreme outer limit of the belt to twenty inches in the best wells. A well having a flow of six inches over an eight-inch casing will cover an acre of ground to a depth of more than five feet in twenty-four hours, and closely attended will furnish water enough to irrigate 320 acres of land, if the crops grown be so arranged as to require water at different times and in different quantities. Thus it will be seen that the artesian wells in this belt contribute largely to the county's water supply for irrigating purposes. The cost of a well is in proportion to depth, and ranges between $500 for the shallowest to $2,000 and the extreme, $3,000, for the deepest. The average may be safely stated as being not more than $1,500. Many water-bearing strata are penetrated in sinking a well, some affording more and some less flow of water. The casing is continued downward until the owner is satisfied with the volume of water, he having made careful notes of the depth at which each stratum was passed through, the flow of each, etc. Thus he accurately computes the entire flow when all are united, perforates the casing at each stratum and gets the full benefit of all.

The first flowing well obtained in Tulare County was by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in 1879, at their tree ranch south of Tipton. At a depth of 310 feet they obtained a half-inch flow. Five years later Messrs. Paige & Morton sunk a well on their ranch four miles west of Tulare city, and at a depth of 330 feet obtained a flow of three and a half inches. From this period the artesian boom may be said to have started, and continues to grow. It would require more space than at our command to give the flow of each of the many wells in this belt. We give the figures of those of E. Jacob, from which an idea can be formed. He has eight wells, whose united flow is 280,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

PROPERTY ASSESSMENT.

The total value of all property assessed this year, as returned by the assessor, is $23,290,934. The total in 1890 was $21,748,847, an increase this year of $1,542,087.

Last year the assessment of all real estate, exclusive of city and town lots, amounted to $15,775,724. The same property this year is assessed for $17,059,854, making an increased assessment on farming lands of $1,284,130. The value of city and town lots last year was placed at $1,114,738, and this year the total assessment of such property is $1,097,914, showing a decreased valuation of city property this year amounting to $16,824.

The following totals for 1890 and 1891 are given for the purpose of comparison:

Totals for 1890:	
Real estate other than city and town lots,.	$15,775,724
Improvements on same	1,017,874
City and town lots	1,114,738
Improvements on same	994,413
Money	73,991
Solvent credits	125,669
Other personal property	2,646,438
Total value of all property	$21,748,847

Totals for 1891:	
Real estate other than city and town lots	$17,059,854
Improvements on same	1,209,900
City and town lots	1,097,914
Improvements on same	1,071,873
Money	104,652
Solvent credits	106,575
Other personal property	2,640,166
Total value of all property	$23,290,934

It is noticeable in the above tables that the assessment on city property has been lowered $16,824. The increased valuation of farm property was made in a general equalization of values, which amounts to $1,284,130.

The State Board of Equalization did not ask assessors this year to return statistics on the grain acreage, and no request was made for a viticultural report: hence no statements of such crops were taken by the field deputies in this county. The total number of acres under cultivation last year was 455,216.

The State Board only wanted this year a report of the number of bearing and non-bearing trees in the county, and the following statement has been made from the returns sent in by deputies under Mr. Coffee:

FRUIT TREES.	BEARING.	NON-BEARING.
Apricots	77,520	63,420
Cherry	750	735
Fig	2,168	8,120
Olive	1,700	7,800
Peach	94,324	30,116
Pear	41,550	1,800
Prunes	60,620	65,728
Lemon	1,430	———
Orange	1,580	750
Almond	765	———
Walnut	175	———
Totals	282,582	178,469

The above table shows that there are 104,113 more bearing trees than non-bearing. As no statistics of bearing and non-bearing trees were taken last year, it is impossible to state in this article how many trees were planted during the last assessment year. Out of a total of 178,469 non-bearing trees it is safe to assume that two-thirds, or about 119,000, were planted this year, which is a remarkable showing for a grain raising section of the State.

The greatest proportionate increase was in olives, the number of non-bearing trees being 7,800, an increase of 6,100. There has been also a large increase in fig trees, the number of non-bearing trees being 8,120, an increase of 5,952. There has been an increase in the number of prune trees planted. The number of non-bearing trees aggregates 65,728, an increase over bearing trees of 4,108.

The assessor returned the number of growing fruit trees in 1890 as 400,300, which included all ages. The total number of trees in the county this year is 461,051, an increase in one year of 60,731.

In 1890 the total assessed value of mortgages on Tulare County real estate was $4,464,685, and the property pledged to secure the payment of the loans was valued at $17,441,140.

The total assessed value of mortgages in this county for the present year is $5,144,225, an increase of $679,540. The assessed value of the property affected by the mortgages this year, or, in other words, the value of the securities for the above mortgages, is $5,144,225, the same sum as the total amount of the mortgages.

Assessment of irrigating canals will be found under the head of irrigation.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Following are the valuations of personal property in this county on the first Monday in March:

	No.	Value.
Beehives	1,664	$ 2,012
Brandies and other liquor	———	7,670
Cattle, beef	550	7,175
Cattle, stock	29,509	215,255
Colts	7,248	127,020
Cows, thoroughbred	78	2,975
Cows, common	6,228	98,702
Farming utensils	———	36,509
Firearms	594	5,715
Fixtures	———	37,085
Furniture	———	115,560
Goats, common	———	1,076
Wheat	———	55,150
Barley	269	5,005
Harness	———	43,370
Hay	———	2,695

	No.	Value.
Hogs	18,258	42,384
Miscellaneous	———	25,115
Calves	5,470	27,401
Horses, thoroughbred	60	23,675
Horses, common	13,906	455,467
Horses, American	1,982	129,465
Jacks and Jennies	49	8,660
Jewelry or plate	———	1,465
Libraries	———	17,610
Lumber	———	16,100
Machinery	———	101,007
Mules	1,800	83,386
Musical instruments	781	46,366
Oxen	20	360
Poultry	1,136	3,259
Sewing machines	1,417	16,013
Sheep, graded and common	177,233	348,094
Wagons and vehicles	4,205	144,665
Watches	810	12,350
Wines	6,000 gals.	1,500
Wood	4,974 cords.	8,033
Total		$2,640,166

The personal property last year was assessed at $2,646,438. This year the amount is $2,640,166, a decrease of $6,272.

Following are the valuations of railroads, telegraph and telephone companies in this county on the first Monday in March, 1891:

	Miles.	Value.
Western Union Telegraph Co.	60	$12,000
Sunset Telephone Co.	44	1,370
Pacific Postal Telegraph Co.	55	5,675
Vasalia & Tulare Railroad	11	22,000
American Bell Tel. Co.	44	4,020
Visalia and Goshen Railroad	7	24,500
Totals	221	$68,565

RAILROADS.

The main line of the Southern Pacific passes through the county from north to south. From Goshen on the main line, a branch road passes through the heart of the western portion of the county. On this line, sixteen miles from Goshen, another road branches out in a northwesterly direction, and connect with the Central Pacific railroad at Tracy, 140 miles away. A road running east from Goshen seven miles connects Visalia with the main line; another road of eleven mile connects Visalia with the main line at Tulare City. The two last named are controlled by Visalia capitalists. On the east side of the valley is a new line of road constructed by the Southern Pacific Company. This road leaves the main line at Fresno, Fresno County, passes entirely through Tulare County from north to south, hugging closely the foothills, and connects with the main line again at Poso, Kern County. There are 177 miles of railroad in the county.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

The first school taught in the county was in the winter of 1853–54, and was a select school taught by Rev. Kennedy, a Presbyterian minister, in Visalia, in a private house.

The first public school taught in the county was by a Mr. Carpenter, in the winter of 1854–'55.

An academy was founded by Rev. W. B. Taylor in Visalia in 1860, and flourished under his able management for four years, the number of students ranging from 100 to 175.

A change of management caused it to decline as rapidly as it had grown, and it soon ceased to be.

H. McLean and J. D. Travis were among the pioneer teachers during the first school decade, when there were but three school districts. The entire county was one district, which had been divided into three during the first ten years of public schools. The second decade increased the school districts from three to twenty-seven. The third decade increased the number to eighty three districts, with ninety-nine schools. In 1880 the total number of census children in the county between the ages of five and seventeen years was 3,447; number of schools, 75; number of teachers employed, 88; money appropriated for the year, $44,481.93. In 1883 there were 3,646 children in the county between the ages of five and seventeen years, and 1,671 under five years; number of school age attending school, 2,758; number of school age not attending, 742; number of school districts, 83; number of months taugh teach year, 6½; average daily

attendance, 1,784; average monthly salary paid teachers, $69; amount of State funds received, $31,123; amount of county funds received, $14,657; amount of special funds received, $2,693; total expenses incurred, $53,814; and valuation of school property, $33,000.

In 1890 there were: school children, 6,270; number of schools, 120; number of teachers, 152; total money paid for school purposes, $114,742.40. The school census for 1891 gives the total number of children in the county of school age, 6,768; of whom there are boys, 3,391; and girls, 3,377. Of these there are three Indian boys and three girls in the Excelsior district, and two Chinese girls in Tulare city, and one Chinese boy in Visalia. Totals in 1890: Boys, 3,281; girls, 2,987; total boys and girls, 6,270. Increase for 1891: boys, 110; girls, 388; total of boys and girls, 498. No figures could be obtained as to the average salary paid teachers in 1890.

The following figures regarding the census of the Visalia school district will be found interesting: Number of white boys between five and seventeen years of age, 355; girls, 359; 16 negroes and 1 Mongolian; total, 731. Number of white children under five years of age, 200; Indians, 3; total, 203. Number of white children between five and seventeen years of age who have attended public school at any time during the school year, 510; negroes, 9; total, 519. Number of white children between five and seventeen years who have attended private schools, 2. Number of white children who have not attended school during school year, 199; negroes, 10; Mongolians 1; total, 210.

Number of children in the county under five years of age, 2,730; number who have attended school during school year, 5,289; number who have not attended school, 1,479; number of foreign born children, 40; Mongolians, natives, 3; Indians, 10.

Advance school district has lapsed, and Rocky Hill district has been consolidated with the Yokohl school district.

There are few counties in the State that have made as great advancement in public education in the past year as Tulare County. Visalia has erected a new school building that would be a credit to any city in the State, at a cost of nearly $30,000. Lindsay school district has a new brick building just completed at a cost of $10,000, and Orosi district one that cost $6,000. There are eleven school buildings in the county that have cost a sum exceeding $6,000, several of these having cost $30,000. The pioneer schoolhouse in every district in the county is giving way to the modern structure, and the people are taking a special pride in their schools, as is shown not only by their schoolhouses but by the well selected libraries found in the schoolrooms.

Number of grammar schools in the county, 60. Number of primary schools, 94.

Number of new districts organized, 4.

Number of trustees appointed by county superintendent, 65.

Number of schoolhouses built of brick, 5.

Number built of wood, 113.

Number of schoolhouses erected during the year, 6. Total number of schoolhouses in county, 118.

Number of male teachers, 58; female teachers, 96. Total number of teachers, 154.

Average monthly wages paid to male teachers, $85.60. Paid to female teachers, $72.39.

Number of teachers who are graduates of California State Normal school, 28.

Number of graduates of other State normal schools, 14.

Number of teachers who hold life diplomas, 48.

Number of teachers who hold State Educational diplomas, 35.

Number of teachers who hold high-school certificates, 9. Number who hold county certificates, first grade, 117. Second grade, 25.

Number of certificates granted to male teachers, 19. To female teachers, 43.

Number of certificates renewed, 18. Number of applicants rejected, 60.

Number of schools maintained less than six

months, 1. Number maintaining schools six months or over and less than eight months, 54.

Number of districts maintaining schools eight months and over, 65.

Number of teachers who attend county institutes, 153.

Number of teachers who subscribe for educational journals, 135.

Salary of county superintendent, $1,800.

Number of schools visited, 128. Number not visited, 34.

Rate of school tax levied in 1890, 25 cents.

County assessment roll of taxable property for 1890, $21,740,817.

Number of private schools in county, 2, employing two teachers. Number of children attending private schools, 92.

Amount expended in construction of new schoolhouses during the year and purchasing sites, etc., $54,875.23.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Like most of the counties in the State, Tulare's records are imperfect in many respects as to the earlier events, elections, etc. We have gathered from all sources the officials to date as nearly as possible. The two first elections are given under the head of County Organization, and other election data will be found under head of Miscellaneous Items of Early Times.

The records show that in September, 1854, the Board of Supervisors were: Warren Mathews, A. H. Murray and Loomis St. John. Mathews was Chairman of the Board. John Cutler was County Judge. Records do not show result of elections from 1854 to 1857 inclusive.

Elected in September, 1858: Robert C. Redd, County Judge.

At the September election in 1859 William Boring was elected County Judge; S. C. Brown, District Attorney; John C. Reid, Sheriff; Ewen Johnson, Treasurer; H. C. Townsend, Public Administrator; J. D. P. Thompson, Coroner, and O. K. Smith, Superintendent of Schools.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors February 4, 1861, there were present: Robert K. Nichols and H. W. Niles.

Elected in September, 1861: James C. Pemberton, Assemblyman; Samuel W. Becker, District Attorney; William C. Owen, Sheriff; E. E. Calhoun, County Clerk; Louis Bequette, County Recorder; John C. Reid, County Treasurer; R. B. Sagely, County Assessor; M. G. Davenport, Public Administrator; B. W. Taylor, Superintendent of Schools; J. D. P Thompson, Coroner; J. E. Scott, County Surveyor; Pleasant Byrd, Supervisor of the Third District, and R. K. Nichols, Supervisor of the Second District.

Election in September, 1862: J. W. Freeman, Assemblyman; T. O. Ellis, Superintendent of Schools; H. A. Bostwick, Public Administrator; W. A. Russell, Coroner; A. M. Donnelson, Supervisor District No. 1.

At the general election in September, 1863: J. C. Brown, State Assemblyman; S. A. Sheppard, District Attorney; John M. Meadows, Sheriff; F. J. Shackelford, Recorder; J. T. Holmes, Clerk; E. H. Dumble, Assessor; T. T. Hathaway, Treasurer; J. E. Scott, Surveyor; W. A. Russell, Coroner, and M. S. Merrill, Superintendent of Schools.

J. W. Freeman was State Senator from the district of which Tulare County was a part. At this time politics was warm in the county, and it is said that H. N. Carroll, who ran against Baker for County Judge, and Meadows, who was pitted against Gill for Sheriff, were both really elected. Both were warm sympathizers with the South and had been free in expressing themselves, incurring the ill-will of the soldiery and more loyal citizens, and Meadows declined to qualify as sheriff, fearing violence, and John Gill, his opponent, was confirmed sheriff and filled the position. The courts decided in favor of Nathan Baker against Carroll, and Baker was made County Judge. A. J. Atwell was appointed, by the Board of Supervisors, County Superintendent of Schools, in December, 1863.

General election, 1865: J. W. Freeman, State Senator; J. C. Brown, State Assemblyman; T.

Reed, County Sheriff; S. A. Sheppard, District Attorney; T. J. Shackelford, Recorder; John G. Knox, Clerk; J. E. Scott, Treasurer; M. S. Merrill, Superintendent Schools; A. H. Glasscock, Assessor; —— Hamilton, Coroner; Joshua Lewis, Surveyor, and —— Jordan, Supervisor of District No. 1.

Elected in September, 1867: J. C. Brown, Assemblyman; W. F. Thomas, Sheriff; A. J. Atwell, District Attorney; T. J. Shackelford, County Clerk; J. E. Scott, County Treasurer; T. H. Hawkins, County Assessor; W. Williams, Superintendent of Schools; J. M. Johnson, Surveyor; Joseph Lively, Coroner, and W. F. Markham, Supervisor of District No. 2.

Elected in September, 1869: S. A. Sheppard, County Judge; R. C. Redd, District Attorney; W. F. Thomas, County Clerk, and A. H. Glasscock, County Sheriff.

Elected in September, 1871: A. C. Bradford, District Judge; S. A. Sheppard, County Judge; A. J. Atwell, District Attorney; A. H. Glasscock, Sheriff and Tax Collector; W. F. Thomas, County Clerk; Pleasant Byrd, Treasurer; F. G. Jefferds, Assessor; George Smith, Surveyor; S. G. Creighton, Superintendent of Schools; D. L. Pickett, Coroner and Public Administrator; and Board of Supervisors: James Barton, W. C. Owens, David Strong and C. R. Wingfield.

Elected in September, 1873: W. Canfield, Assemblyman; C. R. Wingfield, Sheriff; J. E. Denny, County Clerk; John W. Crowley, County Treasurer; R. P. Merrill, County Superintendent of Schools; George W. Smith, County Surveyor; George S. Palmer, District Attorney; F. G. Jefferds, Assessor; R. P. Martin, Coroner, and W. C. Owen, Supervisor of District No. 3.

Elected in September, 1874: Alexander Dearing, District Judge; John Clark, County Judge; C. R. Wingfield, Sheriff; J. E. Denny, County Clerk; W. W. Cross, District Attorney; J. W. Crowley, Treasurer; F. G. Jefferd, Assessor; G. W. Smith, Surveyor; R. P. Merrill, Superintendent of Schools; and Board of Supervisors: James Barton, W. C. Owens, and F. H. Baker.

Elected in September, 1875: C. R. Wingfield, Sheriff; J. E. Denny, Recorder; J. W. Crowley, Treasurer; J. S. McGahey, Clerk; W. W. Cross, District Attorney; F. G. Jefferd, Assessor; T. J. Vivian, Surveyor; R. P. Merrill, Superintendent of Schools; J. M. Montgomery, Road Commissioner; W. A. Russell, Coroner; and Samuel Hunting, Supervisor of District No. 2.

General election in the fall of 1877: J. C. Campbell, Sheriff; John G. Knox, Clerk; E. J. Edwards, District Attorney; Philip Wagy, Treasurer; C. S. O'Bannon, Recorder; W. P. Kirkland, Auditor; Seth Smith, Surveyor; L. D. Murphy, Coroner; and J. H. Grimsley, Supervisor of District No. 1.

T. Osborn was elected Supervisor District No. 2, in 1878.

General election, 1879: W. W. Cross, Superior Judge; H. A. Keener, County Treasurer; John G. Knot, County Clerk; J. F. Gordan, County Auditor; M. J. Wells, County Sheriff; E. J. Edwards, District Attorney; C. S. O'Bannon, Recorder; F. G. Jefferd, Assessor; Seth Smith, Surveyor; W. J. Ellis, Superintendent of Schools; L. M. Lovelace, Coroner; and J. H. Shore, Supervisor of District No. 2.

General election, 1882: P. Reddy, State Senator; W. L. Martin,* State Assemblyman; W. C. Coughran, County Treasurer; L. Gilroy, County Clerk; John F. Jordan, County Auditor; William F. Martin, County Sheriff; O. Sanders, District Attorney; J. E. Denny, Recorder; Seth Smith, Assessor; Thomas Creighton, Surveyor; C. H. Murphy, Superintendent of Schools; L. M. Lovelace, Coroner; and Board of Supervisors: S. M. Gilliam, W. H. Hammond, J. W. C. Pogue, C. Talbot and S. E. Biddle.

General election, 1884: E. De Witt, Assemblyman; W. W. Cross, Superior Judge; W.

* Martin died while the Legislature was in session, and A. J. Atwell was elected to fill the unexpired term.

B. Wallace, District Attorney; L. Gilroy, County Clerk; A. Balaam, Sheriff and Tax Collector; W. F. Thomas, Recorder; W. W. Coughran, Treasurer; Ben. Parker, Auditor; Thomas Creighton, Surveyor; T. W. Pendergrass, Coroner; and Board of Supervisors: T. E. Henderson, M. Premo, J. W. C. Pogue, D. V. Robinson and G. E. Shore.

General election, 1886: Tipton Lindsey, State Senator; A. B. Butler, Assemblyman; C. G. Lamberson, District Attorney; George D. Parker, Sheriff; L. Gilroy, Clerk; W. F. Thomas, Recorder; Seth Smith, Assessor; C. R. Wingfield, Treasurer; C. H. Murphy, Superintendent of Schools; Dan G. Overall, Auditor; T. W. Pendergrass, Coroner; and J. S. Urton, Surveyor.

General election, 1888: John Roth, State Senator; G. Stockton Berry, Assemblyman; W. W. Cross, Superior Judge; John G. Knox, County Clerk; Duke S. Lipscomb, Treasurer; J. M. Johnston, Recorder; Dan G. Overall, Sheriff; W. R. Jacobs, District Attorney; Seth Smith, Assessor; C. H. Murphy, Superintendent of Schools; C. T. Buckman, Auditor; T.W. Pendergrass, Coroner; A. T. Fowler, Surveyor; and Board of Supervisors: D. V. Robinson, Thomas E. Henderson, James Barton, John H. Woody, and J. B. Newport.

General election, 1890: G. Stockton Berry, State Senator; W. S. Cunningham, Assemblyman; W. W. Cross, Superior Judge; E. W. Kay, Sheriff; John G. Knox, Clerk; D. F. Coffee, Assessor; Duke S. Lipscomb, Treasurer; M. E. Power, District Attorney; C. F. Buckman, Auditor; C. E. Evans, Recorder; T. W. Pendergrass, Coroner; Samuel A. Crookshank, Superintendent of Schools; A. T. Fowler, Surveyor; S. L. N. Ellis, Supervisor District No. 4, and J. H. Fox, Supervisor District No. 5.

A. Wheaton Gray was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of the county in 1891, under an act of the Legislature allowing an additional judge for the county.

TRAIN ROBBERS.

The southern portion of the county has been sorely afflicted in the past by train robbers. These bands have not been citizens of the county, but have made the rather isolated region from Goshen to Alila, seeming to give the highwaymen better opportunity to secure their plunder and escape to the mountains before any organized pursuit could be made.

The first train "held up" in the county was at Pixley, on the evening of February 22, 1889. The next successful effort was at or near Goshen, on the morning of January 21, 1890. In the first case two men were killed, and at Goshen a tramp was shot in the face and lost an eye. The last attempt to rob a train occurred on Friday evening, February 6, 1891, near Alila about 8 o'clock, in which George Radliff, a fireman, was shot; he died the following morning. Suspicion strongly pointed to the Dalton brothers, some of whom reside in San Luis Obispo County. Other brothers from Oklahoma were known to be at the time visiting these brothers. Sheriff E. W. Kay arrested William and Grattan Dalton, and circumstantial evidence was strong enough to justify the grand jury in finding a bill against them.

The sheriff then went to Oklahoma in search for the other two brothers (supposed accomplices), Robert and Emmett Dalton.

The officers did not succeed in capturing the outlaws. The two arrested were brought to trial, and Grattan Dalton was found guilty and sentenced to a term of years in the penitentiary. No proof being produced that William was a direct accomplice, he escaped the penalty of the law. This it is believed will put a final end to these robberies.

A BRAVE DEED.

Conrad Alles, a young man seventeen years of age, is the hero of the day in the vicinity of Three Rivers. One morning in 1890 he took his rifle and thought that he would kill a deer for breakfast. He had gone about a mile from home when he noticed that his dog was acting queer and smelling along a track of

some kind. Knowing from the dog's actions that it was not a deer, he hissed him onward, and in glancing around spied a large animal of some kind across the river from him. The dogs discovered it about the same time and away they went. They soon treed the animal and when Conrad came up to about fifty yards he saw the creature standing on the limb of a large oak. It proved to be a good-sized California lion. Undaunted by this discovery he took rest off of the side of a tree and shot. The beast tumbled out into a hollow place, where, to get sight of it, Conrad had to surmount a rock near where the lion fell. He did so, and as soon as the wounded lion saw him it made a spring for the lad. He shot unerringly, as the beast fell dead at his feet.

It was a courageous deed for a boy, for in order to get to the lion he had to crawl through thick brush for a long distance and had only a narrow opening to maneuver in after he got there. The lion measured six and one quarter feet from tip to tip.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS REPRESENTING TULARE COUNTY.

Daniel Rhoades and wife arrived in 1846. Mr. Rhoades was one of the relief party of seven who first reached the ill-fated Donner party.

Mrs. Mary A. Clark, *nee* Graves, arrived in 1846. She was one of the seven first rescued members of the Donner party who arrived at Johnson's ranch.

George W. Williams arrived in 1846. He was a member of the "Bear Flag" party, and gave his red shirt to make the border of the original bear flag. C. Burnell arrived in 1846.

A. C. Neill, Green B. Catron, John A. Patterson, A. J. Lafever and wife, John Cutler, W. D. James, John B. Hockett and wife, C. Van Loan, Joshua Lewis, John A. Hart, R. L. Freeman, Samuel Fowler, A. Tyner, J. Richardson, R. C. Redd, Dr. F. A. Combs, Dr. D. Ray, J. T. Clark, T. Lindsey, W. B. Wallace and C. H. Smith arrived in 1849.

John B. Hamilton, L. B. Ruggles, Charles Rose, George W. Smith, J. B. Zumwalt and Daniel Wood arrived in 1850.

VISALIA.

VISALIA, the county seat of Tulare County, is a charming little city of 3,000 inhabitants, pleasantly located at an elevation of 300 feet above sea level, and in the midst of a magnificent oak grove so extensive that it is entitled to be called a forest.

The first settlement was made here early in the "fifties," and the first schoolhouse and newspaper were established at a time when houses of learning and weekly journals were few and far between in California.

The town has always been the most important in Tulare County—and, in fact, in the southern San Joaquin valley and mountain regions surrounding. The United States land office for the Visalia district is located in this city. The Southern Pacific company also have here an agency for the sale of their lands in this and adjoining counties. There are some attractive public buildings, among which are a splendid courthouse, a fine schoolhouse, which cost $30,000, and the Armory hall. The city has two engine houses, which are also fitted up for the meetings of the city council and for the city court.

Handsome private residences are numerous, many of them being surrounded by green lawns and by a wealth of shrubbery and flowers. Shade trees of all kinds are numerous, and many of the streets are lined with them.

Visalia is one of the most beautiful of all the beautiful towns of the State, a village amid trees, through which runs a river, and on the banks of this the vegetation is semi-tropical; a city of health and beauty, a village whose streets are thronged with business, and in the suburbs of this are vine-covered trees, embowered cottage homes, and homes of greater pretensions and architectural attractions; a village surrounded by the best and best improved lands of Tulare County.

The valley or plain in which Visalia is situated is practically level. The foothills of the Sierra Nevada are about twelve miles distant, but on a clear, cool winter day, seem to be scarcely more than a mile or two away. The Kaweah river enters the broad plain east of Visalia, and dividing into four branches, forms a delta, which was known in earlier days as the "Four Creeks country." The view of the great oak forest, with its many openings, and of the grand old Sierra, reaching an altitude of 15,000 feet, never loses its charms.

The soil in the Kaweah delta is as rich as the best in the State, and produces abundantly. Alfalfa grows luxuriantly, and vegetables of all kinds yield remarkable returns to the gardener. Two crops of potatoes are taken from the ground each year, and the total yield is enormous, while the quality of the product ranks with the best the State produces. The region was at one time subject to overflow, and the suc-

cessive deposits made through a long series of years have formed a soil that is fertile in the extreme and will not require renewing for many years.

All of the land in the vicinity of Visalia is abundantly supplied with water for irrigation, or so situated that water can be furnished to it when needed, from an unfailing supply. The Kaweah river, from which the several large irrigating canals are diverted, has a drainage area of 600 square miles. The maximum amount of water discharged into the valley by this stream,—that is, during the winter season and the "snow rise" in the spring,—is 6,840 cubic feet per second. The mean rate of discharge is 627 cubic feet; and the average during the irrigating season is about 1,800 cubic feet per second, or "second feet," enough to irrigate, by the wasteful methods employed in the San Joaquin valley, an area of 288,000 acres. The same amount of water, if used as economically as in the fruit districts of Southern California, would irrigate 500,000 to 700,000 acres. So it will readily be seen that the supply of water for irrigation is amply sufficient. The means of conducting it to the lands in the vicinity of Visalia are also ample.

The canals that supply the country about Visalia were among the first constructed in Tulare County, and, being the "first appropriators," the waters of the river cannot be so diverted as to deprive them of the portion to which they are entitled. There is no litigation over the rights of these canals to the water they carry, and as the supply is more than sufficient, the owners of land have no occasion to fear an insufficient quantity in any year. In nearly every case where land is for sale water rights go with it, thus insuring the permanence of the amount necessary for irrigation. The land requires very little artificial application of moisture, owing to the fact that it has been irrigated regularly for a long term of years. The surface water is encountered at a depth of only eight to fourteen feet, and fruit trees and vines, after being once well started, need little or no further irrigation.

Visalia derived its name from Nat. Vise, a hunter who settled where the town now is in 1852. A store was kept in the place by Nathan Baker in 1854. A man named Turner carried on a blacksmith shop about the same time. John P. Majors kept a boarding-house, and there was one saloon in the place. A corral, or fort, was made by setting timber in the ground which stood about nine feet high. Inside this enclosure were several cabins, into which the few citizens could seek shelter in case an attack was made by the Indians, who were sometimes troublesome. Sometimes for weeks people had to subsist on grain ground in coffee mills. Two grist mills were erected in 1854,—one by Phil. Wagy, the other by Dr. Mathews and Bro.

Visalia was settled by an exeellent class of pioneers, and she can well boast of her excellent citizens of to-day. The morals of the city are good, and her citizens are courteous and hospitable. There are few manufacturing industries as yet to employ labor, but several are contemplated in the near future. Many laborers who reside in the city find steady employment during summer in the lumber regions in the mountains near by. There are a fine flour mill, and a large creamery in operation here, and a large canning factory will soon be in operation. There is a railroad from the city to Goshen, on the main line of the Southern Pacific, seven miles west. Also a motor road, eleven and one-half miles, to Tulare City, on the Southern Pacific. The latter road was built and is operated by private capital, the parties residing in Visalia and Tulare city. The company was organized in 1887. Jasper Harrell is President; J. Goldman, Vice-President; A. J. Harrell, General Superintendent; and T. H. Thompson, General Passenger Agent. Cost of construction and equipment, $114,817.

Visalia is an incorporated city. The council is elected by the people, and they elect from their number a mayor. All violations of city ordinances are tried before the city recorder, who is *ex officio* justice of the peace.

The city officers for 1890 were; W. F.

Thomas, Mayor; B. Greenbaum, George Berkenhauer, S. Mitchell and W. W. Barnes, Councimen; A. C. Neill, Recorder; E. A. Gilliam, Marshal; C. J. Giddings, Treasurer; John T. Brown, Assessor; W. W. Wallace, School Superintendent; N. O. Bradley, T. W. Pendergrass and I. T. Bell, School Directors. The council employ one city watchman.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The beginning of the agitation of some method of protection from fire was by the *Delta* of May 19, 1869. On June 29 of that year the Eureka Fire Company was organized. The first officers were: Foreman, C. L. Thomas; First Assistant, C.M. Vallee: Second Assistant, E. Wing; Secretary, W. H. Clarke; Treasurer, J. A. Samstag; Finance Committee, C. C. Strong, John Beard and R. H. Shearer. The citizens subscribed liberally for equipping the company.

The first engine was purchased at Marysville, where it had been in use, of the Button and Blake make, the best made at that time. The price paid for engine, cart and 650 feet of hose, was $1,000.

The department to-day is equipped with a Silsby engine, a hook and ladder truck, and two hose reels. The department is divided into four companies, with proper officers. The engine-house is a substantial brick structure, constructed especially for convenience, and rapid manœuvering when the alarm of fire is sounded. There is also an electric fire-alarm system. In fact, with the ample supply of water, and the conveniences at hand, no large city is better prepared successfully to battle with fire than is Visalia.

The officers of the department are: Chief Engineer, Thomas Hall; First Assistant Engineer, Harry Levison; Second Assistant Engineer, Michael Togni; President, E. M. Jefferds; Vice-President, I. H. Thomas; Secretary, Fred W. Ward; and Treasurer, Fred Kern.

The religious denominations are well represented,—Catholic, Christian, Methodist, South Methodist, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Episcopal and Baptist.

Of the Methodist Church, South, the pastors have been : T. A. Adkinson, 1875; F. M. Staton, 1876; S. A. Whipple, 1877; P. F. Page, 1878–'79; M. J. Gough, 1880; P. F. Page, 1881; J. C. Harris, 1882; J. W. Folsom, 1883–'84; A. R. Reams, 1885–'86; A. P. Few, 1886–'89; and B. F. Burris, 1890.

NEWSPAPERS.

The *Weekly* Visalia *Delta* was the first paper published in Tulare County, and was first issued October 8, 1859, by John Shannon and C. Kliner. Shannon was the editor, and soon obtained a good circulation for the paper, and very soon became sole proprietor. Although a Southerner he hesitated for a time to support Breckenridge. He got into trouble with one William Gouverneur Morris, then a citizen of Visalia, which resulted in the killing of Shannon by Morris. For a short time after his death the paper was edited by L. O. Sterns. The paper soon passed into the hands of Lawrence and Holmes: L. A. Holmes, editor and proprietor.

The *Post and Sun* was started in 1861, and Holmes was its editor. This paper was merged with the *Delta* when Holmes became its owner, October 24, 1861. H. G. McLean purchased an interest in the paper, and the firm name became Holmes & Co.: L. A. Holmes, editor. September 8, 1862, Holmes died and McLean became editor. James Lawrence had been filling the editorial chair for some time during the sickness of Holmes.

The history of the secession sheet started by Garrison and Hall in 1862, called the *Equal Rights Expositor*, which was destroyed by a mob, is given elsewhere. Hall was known the State over as "Long Primer Hall."

October 15, 1863, H. G. McLean became editor and proprietor of the *Delta*. L. W. Ransom became editor in April, 1864, and also publisher in May following. March 1, 1865, the firm name was E. R. Ransom & Co., namely,

Elijah R. & W. L. Ransom, sons of L. W. Ransom, who continued as editor. May 1, 1865, H. M. Briggs was admitted as a member of the firm; in December, 1866, Briggs became sole proprietor, and in May, 1867, Briggs and Charles W. Bowman. September, 1869, H. M. Briggs was again sole proprietor, and in February, 1871, E. M. Dewey became proprietor and editor, and in 1874 sold to the Delta Publishing Company. The firm were E. M. Dewey, Stephen Barton and Green Majors. In January, 1875, J. A. Ford became a partner, and in September of that year Dewey and Ford were the "Co." In October Dewey became sole proprietor. March 8, 1878, George W. Stewart, present editor, began as local editor of the *Delta*. March 14, 1879, Walker and Barnes became proprietors of the paper (F. J. Walker and W. W. Barnes). The latter withdrew from the firm in June, 1883. April, 1884, the firm were Walker & Griswold, and in June, 1884, Walker became sole proprietor. August, 1884, the paper passed into the hands of J. O. Blakely. E. H. Wilcomb became an associate owner in January, 1886, under the name of J. O. Blakely & Co. Prior to this date George W. Stewart had edited the paper, and at this time became an interested partner. June 2, 1887, the paper passed into the hands of the Delta Publishing Company, who were George W. Stewart, Joseph M. Oat and J. J. McMillan. January 1, 1888, Mr. Oat sold his interest to Mr. Stewart, who with Mr. McMillan continues the paper, under the name of the Delta Publishing Company: George W. Stewart, editor and business manager.

The *Delta* has a complete file of papers from the first issue, the oldest paper in the lower San Joaquin valley.

The *Delta* office was destroyed by fire on Friday night, July 31, 1891, and the publishers sustained a loss of $7,000, partly covered by insurance. Fortunately their valuable files were saved. The *Times* extended a cordial invitation to the *Delta* to make their office headquarters until new quarters could be secured, and the *Delta* was issued from the *Times* office on regular time. This is proper fraternity. Ben Maddox has a large heart, and George Stewart would do likewise under like circumstances.

GEORGE W. STEWART

was born near Placerville, California, April 29, 1857; attended public school in El Dorado and Santa Cruz counties until the fall of 1872, when at the age of fifteen years he removed with his folks to Tulare County. He first wrote for the *Delta* in June, 1876. Occasionally he contributed to the San Francisco *Bulletin*. Was first connected with the *Delta* as local editor March 4, 1878, and continued to April 27, 1880. In May of that year he was engaged on the *Mining and Scientific Press* in San Francisco as associate editor. In September, same year, he went to the Hawaiian Islands. In November was employed as local editor of the Honolulu *Saturday Press*. A year later he became editor, and remained till February, 1883; he assisted each year while there in preparation of the *Hawaiian Annual*. He contributed to a number of publications in Honolulu and elsewhere.

Returning to California in February, 1883, for several months he was engaged in literary work at home, and occasionally assisted in the editorial department of the *Delta*. In 1885 he was in Arizona several months. Returned to the *Delta* in October, 1885, and in the following February became interested in the paper as one of the firm of J. O. Blakely & Co. June 1, 1887, the office became the property of the Delta Publishing Co. (George W. Stewart, Joseph M. Oat and J. J. McMillan). January 1, 1888, he purchased Mr. Oat's interest, and is still editor and business manager. From March, 1886, to February, 1888, he was editor of the *San Joaquin Valley Resources*, issued monthly by the Delta Publishing Company. During 1887 the Goshen *Herald*, a small weekly, was printed in the *Delta* office for the publishers, and for a few months he did the editorial work on that paper.

Mr. Stewart has contributed to more than

forty publications in different parts of the world,—among others, *Harpers' Weekly*, *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*, *London Graphic*, *Current* (Chicago). *Overland Monthly*, *Golden Era*, *Argonaut*, *Hawaiian Annual*, etc., and has written a number of volumes on different matters. He has also written for the *Delta* regularly since 1876, and has been local or managing editor a total of about nine years. He was employed by E. M. Dewey, Walker & Barnes, Walker & Co., Walker & Griswold, F. J. Walker, J. O. Blakely and Blakely & Wilcomb, before becoming interested in the paper as a publisher.

Mr. J. J. McMillan, joint owner of the *Delta* and secretary of Visalia's Board of Trade, is an obliging gentleman; he has an estimable wife and one child, a son. Mr. McMillan is an energetic, capable newspaper man, and superintends the press department. He takes an active interest in all matters tending to advance the interests of Visalia and Tulare counties. He was born in Selma, Alabama, October, 1865; was reared in Tennessee; entered a printing office at the age of sixteen years; came to Los Angeles in 1875, and became associate owner of the *Delta* in 1887. He was married to Sarah E. Haines, of Los Angeles, in 1889, a daughter of R. R. Haines, manager of the Postal Telegraph Company.

Tulare County Times. This paper was established in Visalia in November, 1864, by W. C. Russell, and passed into the hands of R. H. Shearrer and D. M. Adams in 1868, then a six-column quarto. It was conducted by Matlick and Butz in 1876, and by Butz Bros. in 1877. The paper was owned and published by various firms and individuals during its long career. Matlick & Stroke, E. D. Edwards, A. J. Atwell, Given & Patrick. Patrick sold to the present proprietor, Ben M. Maddox.

The *Times* has always been, as it is now, a wide-awake, newsy paper, and, like the *Delta*, has been a prime factor in developing the resources of the county. The two papers are in opposition politically, but their rivalry is cordial and friendly, and is advantageous to the proprietors of the papers as well as to their patrons, as it stimulates each to keep their paper in the fore-front of progress. They are two of the best inland papers in the State, through the energy of the proprietors, aided by their able lieutenants. The circulation of each is kept nearly the same.

Ben M. Maddox, present owner and editor of the *Times*, was born in Summerville, Chattooga County, Georgia, October 18, 1859. His ancestry were from Virginia, and of English origin. His father is a prominent physician. His brother, John W. Maddox, is Judge of the Circuit Court at Rome, Georgia. Ben M. Maddox was educated at private schools in his native county. He had a desire for the printing business at an early age, and at the age of twelve years engaged as an apprentice in the office of the first paper published in his native town. This was opposed by his father, who removed him and put him to studying medicine, which was not in accord with young Ben's bent of mind. He accordingly left his native State in 1877, and spent several months in Texas. Thence he went to Arizona, where he worked several months in the mines. From there he crossed the mountains into California and first located at Bodie, where he again engaged in a newspaper office, and soon thereafter engaged with the Mammoth City *Times*, Mono County, where he completed his trade as a newspaper man. He published the *Herald* at Mariposa from 1882 to 1886. In October, 1886, without solicitation on his part, he was appointed Chief Deputy Clerk of the State Supreme Court. This position he fille duntil January 5, 1891. Anticipating a change in his business, he purchased the *Times* in November, 1890. Since he has taken control of the paper it has made wonderful improvements, and he spares neither time nor money to make the paper second to none in the State.

Mr. Maddox was married March 15, 1883, at Mariposa, California, to Miss Evalina Farnsworth, daughter of Calvin Eldridge an Ann Isabel Farnsworth, and their children are:

Morley Moyers, aged seven years; Hazel Claire, six years; and Ruth Evalina, two years.

W. W. Barnes, local editor of the *Times*, is one of the wide-awake newspaper men of the San Joaquin valley. Born in Kenton County, Ohio, May 31, 1837, and reared in Boone County, Kentucky, he learned the printing business in the office of the *Commercial*, Cincinnati, Ohio. He located in California in 1855, and first worked for the Oroville *Mercury*, later at Marysville, and was with the Sacramento *Union* when the overland telegraph line was completed, and set up a portion of the first message sent over that line. He spent several years with the papers in Stockton, where he was for a time associated with the *Republican*, also with the *Independent*. He worked on the Visalia *Delta* in 1859, and later became part owner of that paper. He is one of the most energetic news-gatherers in the State. The citizens of Tulare County are fortunate that he has cast his lot among them. He has served Visalia faithfully as a councilman, and is active in pushing improvements, conducive to the health and beauty of the city.

Visalia has three solid banking institutions, and a number of as fine, well-stocked general stores as are to be found in any inland town in the State. She has also a well organized, active board of trade, the United States Land office, and the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for the sale of their lands.

THE SEASON'S RAINFALL.

Below we give the rainfall for the season of 1889 and 1890, which has just closed. It is an interesting record of the wettest season ever experienced in the history of this State. The figures are from the carefully-kept daily weather memoranda of L. V. Nanscawen, and are in hundredths of an inch.

1889—		1890—	
Oct. 7	74	Jan. 3	70
17	16	4	11
20	37	10	03
21	54	12	17
23	2 11	17	33
26	16	18	33
Nov. 18	20	21	03
19	06½	27	1 64
22	13½	Feb. 16	41
29	22	17	35
30	04	21	22
Dec. 1	27	22	08
3	05	23	02
6	23	27	04
8	21	Mar. 7	43
11	20	8	10
12	17	18	07
13	06	19	15
14	12	26	20
15	07	30	15
16	01	Apr. 18	17
17	12	19	08
18	09	May 6	29
20	07	7	16
22	20	8	01
23	11		
24	70	Total	14 23
25	10		
26	28		
30	15		

The average rainfall for the county for 1888 was 9.405 inches; for 1889, 14.18; and for 1890, 9.87.

SOCIETIES.

Visalia Lodge, No. 128, F. and A. M., was organized December 19, 1857. Officers: E. F. Storey, W. M.; J. N. Thomas, S. W.; A. H. Clark, J. W.; N. B. Johnson, Treasurer; and Thomas Baker, Secretary. There were twenty-two charter members. Present Officers: E. H. Miles, W. M.; F. A. Combs, S. W.; M. A. Calhoun, J. W.; J. E. Denny, Treasurer; D. A. Anderson, Secretary. Present membership, 100.

Visalia Chapter, No. 44, R. A. M., was organized February 19, 1871, with the following officers: C. C. Strong, H. P.; R. C. Broder, K.; B. G. Parker, S.; A. H. Murray, Sr., Treasurer; and M. Baker, Secretary. Members at first, ten. The following are the present officers: W. B. Wallace, H. P.; C. Hausch, K.; E. McD. Graham, S.; J. E. Denny, Treasurer; and D. O. Anderson, Secretary. Present membership, sixty-two.

Visalia Commandery, No. 26, K. T., was organized November 24, 1885, with these officers: R. C. Broder, E. C.; J. C. Ward, G.; Thomas Rockford, C. G.; John Tuohy, P.; J. E. Denny, T.; and J. E. Denny, R. The number of members at first was fifteen. Present offi-

cers: J. C. Ward, E. C.; A. P. Hall, G.; E. H. Miles, C. G.; John Tuohy, P.; A. H. Glasscock, T.; and J. E. Denny, R. Present number of members, thirty-eight.

The Order of Chosen Friends was organized at Visalia June 10, 1881, with twenty-four charter members, and these officers: Chief Counselor, W. A. Ward; Vice Counselor, J .W. Oaks; Recorder, Julius Levy; Financier, F. A. Webster; Treasurer, C. Harriott; Medical Examiner, A. E. Hall; Prelate, R. Chatten; Marshal, J. B. O'Connor; Warden, A. Balaam; Guard, S. Henderson; and Sentry, E. F. Warren. The officers for 1891 are: Counselor, S Mitchell; Vice-Counselor, C. T. Lindsey; Secretary, Julius Levy; Treasurer, W. E. Wild; Prelate, Tipton Lindsey; Marshal, Mrs. M. Hunt; Warden, Mrs. R. Sorrels; Guard, J. D. Patrick; Sentry, Theodore Loventhal; and Medical Examiner, A. E. Hall. Present membership, 30.

Four Creek Lodge, No. 94, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Visalia December 19, 1859, by Grand Master L. L. Alexander, assisted by Julius Levy. The charter members were: John B. Hackett, John Thomas, John Shannon, L. O. Preston and Levi Lamb. The first officers were: H. A. McLane, N. G.; John Thomas, V. G.; John Shannon, Sec.; M. Baker, Treas.; A. Kline, Warden; J. P. Dennison, Conductor; Levi Lamb, I. G.; J. B. Hackett, R. S. to N. G.; I. S. Clapp, L. S. to N. G.; L. O. Preston, R. S. S.; John Haupe, L. S. S.; Levi Mitchell, R. S. to V. G.; and Henry Rex, L. S. to V. G. The present officers are: J. C. Williams, N. G.; D. L. Clatfelter, V. G.; Julius Levy, Sec.; S. Mitchell, Treas.; George T. Wing, Warden; C. Togni, C.; E. O. Larkins, R. S. to N. G.; Geo. Berkenhauer, L. S. to V. G.; W. B. Wallace, R. S. S.; F. M. Nell, L. S. S. Present membership, ninety-three.

Visalia Lodge, No. 79, A. O. U. W., organganized February 4, 1879, with forty-eight charter members. Present membership, 104. Present officers: J. J. McMillan, P. M. W.; R. E. Johnston, M. W.; S. A. Crookshanks, Foreman; Harry G. Stuart, Overseer; A. R. Orr, Recorder; E. M. Jefferds, Financier; C. J. Giddings, Receiver; R. P. Grant, Guide; J. D. Patrick, Inside Watchman; Frank Duran, Outside Watchman.

General George Wright Post, No. 111, G. A. R., was mustered in May 12, 1886, by Theodore Loventhal, Mustering Officer. First number of members, thirty; and first officers: Jacob L. L. Asay, Commander; H. White, Senior Vice-Commander; James O. Blakely, Junior Vice-Commander; Claude J. Giddigs, Adjutant; John Edwards, Quartermaster; Wm. H. Harris, Surgeon; W. G. Pennebaker, Chaplain; Augustus Weishar, Officer of the Day; H. H. Denney, Officer of the Guard; and George Anderson, Sergeant Major. The officers for 1891 are: A. Weishar, Commander; D. M. Adams, Senior Vice Commander; D. M. Lacy, Junior Vice-Commander; D. P. Shippey, Chaplain; L. T. Holland, Surgeon; C. J. Giddings, Adjutant; A. T. Griffin, Officer of the Day; Fred. Spies, Officer of the Guard.

There is also a strong, active W. R. C. in working with this post.

Visalia is the headquarters of Company E, Sixth Infantry, California National Guards, who were mustered into service December 9, 1887. Captain, V. Nanscawen; 1st Lieutenant, Mathew J. Byrnes; 2nd Lieutenant, George W. Stewart. The present officers are: Captain, Mathew J. Byrnes; 1st Lieutenant, George W. Stewart; and 2nd Lieutenant, Charles S. Richardson.

Visalia Parlor, No. 19, N. S. G. W., was first instituted in September, 1883. The first officers were: P. P., F. T. Kimball; P., George W. Stewart; 1st V. P., E. M. Jefferds; 2nd V. P., F. A. Warner; 3rd V. P., C. A. Spier; Rec. Sec., A. Crowley; Fin. Sec., S. Mitchell; Treasurer, C. L. Johnson; Marshal, H. Levinson; Trustees, W. H. Hammond, J. W. Baker and P. M. Narboe. Present officers: P. P., M. J. Pascoe; P., Frank T. Kimball; 1st V. P., W. D. Wilcox; 2nd V. P., F. M. Pease; 3rd V. P., J. O. Thomas; Sec., S. Mitchell; Inside Sentinel, M. E. Power; Outside Sentinel, A. L. Harris; Treasurer, E. M. Jefferds; Mar-

shal, S. Levy; Surgeon, Dr. T. J. Patterson; Trustees, Geo. W. Stewart, Chas. T. Lindsey and Harry Levinson.

There are several other social and fraternal societies, of which we could not procure data.

TULARE COUNTY LEGAL LIGHTS.

At Visalia—J. W. Freeman (deceased), Wm. G. Morris (deceased), Wm. Stafford (moved away), S. A. Sheppard (moved away), S. C. Brown, A. J. Atwell (deceased), —— Forsythe, George S. Palmer, N. O. Bradley, Alfred Daggett, D. M. Adams, A.W Gray (now superior judge), C. G. Lamberson, O. Sanders, E. O. Larkins, Tipton Lindsey, J. H. Hannah, —— Farnsworth, T. M. McNamara (moved away), W. D. Grady (moved away), Judges Campbell and Sayle (moved away), F. L. B. Goodwin (moved away), and M. E. Power.

At Tulare City—W. H. Alfred, E. L. Casper, Frank Taylor, Davis & Allen, and J. F. Boller.

At Lemoore—Justin Jacobs.

At Porterville—Wilson Witt and Robert Redd.

At Hanford—D. L. Phillips, R. Irwin, Porter Mitchell and R. Abbott.

The names of lawyers mentioned have all at some period resided in the county and practiced their profession. Judge S. C. Brown, the first to locate at Visalia, still resides there. Judge Campbell is one of the superior judges in Fresno, where Judge Sayle and W. D. Grady reside. Judge Gray is one of the present superior judges. Several have died; others have moved away. Many of the dead, as also the living, have filled prominent judicial as well as political positions, which have been mentioned elsewhere. Visalia and Tulare County may well be proud of her part in furnishing prominent public men.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The names are given of a number of physicians who have resided and practiced medicine in Visalia and the county. They were given by an old citizen of the county; if any are omitted it was from lack of memory.

At Visalia—W. A. Russell, Roberts, Baker, Peak, J. E. Ben and Mehring, all deceased; P. Thompson, D. Ray, W. S. Henrahan and S. G. George, moved away; and A. E. Hall, L. J. King, T. J. Patterson, L. T. Holland, T. W. Pendergrass, H. E. Bernard, F. A. Combs and S. S. Grey, now practicing here.

At Porterville—S. G. George and W. S. Henrahan.

Tulare County has furnished her share of those who have cared for the sick. Many have passed away, while others reside here still and are equal to any in the country.

OTHER TOWNS.

TULARE CITY.

TULARE CITY is at an elevation of 282 feet above the sea, and is the geographical center of Tulare County. It is beautifully located midway between the foothills and the lake, distant from San Francisco 251 miles and 231 miles from Los Angeles, and is surrounded by oak trees in sight, but not near enough to shut out or seriously obstruct the summer breezes. Here are located the repair shops of the Southern Pacific railroad, as are also the offices for the railroad officials of this division. This is a great help to the town, as the railroad company pays out annually here nearly $300,000 to its employés, who reside in the town. Furthermore, by this means the town has secured near 150 families of desirable citizens, who have pleasant homes and who contribute in a large degree to the social attractions of the place.

The city dates from the building of the railroad through the valley in 1872. For several years its growth was slow. In 1873 there were but 25 inhabitants; in June, 1874, there were 85, and in June, 1875, 145. January, 1876, the population numbered 393. Sixty buildings, including the railroad roundhouse and repair shops, were erected that year, the population reached 690, and the volume of business, exclusive of the railroad shops, amounted to a half million dollars. The merchants sold goods to the amount of $420,000, and the flour mill manufactured $100,000 worth of flour.

The same year the railroad company paid out in the town $91,276.68.

The surrounding country began to fill up with sturdy farmers, and several small irrigating enterprises were started. The year 1877 was a dry one, and the town, in consequence, grew but little. The mill burned down this year and was not rebuilt for about ten years. During the years intervening between 1877 and 1884 the town grew slowly. But little enterprise seemed to exist in the county during that time. In June, 1883, the population was 1,020, a gain of only 320 in more than five years. May 28, 1883, the first "immigration edition" of a Tulare County newspaper was issued by the proprietors of the Tulare *Register*. It contained an extensive description of the county's resources, which was copied far and wide. The edition numbered 12,000 copies. The publishers deserve great credit for their untiring energy in that undertaking. One of them says he rode 600 miles on horseback gathering information for that issue. There is no question but that much is due that enterprise for the beginning of more prosperous times, both in the county and towns. It not only brought numbers of settlers to the county, but spurred its contemporaries on to joining in the work of writing up the county, and set everybody to talking and making

known abroad its many valuable, undeveloped resources; and the good work has been going on ever since.

The city has been a favorite with the fire element. The first of these devastations occurred on the night of July 5, 1875. Though several small fires had previously visited the place, this one consumed nearly the entire business portion of the town. Twenty-five business houses, with their entire contents, were consumed; only two general stores, one small grocery, one dry-goods store, a hotel and a blacksmith shop were left to represent the business interests of the town. The loss was $180,000, about half covered by insurance. The business men did not sit down and mourn, but laid off their coats, rolled up their sleeves and began rebuilding the town, and by the 1st of January had the burnt district all rebuilt. Buildings valued at $131,274 were erected in 1883.

The next ordeal by fire began on the night of August 16, 1886. This fire consumed $350,000 worth of property in less than two hours, including sixty-three business houses. This for a time stunned the business men, but only for a few days, when they resolved to build better and wiser, and soon there sprang, as it were from the ashes of the former frame structures, elegant brick buildings, two and three stories in height, some of which are fire-proof. At the close of the year there had been 228 buildings erected, at a cost of $348,910. Fifty-eight of these buildings were for business purposes.

Tulare has a population of nearly 300 less than it had some few years since, which is accounted for on the grounds that many have gone to the surrounding country, purchased small tracts of land and gone into the fruit business.

Tulare has been noted for the efficiency of her public schools, which have attracted people from all parts of the county to come here and educate their children. In 1887 a large two-story school building containing ten rooms was erected, at a cost of $20,000. The Tulare Library Association is an institution of which the town is justly proud. It was established by the railroad employes in connection with the railroad company. The library building is a neat edifice near the depot. The library has more than 1,000 volumes, many of the choice works as well as the best current literature. The city is lighted by gas, and has a fine system of water-works, the water being pumped from an artesian well 400 feet deep.

Tulare has a fine flouring-mill which cost $32,000, and has a capacity of 100 barrels per day; a good-sized pork-packing establishment, planing mill and box factory, foundry and carriage factory. The stores are large and carry heavy stocks of goods. The grain shipments from this point are heavy; the warehouses are large and usually well filled. Tulare has many large and prosperous colonies surrounding near by, which are no small factor connected with the business of the town. About one and a half miles southeast of town is the Government Experimental Station, where there is an experienced man, paid by the Government, to experiment with and ascertain the products, grasses, grains and fruits best adapted to the valley. As has already been stated, Tulare is directly connected with Visalia by the motor railway.

Tulare has two solid banks. The Bank of Tulare has a capital stock of $100,000. President, E. Lathrop; Vice-President, Joseph Goldman; Cashier and Secretary, John A. Goble; and Directors—E. Lathrop, J. Goldman, H. Mabury, J. A. Goble, S. Richardson. The Tulare County Bank has for its officers: D. W. Madden, President; M. M. Burnett, Vice-President; E. J. Cox, Cashier; and Directors—M. M. Burnett, R. Linder, E. W. Root and P. F. Wood.

The various denominations are well represented and amply provided for here. There are Congregational, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Episcopal, Catholic, South Methodist, etc., and a prosperous Y. M. C. association.

The W. C. T. U. have a flourishing society here, with thirty-one members. The present officers are: President, Mrs. M. A. Sanders;

1st Vice-President, Mrs. Martha Goble; 2d Vice-President, Mrs. Lucinda Faust; 3d Vice-President, Mrs. —— Farnham; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Mrs. L. D. Hawkins; and Treasurer, Mrs. Bertha Ingam.

Y. W. C. T. U.: President, Mrs. M. A. Sanders; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. Lizzie Elda; 2d Vice-President, Mrs. Alma Barber; Rec. Sec., Miss Belle Moore; Cor. Sec., Miss Annie Woody; and Treasurer, Miss Laura A. Sanders.

Gettysburg Post, No. 59, G. A. R., was mustered in in April, 1876, with seventeen members. Present membership, forty-five. Commander, A. E. Lee; Senior Vice Commander, James Scoon; Junior Vice-Commander, Isaac Roberts; Chaplain, W. H. H. Baxter; Quartermaster, James R. Jackson; Officer of the Day, William Sanders; Adjutant, Captain Ed. Oakford.

Gettysburg W. R. C., No. 19, was organized in November, 1885, with sixteen members. First officers: Victoria W. Neff, President; Hattie Hall, Senior Vice-President; Sophia E. Main, Junior Vice-President; Augusta Shaver, Chaplain; Lucinda C. Faust, Treas.; Anna B. Jackson, Conductor; Hattie Birch, Guard; and Rachel Bartholomew, Assistant Conductor. Present officers: Ellen B. Oakford, President; Julia Adler, Senior Vice-President; Lizzie N. Rundell, Junior Vice-President; L. Foster, Treasurer; M. S. Tarkington, Secretary; M. L. Alvinson, Chaplain; Hattie Birch, Guard; Anna B. Jackson, Conductor; Lucinda C. Faust, Assistant Conductor; and Flora M. Stone, Assistant Guard. Mrs. Anna B. Jackson was for fifteen months Junior Vice-President of the State of California, and Assistant Inspector of a portion of the Southern California District.

McPherson Camp, No. 35, Sons of Veterans, was organized in December, 1889, with twenty-three members. Officers: George J. Reading, Captain; Benjamin Oakford, 1st Lieutenant; and Anson Roberts, 2d Lieutenant.

Tulare City Lodge, No. 306, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 30, 1883, with twelve charter members; present membership, 145. Present officers: Jesse Hoover, N. G.; F. M. Carter, V. G.; H. S. Backman, Rec. Sec.; C. L. Smith, Per. Sec.; and F. M. Shultz, Treasurer.

Enterprise (R. D.) Lodge, No. 118, I. O. O. F. was instituted April 2, 1887, with thirty-one charter members. Present membership, eighty. Officers: Sarah A. Fry, N. G.; Julia E. Hoover, V. G.; Jesse Hoover, Sec.; Helen Hough, Treasurer.

Lake Lodge, No. 333, I. O. O. F., was instituted in June, 1887, with thirty-four charter members. Present officers: G. J. Reading, N. G.; J. S. Doyle, V. G.; and A. Worms, Sec. Present membership, eighty-two.

Mount Whitney Encampment, No. 82, I. O. O. F., was instituted in January, 1888, with eleven charter members. Present membership eighty-seven. Present officers: W. J. Langdon, C. P.; and J. T. Doran, Scribe.

Tulare City Canton, No. 26, I. O. O. F., was instituted with fifteen charter members, in July, 1889. Officers: M. P. Lesher, Captain; and J. T. Doran, Clerk. Present membership, twenty-nine.

Mystic Lodge, No. 14, O. S. B. (Order of the Star of Bethlehem), was instituted in December, 1890, with seventeen charter members. Present membership, twenty. Officers: Julia E. Hoover, Commander; W. S. Johnson, Vice-Commander; C. L. Smith, Scribe; and Elsie Carter, Treasurer.

Tulare Lodge, No. 68, K. of P., was instituted in January, 1882, with seventeen charter members. Present members, fifty. Officers: E. W. Holland, C. C.; and E. T. Buckman, K. of R. & S.

Valley Oak Camp, No. 75, Woodmen of the World, was instituted in February, 1891, with fifty members. Officers: M. C. Hamlin, V. C.; W. W. Ray, W. A.; E. De Witt, E. B.; T. Dorgen, E.; E. M. Brown, S.; G. B. Fairbanks, W. C.; P. F. Wood, W.; C. F. Taggart and E. W. Dutcher, Physicians; A. Borders, G. T. Casper and Samuel Richardson, Managers.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 269, F. & A. M.—Date of institution could not be obtained. Pres-

ent officers: J. F. Boller, W. M.; W. P. Ratliff, S. W., J. W. Davis, J. W.; R. L. Reed, Sec.; A. P. Hall, Treas.; C. W. Harter, S. D.; S. A. Blythe, J. D.; J. G. Eckles, Chaplain; William Carpenter, Tyler; and C. C. Brock, J. Wolfsern, Stewards. Membership ninety-eight.

R. A. M., No. 71.—Officers: G. W. Gartman, H. P.; J. F. Boller, K.; B. G. Parker, S.; E. Oakford, Treas.; R. C. McMillan, Sec.; J. A. Goble, Capt. of H.; D. S. Woodruff, P. S.; R. Ray, R. A. C.; R. L. Reid, M. of 1st V.; A. P. Hall, M. of 2d V.; W. P. Ralliff, M. of 3d V.; and William Carpenter, Guard.

Tulare Chapter, Eastern Star, No. 94, was instituted in October, 1887, with fourteen charter members. Present membership, seventy.

Officers: Ella Hall, M.; John A. Goble, P.; Mattie Taggart, Associate Matron; Mamie Bachelder, Sec.; Kate Schoenemann, Treas.; Julia Reid, Conductor; Nettie Anderson, Associate Conductor; Hattie Bachelder, Chaplain; Rachel Bartholomew, Adah; Libbie Zartman, Ruth; May Piper, Esther; Josephine Wooten, Martha; Alice Ratliff, Electa; Martha Goble, Warder; R. L. Reid, Sentinel; and Nettie Treadwell, Organist.

Tulare Parlor, No. 43, N. S. G. W.—Present officers: Geo. Milligan, Past President; M. C. Hunt, President; F. L. Alford, 1st Vice-President; L. J. Whyers, 2d Vice-President; Samuel Richardson, 3d Vice-President; Geo. Milligan, Sec.; M. C. Zumwalt, Treas.; and H. Holthouse, Marshal. Membership twenty-one.

The A. O. U. W. Lodge was instituted in January, 1879, with forty-nine charter members. Present membership, seventy-six; and officers: G. G. Claws, Master Workman; C. F. Hall, Recorder; E. Buckman, Financier; and D. O. Hamman, Treasurer.

Tulare City is well represented by the legal profession, and some of the leading medical talent reside here, sketches of whom will be found in this work.

The *Weekly Register* was established here in December, 1882, and the *Daily Evening Register* in August, 1887,—both by the enterprising firm of Pillsbury & Ellsworth. These are the only papers that have survived the storms and ups and downs through which the city has passed.

The *Democratic Free Press*, a weekly paper, published for a time by John La Fontaine, flourished for a time, but ceased to be profitable and passed away. The same may be said of the *Weekly Standard*.

Not so, however, with the *Register;* it came to stay and grow, and a very large part of its business has been, and is, to promote the growth of its native city and attract attention to the vast undeveloped resources of the county, and thereby induce settlers to come, locate, grow wealthy and live happily; and right well have the proprietors of the paper succeeded. Their pluck, energy, and "hang-on-ativeness," gave confidence that they were men who meant business, had come to stay and to help others to come and stay The *Weekly Register* attained such circulation as to convince the publishers that a daily would be sustained. They accordingly prepared for business in earnest. Messrs. Pillsbury & Ellsworth have a neat, commodious brick building of their own, have the only steam establishment for printing, and issue the only daily paper in the county. Such men at the head of newspapers are a prime factor in building up the many needed industries in their county and towns. These gentlemen are ever ready to give the stranger all needed information in regard to the county, and none are more thoroughly posted. They have incurred large expense in gathering facts which the stranger will wish to know regarding the county. These facts they have published in detail and distributed free of charge. Messrs. Pillsbury & Ellsworth deserve their present prosperity and merit all that promises in the future.

Tulare is an incorporated city. The officers for 1890 were: C. F. Hall, Mayor; J. F. Boller, City Attorney; H. M. Shreve, Clerk; P. H. Murray, Marshal; W. H. Alford, City Recorder and ex officio Justice of the Peace; L. E. Schoenemann, Treasurer. Councilmen: F. M. Shultz, G. W. Zartman and A. T. Colton.

The taxable property, etc., of Tulare City in 1890 was as follows:

Real estate other than city and town lots	$ 79,295
Improvements thereon	24,965
City and town lots	391,320
Improvements thereon	307,395
Improvements on real estate assessed to persons other than the owners	2,500
Personal property exclusive of money	173,070
Amount of money	1,200
Interest of the mortgages, trust deeds, contracts or other obligations by which a debt is secured in the property affected thereby	222,452
Total value of all property	$ 1,202,197
Deductions on account of mortages, deeds of trust, contracts or other obligations by which a debt is secured by lien on property	$ 189,135
Total value of all property for taxation after deductions	1,013,062
Total tax	8,104,47
Rate of taxation, 80 cents on the $100.	

TULARE IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

The city of Tulare is the headquarters of the new irrigation enterprise, which will give the city and surrounding country a new impetus in the line of progress. The work for constructing the canal and ditches, reservoirs, etc., has been let and the work is well under way. Bonds to the amount of $500,000 have been voted. The approximate cost of the canal outside of the reservoirs to be constructed in the foothills will be between $200,000 and $300,000. The reservoirs will cost enough to consume the remainder of the sum voted.

Total number of acres in the district including the city of Tulare	36,719
Total assessed value of property in district for 1890–'91	$1,468,153
Rate of levy, 85 cents on $100. Total levy 1890–'91	$12,479 30
Total cash value of real estate and improvements thereon is fully	$3,000,000
At the election held August 24, 1889, for the organization of the district, were cast	483 votes.
"Irrigation District—Yes" (Irrigationists) received	477 votes.
"Irrigation District—No" (Non-Irrigationists) received	7 votes.
At the election held June 7, 1890, for the issuance of bonds of the district in the sum of $500,000, were cast	398 votes.
"Bonds—Yes" (Irrigationists) received	348 votes
"Bonds—No" (Non-Irrigationists) received	50 votes.
At the election held April 2, 1890, for the election of district officers, were cast	198 votes.

All officers are irrigationists and elected unanimously except director in one division where former incumbent was re-elected by one majority, both candidates being irrigationists.

An estimate of five inhabitants to each voter at the last general election indicates a population of at least 3,800 for the entire district. The population is largely American.

As a body the land is of fine quality, and adapted to the production of fruits and vines (especially the raisin grape) and cereals.

The district bonds are issued for twenty years, dated July 1, 1890, and bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The present board of directors consists of J. W. Mackie, president; E. Oakford, secretary; P. J. Flynn, engineer; A. P. Merritt, J. F. Gipson, W. B. Cartmill and E. De Witt.

PORTERVILLE

is a historical town, and one that must be known to be appreciated. By the census of 1890 it had a population of 606, which is increasing rapidly. This prosperous town is situated about twenty-two miles southeast of Tulare city, and on the new line of railroad recently constructed by the Southern Pacific Company, running from Fresno city on the main line and connecting again therewith at Poso, Kern County. While Porterville is at the base of the foot hills, the hills are not near enough to cramp the place, but just enough to give beauty and picturesqueness to the view, and makes the town one of the handsomest locations in the State. The town is about one mile from Tule river, and upon the edge of a series of undulations which are becoming highly appreciated.

Porterville took its name from the given name of R. Porter Putnam, who located there in 1859 and opened an eating house for the accommodation of travelers on the overland stage, then plying between San Francisco and Los Angeles. The surrounding country was at that

time entirely devoted to stock-grazing, and houses were few and far between. At a later date Mr. Putnam established a store at that point for the benefit of stock raisers. There was little or no farming in that section until about 1874, when people began to settle on the Government land for that purpose. At the latter date there were three general merchandise stores in Porterville, one hotel, two restaurants, two blacksmith shops and several saloons, and the population of the town did not exceed 300, if that. Like other portions of Tulare County, it was believed that the annual rainfall here was too light to insure the germination of cereals planted in the ground, though the growth of filaree and other grasses was something wonderful to behold for a dry country.

The settlement of the surrounding country in 1874 added somewhat to the business of the town, as it was the depot for lumber supplies, but the growth of the place was not materially affected. Then, too, the succeeding four or five years were exceedingly dry ones, and there was a total failure of crops for those seasons. But the country swarmed with sheep, and the supplying of sheep camps with provisions proved a lucrative business for the mercantile houses.

However, it was not until the advent of the East Side railroad that Porterville began to assume a material growth. Then town lots that before could not be disposed of for any sum began to advance in price, and front street property commanded figures almost equal to those asked for lots on Kearny street, San Francisco. Substantial business houses and neat cottages were soon being erected in every direction. A Mr. Taylor of San Francisco purchased lots on Main street, on which he erected a large, substantial and elegant two-story brick building, and it was soon occupied by stores. Lawrence Barrett, the actor, erected a similar building, and it, too, found tenants. The Pioneer Land Company built a large and commodious hotel, equal in appointments to any to be found in the interior of the State. J. B. Kessing of San Francisco erected another substantial two-story brick building, a portion of which is devoted to hotel purposes. J. A. Kincade, who owned the property where the original hotel of the town stood, removed the old hotel from its moorings and has built in its stead a fine two-story hotel. The neatest and best arranged mercantile house in the Tulare valley occupies the Putnam block, a large two-story brick building lately completed. P. P. Davis, who owns an extensive frontage on Main street, is making preparations for the erection of a substential one-story brick building.

The residences erected of late years, and there are many of them, are of a modern style of architecture, and are all surrounded with well-kept grounds, that are ornamented with palms, orange and lemon trees and flowering shrubbery. The people building these homes have evidently come to stay, and have determined to not only live under their own vine and fig tree, but to enjoy all the luxuries pertaining to a semi-tropical climate. And they are not reckoning without their host, for, be it known, oranges, lemons, vines, olives and even bananas are grown here, and there are those who believe that pineapples will grow on the river bottom lands, and will attempt their cultivation.

The fact that citrus fruits can be grown here with profit has had much to do with the upbuilding of the town, and maintaining property values. There are not less than 300 acres of land, within a raidius of one mile of the town, devoted to orange culture.

The oldest orange orchard in the immediate vicinity of Porterville is that planted out several years ago by A. R. Henry, now deceased, and is about one mile east of the town. These trees have been in bearing for several years, and are to day loaded with golden fruit, which can be seen glittering in the sun long before the orchard is reached. It was the fruit of this orchard that gave an impetus to orange growing in this vicinity. This property is now owned by Mr. Pettyman, who has erected substantial improvements on the place and added to the acreage of the orange orchard. Mr. Henry,

having disposed of the above named property, moved to a twenty-acre tract nearer town, which he had planted to oranges.

North and a little west of the original Henry orange grove is the Riverside orange grove, under the superintendency of George Frost, formerly of Riverside. This property consists of 100 acres, ninety acres of which is now planted to orange trees. The owners feel confident that as good oranges can be produced here as are grown at Riverside, and they are showing their faith by their works. Mr. Frost also owns an individual ten-acre tract, which he has planted to orange trees.

Dr. W. S. Henrahan has a five-acre orange grove only a short walk from the business portion of the town. These trees are now two years of age and have this year yielded a good crop of fruit.

It was impossile, during a short stay in Porterville, to obtain the names of all of those engaged in orange culture, but among those thus employed are E. Newman of the Pioneer Bank, D. C. Kline, Oliver Henry, Joseph Carter, J. M. Jones, Matthias Woodley, Mark A. Burgess, Mrs. Mary Hathaway, Charles J. Meloy, James Kinsella, Joseph P. Black, Mrs. Mary NcNulty and John Tyler.

In almost all of these orange orchards a few lemon trees have been planted. There are a number of bearing lemon trees in the vicinity, and the fruit is generally of an extra size, fine flavor and high color. The trees are proving steady bearers, and those who have gathered and sold their fruit report a profit of from $20 to $23 per tree.

Porterville and vicinity, however, is not given ever entirely to orange culture. There are extensive raisin vineyards already set out and now being planted. Probably 1,500 acres of land is now devoted to raisin grapes. There are several small vineyards that have been in bearing for two or three years. Oliver Henry last season and the year previous put up a number of boxes of raisins for which he found a ready sale at the going market price. The grapes grown here are of an extraordinary size, and contain a large percentage of sugar. When the vineyards now planted come into bearing and the manufacture of raisins becomes a permanent industry, those boxes containing the Porterville brand will win a name second to none on the market.

Peaches, apricots and prunes are also being extensively planted, and the acreage devoted to these fruits will soon equal that devoted to grapes, if it does not exceed it.

COUNTRY TRIBUTARY TO PORTERVILLE.

From the above given facts it will be seen that Porterville already has substantial backing right at her doors, which will maintain the present business of the town. But there is a very productive country, not here mentioned, that will contribute to her future advancement. The town lies at the base of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and in them are to be found many valleys that are now being devoted to orange, apple and other fruit trees. Some of these valley lands have changed hands within the last year at prices ranging from $100 to $150 per acre. Oranges are grown in these mountains as high up as within three miles of the pine belt, and grapes planted on the side hills yield abundantly.

About the only timber belt in this county that is not in the hands of monopolists or devoted to National Park purposes, lies only a few miles east of Porterville, and some day in the near future lumber will come out of these mountains by rail for the supply of a large extent of country.

Then there are the rich bottom lands of Tule river, a stream that courses through the borders of the town, much of which is now covered with a growth of oak and cottonwood trees, with dense underbrush. These lands must soon be cleared, that they may be made to yield a profit to their owners. Then will follow the planting of vineyards, orchards and nutbearing trees. This property once cleared will soon pass into the hands of those desiring small holdings, and

will be capable of sustaining, and will sustain, a dense population.

The outlook for the future growth of Porterville is very assuring, and the prophecy of one of her most enterprising citizens—that "Porterville will yet be the second city of San Joaquin valley"—may not fall far short of a truthful prediction.

Porterville improves so rapidly that were we to itemize buildings and fix figures of population, there would be radical changes before the facts could be gotten before readers. In less than twelve months thirty-eight new stores have been added. During the time $90,000 was expended in erecting frame buildings and $110,000 in brick structures. There are four hotels, the Pioneer, Palace, Arlington and Central. The town has a well equipped fire company. There are the usual number of fraternal societies, all in a prosperous condition; one Methodist and one Presbyterian church, and also a Cumberland Presbyterian church, and an organization of Native Sons, and also one of Ancient Order United Workmen. The legal profession, as also the medical, who reside here are mentioned in the list of each elsewhere in this work.

Very few towns can boast of such a school building as has just been completed by Porterville at a cost of $10,000. It is situated at the north end of Main street, which it immediately faces. It is a two-story brick, 42 x 63 x 32 feet, of modern colonial architecture and rectangular shape, having a tower for belfry for observatory purposes twenty-two feet high. There is a hall 12x40 feet the entire length of the building. On each side of this hall are class rooms, each 24 x 30 x 14 feet. The second story is reached by stairs five feet in width. The rails and balustrade of this stairway are of neatly carved redwood.

Porterville is well supplied with water. The water works are situated near the flour mill. The water is taken out of the main irrigating ditch by a pump of 500,000 gallons capacity in twenty-four hours, and is first filtered through white sea sand, after which it enters a large air chamber, from which again part of it goes to the main pipe, which furnishes the domestic supply. This main pipe is six inches in diameter, with three-inch branches. Another part of the water is pumped up into an elevated tank of 30,000 gallons capacity, which stands elevated sixty-seven feet above the main street in town. The charges for water are said to be the lowest in the State. The water is clear, pure and healthy.

Porterville is surrounded by as fine lands as are to be found in the State, and has one of the best systems of irrigation. The water system is now owned by the Pioneer Water Company, a reorganization of the old Tule River Pioneer Water Ditch Company. It was organized in 1887, and owns the vested rights in the old ditch which was begun in 1860 and finished in 1867. The ditch is twelve feet on the bottom, two feet deep, and the water runs three feet per second. By measurement the actual flow is seventy-two cubic feet per second, equal to 3,600 miners' inches. The company is organized with as many shares as there are inches of water. Of these 3,600 shares the Pioneer Land Company control 2,424 shares; the remainder are owned by settlers in the district. There is water enough to irrigate 15,000 acres, or fifteen times as much land as is now under cultivation. The main ditch heads eight miles from Porterville, and is there taken out of the Tule river. The main canals aggregate twenty-two miles in length. There are two main branches. The first of these is the Patterson and Redfield ditch, which carries 600 inches and irrigates the orange lands along the hills. The other branch is the Raisin Company's ditch, which carries 1,500 inches. It irrigates the Pioneer Raisin Company's vineyard, as well as the north half of the lands belonging to the Pioneer Land Company. The main ditch irrigates all the rest of the land now under cultivation. It runs 1,500 inches of water. Besides these mains there is a perfect network of small branch ditches all through the land. Adjoining the

town the main canal drops thirty feet, with a possible increase to forty-four feet. The power thus developed at the mill is equal to 177-horse power, and can be increased to 270-horse power. This power now runs a flour mill, established in 1867, which produces flour of the finest quality, and in quantity sufficient to supply the whole community. The same machinery which in day-time pumps and filters the water for the town, is during the night-time employed in running the plant which furnishes Porterville with electric lights. This plant consists of a Western dynamo, worked by a thirty-horse power engine. A Leffell horizontal mining wheel is used, which produces twenty-five lights, each of which has 2,000-candle power. The charges are $9 per month for each light. Five lights on the main street are furnished free.

Porterville has two enterprising weekly papers. The *Farm View*, published by E. M. Dewey, is now in its third volume, having the largest circulation of all papers of its size in the connty. Its name indicates it to be an advocate of the farmers' movement, an industrial union well known throughout the United States. The publisher was raised a farmer in the State of Massachusetts, but has been connected with newspaper publishing in different parts of California for thirty years. He came to Tulare County in 1871, and published the Visalia *Delta* for ten years, being the first publisher in the San Joaquin valley to advocate the no-fence law —a law which compelled stockmen to herd their stock, and thus protect the crops of the farmer, who had no fences. The agitation of this measure was crowned by success in the Legislature of 1872–'73. The farmers came in rapidly and settled in Tulare, Kern and San Joaquin counties.

Mr. Dewey evidently belongs to a family of printers, his brother being the publisher of the *Rural Press* in San Francisco, the leading agricultural journal of the State, and two sons, F. V. and E. P. Dewey, publishing the Hanford *Journal* and Sanger *Herald* respectively.

The *Enterprise* was established April 21, 1888. On February 16, 1889, the first issue appeared, under the supervision of the present publisher, Mr. J. O'Clancy, who has worked the journal up to such an extent that it now lays claim to being one of the leading papers in the county, both in circulation and influence.

Mr. O'Clancy is a native of Cork, Ireland. He spent the most of his youth traveling, came to the United States in 1886, and traveled through Canada to the Pacific coast. He first entered into the newspaper business on the San José *Mercury* at San José as a reporter. After five months' experience he took charge of the Fresno *Daily Democrat*. That journal going under after the last Presidential campaign, he came to Porterville, purchased the *Enterprise*, and runs a pretty radical kind of paper, although Democratic in politics.

The Pioneer Bank, incorporated April 19, 1889, began business May 9, 1889, with a subscribed capital of $70,000. P. N. Lillienthal, of San Francisco, cashier of the Anglo-California Bank of San Francisco, President; E. Newman, Manager; and E. W. Beebe, Cashier. Deposits, $60,000.

Porterville Lodge, No. 199, A. O. U. W.—Present membership, forty-five. O. E. Gibbons, P M. W.; J. T. Manter, M. W.; S. J. W. Tyler, Foreman; A. Leslie, Overseer; A. Treager, Recorder; L. J. Redfield, Financier; W. A. Hall, Receiver; A. Ross, Guide; J. P. Murry, Inside Watchman; C. H. Gibbons, Outside Watchman. It was instituted in June, 1888, with seventeen charter members.

The Porterville Reading-room was established November 4, 1890, by the ladies, twenty-one in number, each agreeing to attend to the duties of the room on successive days. First officers—Mrs. M. C. K. Shuey, President; Mrs. John Tyler, Vice-President; Mrs. W. W. Brow, Secretary; Mrs. Emil Newman, Treasurer. Present officers: Mrs. J. P. Murry, President; Mrs. J. Trefry, Vice-President; Mrs. John Tyler, Secretary; Mrs Emil Newman, Treasurer. They hold two socials every four weeks,—one free

and one with admission fee for running expenses.

Porterville Lodge, No. 303, F. & A. M., was instituted in November, 1890, with twelve charter members, and A. G. Schulz, W. M.; J. H. Hughes, S. W.; H. F. Brey, J. W.; E. W. Beebe, Secretary; J. B. Hockett, Treasurer. Present membership, twenty-six; and officers: A. G. Schulz, W. M.; H. F. Brey, S. W.; J. H. Williams, J. W.; A. S. V. Schmittau, Secretary; J. B. Hockett, Treasurer.

Porterville Lodge, No. 359, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 9, 1890, with eleven charter members, and E. W. Beebe, N. G.; H. E. Ford, V. G.; Hobert Webster, Secretary; Q. S. Shey, Treasurer. Present membership, forty-seven; A. S. Gilliam, N. G.; R. A. Brown, V. G.; Lee Robinson, Secretary; and J. H. James, Treasurer.

Porterville Lodge, No. 93, K. of. P., was instituted April 11, 1884, with the following charter members: Guy Gilmer, S. M. Gilliam, J. E. Kinkade, C. N. Young, O. C. Higgins, J B. Hockett, William Traeger, J. I. Twitchell, Spencer Fay, Fred Montawin, G. A. Richardson, W. M. Howeth, G. E. Brown, and P. F. Chapman. The present officers are: H. L. Mauter, P. C.; I. N. Jersey, C. C.; O. A. Routh, V. C.; B. S. Wilson, P.; H. L. Mauter, M. of Ex.; Wilks Mentz, M. of F.; R. A. Brown, K. of R. & S.; Eli Blodgett, M. of A.; Andrew Ross, I. G.; and E. E. Sullivan, O. G. Total members in good standing, forty-nine. Lodge meets every Friday night.

Porterville Horticultural Society was organized in February, 1891, with ten members, and R. H. McDonald, President; Mr. McAllister, Vice-President; Fred Kessing, Secretary; Emil Newman, Treasurer. Present membership, fifty.

Parlor No. 73, N. S. G. W., was organized in March, 1891, with these officers: W. P. Putnam, Past President; R. L. Hockett, President; F. O. Putnam, First Vice-President; E. B. Hockett, Second Vice-President; H. McCown, Third Vice-President; George G. Murry, Recording and Financial Secretary; Kilbreath, Treasurer; W. M. Gardner, Marshal; F. J. Howeth, J. A. Gardner, T. S. Rickey, Trustees; J. A. Gardner, T. A. Howeth, Sentinels.

HANFORD.

Hanford is the metropolis of the Mussel Slough country, the region spoken of where the citizens had such an unpleasant and tragically ending controversy in regard to lands. The citizens of to-day boast of their country as the beautiful "Lucerne Valley," and the term is well applied.

This beautiful city of Hanford, incorporated as such August 8, 1891, is located fifteen miles due west from Goshen, on the Huron branch of the Southern Pacific system, and is in the heart of this great and important Mussel Slough country. The town site was laid out in March, 1877, and it grew rapidly from the first. Men of enterprise settled there; and while the town has had no special boom, it has always enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity and a lucrative trade. The population in 1890 was 942. The town is well supplied with church edifices, social and fraternal societies, a good banking establishment, and an excellent newspaper, a weekly, the Hanford *Sentinel*. This is a wide-awake paper, and is the only journal published in Mussel Slough, and is doing good work for that section of country. Hanford has a fine system of water works. From the platform above the tanks at the pump works a splendid view is obtained of the beautiful country surrounding.

Hanford has several times been subjected to devastating fires, but each time came up out of its ashes neater and more substantial than before. During the year 1883 Hanford was the victim of five different fires, one of which wiped out most of the business part of the town. The fiery ordeal was again experienced in July, 1888, which was even more destructive than ever before. More than half the business blocks in the town, some of them fine two-story bricks, were wiped out of existence. Again Hanford sprang up finer and more substantial than before, and yet the fiery elements were not satiated.

Again, June 19, 1891, she suffered to the extent of $300,000 by fire. Among the many excellent buildings burned was the new and magnificent Hotel Artesia.

But Hanford's enterprising citizens are not those who repine under calamities, and are again rapidly rebuilding, determined to keep their little city in the fore-front of progress. The resources of the country tributary to Hanford are second to none in the great San Joaquin valley.

The churches represented in Hanford are the Methodist, Presbyterian, Christian, Episcopal and Catholic. The fraternal societies, etc., are: Hanford Lodge, No. 189, A. O. U. W.; Hanford Lodge, No. 296, I. O. G. T.; Hanford Lodge, No. 279, F. & A. M.; Mussel Slough Lodge, No. 66, K. of P.; Hanford Council, No. 87, O. C. F.; Hanford Parlor, No. 37, N. S. G. W.; Hanford Lodge, No. 264, I. O. O. F.; and McPherson Post, No. 51, G. A. R. There are also a Sons of Veteran Camp, American Legion of Honor, Lady of the Lake (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Ladies' Aid Society of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Seventeen years ago that section of the country now known as Lucerne valley, but more generally termed Mussel Slough, was a country inhabited solely by herds of cattle and bands of mustang horses, the owners of which lived along the banks of King's river. There was a lively little trading post on King's river, north of Hanford, known as Kingston; which derived the majority of its trade from travelers, being located on a stage route leading from Visalia to Gilroy. Lands lying away from the river possessed little money value, as at the date given above they could have been covered with land scrip costing forty-five cents per acre. There are a number of residents now in this county who at that time were offered land scrip at the price named, to place on these lands, who rejected the offer with the remark that the country was uninhabitable except by coyotes and long-eared rabbits.

But about this time there were a number of hardy pioneers who were looking out for homes, and they spied out this land. They came in bands of fives and tens, and soon little cottages began to spring up all over the plains, and finally pretentious neighborhoods were formed. These pioneers were quick to learn that little could be accomplished in farming on these lands without the aid of water; hence companies were formed to build ditches that would lead the waters of King's river out to the plains. This was a giant undertaking for these early settlers, for they possessed little of this world's goods. But they were people of brawn and muscle, and to will was to do. Some of the families of the settlers actually lived on parched corn while the ditches were being constructed, while others were happy over a diet of beans. Women and children camped on the river bottoms in the spring, that they might raise "garden truck," and thus add something to their depleted larders. But the ground-work was finally accomplished; water began to flow through the ditches, and then was soon demonstrated what a wonderfully fertile section existed here. The news soon spread far and near that a country more fertile than the wondrous Nile valley existed in Tulare County, and emigration toward that section commenced.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, originally organized to build through this section, were quick to see that the lands granted them by Congress were becoming valuable, and, that they might retain their hold on them, in 1876 built a line of road from Goshen to where Lemoore now stands, and commenced the sale of lots at the towns of Lemoore and Hanford.

THE FIRST SALE OF TOWN LOTS

was at auction, and excursion trains were run from San Francisco, bringing to the sale people from all the stations along the railroad. Many comments were made on the possibilities of a town located on a railroad that "commenced nowhere, and ended in a desert." The sale was not the success expected by the railroad company, though a number of lots were disposed of at

figures then considered extremely beyond their value. For several years it seemed as though the estimate placed on this section of the country by these early visitors was about correct. The town made slow progress, and disastrous fires visited the place on several occasions, with a seeming desire to wipe it fro n the face of the earth. But the fertile soil was in the country surrounding, and its possessors had to have a mart of trade and barter for their products. Water continued to be brought out on the plains for the irrigation of lands, and the wheat product of that section became so great that six or eight large warehouses were unable to contain it, and the railroad was unable to furnish cars to convey it to tide water.

The country was found to possess an advantage over other sections of the State, too, in the cultivation of cereals, which guaranteed a crop in seasons of drouth, and that was the fact that the soil was irrigated by percolation, instead of flooding—the latter method being considered injurious to growing crops. Besides insuring a crop each season, it also insured profitable prices in seasons of drouth. Water in ditches constructed on a section line was known to percolate, or seep, over the entire 640 acres. Farmers took advantage of this by raising two crops on the same piece of land in one season—that is, when the wheat crop was harvested the land was again plowed and planted to corn, beans, pumpkins, etc.

The soil and water system proved this section particulary adapted to the growth of alfalfa, and ten and twelve tons to the acre per annum was no uncommon product. Every farmer had his alfalfa field. But the yield finally became so great that the market was over-supplied, and prices for hay ruled so low that the cr p seemed as though it would soon become an unprofitable one. This was averted by the farmers engaging in stock raising, and thus consuming at home the surplus product. This again accounts for the fact that no lean, lank, scrawny horses or cattle are found in Lucerne valley. Those engaging in stock raising sought to procure the best breeds of animals to be had, and no finer horses or cattle are to be seen than are found on the alfalfa pastures of N. W. Motheral, George A. Dodge, D. C. Hayward and many others living in the vicinity of Hanford. This section will soon be to California, so far as horses are concerned, what Lexington has been to Kentucky.

This section will not be known alone, however, for its alfalfa fields and fine horses. Wheat raising is now a thing of the past, and two of the large wheat warehouses have already given way to the industry. Peter Scazighini of Grangeville, a Mr. Maschmayer of Lemoore, Cash Blowers and others, several years since demonstrated the fact that this soil was peculiarly adapted to the raisin grape, as well as to the cultivation of peaches, prunes, apricots and other fruits. The people generally were slow to believe what profits might be realized from these sources, and the statement that the pioneers in the raisin industry had derived $300 an acre from their grapevines was taken with many grains of allowance. But by degrees the peeple came to realize the profits of the industry and to-day little else is heard on the streets of Hanford than the number of acres this or that land owner is devoting to vines. Those well informed in the matter state that no less than 7,000 acres in the vicinity of Hanford has been planted to vines this season, and the work of setting them out is still in progress. Raisins grown here are much sought after while in the sweat box, to be used as top layers by growers in other parts of the State. They are exceedingly large and have a fine flavor. This fact will make this country known the world over when the product shall be increased to the extent that the raisins can be placed in all the markets, and that date is not far hence. Such a reputation has already been gained that people from the Atlantic coast are making investments in Lucerne soil, and S. H. Bigland represents an English colonization company that has an office in London.

Dr. A. P. Peck represents a Chicago syndi-

cate that has purchased 640 acres of land, known as the Diss ranch. It is now known as the "Solano Fruit Farm," and a portion of it is being planted to trees and vines this season. The owners are expected to arrive here next season, erect houses on their property and put the entire tract in cultivation.

J. C. Kimball, of Oakland, owns a fine body of land North of Hanford, on which he has this year planted out 66,000 prune trees. The orchard will be extended next season.

The Ballyhooly ranch of 160 acres, Gordon ranch of 160 acres, and Harvie ranch of 30 acres, south of Hanford, were planted in vines this season. Those properties are under the supervision of S. H. Bigland, who represents a colonization association with offices in London and San Francisco.

B. L. Barney, Fred Foster and G J. Lockie are new arrivals from the State of New York. They have purchased land, which is spoken of as the New York colony, and have this season planted out forty acres to vines, and will extend the vineyard next season. Mr. Barney has a fine residence in course of construction in Hanford now.

S. E. Biddle & Bros. are planting 320 acres to vines; E. E. Bush, 150 acres to trees and 350 to vines; J. J. Harlow, 140 acres to vines; J. T. McJunking, 30 in trees and 35 in vines; L. C. Lillis, 340 acres in vines; S. H. Bigland, 180 acres; D. C. Hayward, 150 acres; Frank Sharples, 40 acres; Ben Mickle, 40 acres; Mr. Wilson, 40 acres; J. O. Hickman, 80 acres; W. S. Porter of San Francisco, 100 acres; A. F. Frasier, 70 acres; S. A. Deardorff 40 acres; Wm. Viney, 20 in trees and 30 in vines; Mr. P. Troxler, 19 acres in vines; John Benedict, 30 acres; Joseph Rogers, 40 acres; Manuel Silva, 75 acres; M. M. Johnson, 50 acres; Harry Newport, 40 acres; Rainey Bros., 60 acres; Richland Colony, 160 acres; S. W. Lane, 40 acres; Porter Mickle, 20 acres; C. J. Cressy, 40 acres; A. F. Jewett, 40 acres; W. H. Henderson, 40 acres; John Rice, 60 acres; J. H. Melone, 20 acres in trees; A. V. Taylor, 150 acres in vines.

These are not all, but space will not permit naming more.

The estimate of 7,000 acres for the season's planting is none too high.

Two raisin and fruit packing houses did business in Hanford last season, and had all they could attend to, while the estimated acreage devoted to vines and trees was only 3,000 acres. Two years hence there will be 10,000 acres to be cared for. To handle the crop from this immense acreage it will require a small army of men; and at packing time hundreds of women and children will find employment.

Hanford is growing rapidly; and why should she not under the conditions as above set forth? She has a fine two-story brick school building, costing $20,000. One block fronting on the main street is built entirely of brick, and another block will be constructed within a few weeks, as the last frame building on that block has just been removed to make way for a brick structure.

Richard Mills has a fine two-story brick building nearly completed on Douty Street. It is built with Dick's usual taste, and is undoubtedly the handsomest structure in Hanford.

Simon, Manasse & Co. are just completing a handsome store room at the corner of Main and Douty streets, at a cost of $16,000. The main room will be occupied by the owners, which give as commodious a storeroom as could be desired, while there are three neat storerooms at the north end of the building, facing on Douty street. There is a fine cellar under the entire structure.

The "Hotel Artesia" and "Grand Central" are the leading hotels.

A flouring mill capable of turning out seventy barrels per day, is one of the features of the city, and the owner of this property, J. H. Johnson of this city, is putting in an Edison electric-light system to light the streets and business houses. The brothers, Rush and David Lacey of this city, are conducting the business of the mill and electric lights.

Hanford's new bank is the Merchants'. The principal place of business is Hanford; capital stock, $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of a par value of $100 each. Amount actually subscribed, $65,000, by the following named gentlemen: Warren W. Parlin, $10,000; Herman Nathan, $10,000; Caleb Railsback, $10,000: William J. Newport, $10,000; John B. Newport, $10,000; Joseph H. Dopkins, $10,000; B. Arthur Bateman, $5,000.

TRAVER

is a thriving little town of about 600 inhabitants, situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad and about four miles south of King's river, a large stream from which an abundance of water is taken for irrigating purposes.

It has been comparatively a short period of time since the site where the town of Traver now stands was considered almost a barren waste, inhabited only by the coyote, jack-rabbit, horned toad, lizard and tarantula, with an occasional sheep or cattle ranch, there still being many of the early settlers here who have chased the deer, the elk and the antelope over the same country where now can be seen thrifty orchards and vineyards.

A view from the tower of the schoolhouse reveals one of the most beautiful scenes the eye can behold,—a vast area of land as level as the trackless ocean, dotted here and there by beautiful dwellings, the homes of prosperous farmers, orchardists and vineyardists, surrounded by handsome groves of shade and ornamental trees, in the midst of a thrifty orchard or vineyard, with numerous large and smaller ditches which carry the life-giving water to the thrifty trees and vines, and roads leading to Traver from all directions.

Such a transformation in such a comparatively short time could not have been accomplished but for the superior quality of the soil, the abundance of water for irrigation, and the energy of the people.

In 1882 an organization was perfected which had for its object the development of those portions of Tulare and Fresno counties known as the "76 country," the company adopting as its name, "The 76 Land and Water Company," —the "76" being taken from the country once owned by Thomas Fowler, whose branding-iron was "76," and his ranch was also known by the stockmen as the "76 ranch." The members of the organization were P. Y. Baker, who was the originator of the project; C. F. J. Kitchener, Thomas Fowler, D. K. Zumwalt, all of Tulare County; and H. P. Merritt, Francis Bullard, Charles Traver and I. H. Jacobs, who reside in various portions of the State. The excavating work for an irrigating canal was begun in August of the same year.

In March, 1884, the present town site of Traver was surveyed and named after Charles Traver. A sale of lots was advertised to take place on the 8th of April, 1884, and the railroad company ran excursion trains from San Francisco, Los Angeles and intermediate points, and there were sold that day and the day following lots to the amount of $65,000. At that time the only building in Traver was one which Kitchener & Co. had moved from Cross Creek, a small station about two and a half miles distant, being occupied by Manasse & Brumenthal as a store. At about the same time the railroad company commenced building a depot and side-track. Thus the work of improvement went on, until by the 1st of May Traver boasted of two mercantile stores, one drug store, one agricultural implement depot, two lumber-yards, three saloons, two hotels, two barber shops, two livery barns, post office, telegraph office and railroad depot, together with the usual addition of a growing China-town. Thus the thriving little town of Traver continued to grow until by its first anniversary it had doubled in business and had erected a handsome $8,000 schoolhouse and a church building, having a population of nearly 500.

During the early history of Traver wheat was the principal industry of the farmers, as this crop could be raised without irrigation; but as the country became settled land became

too valuable for this crop to pay, and the attention of the majority was turned to fruit-raising, which has within the past two years nearly supplanted wheat-growing. Fruits of all kinds grow to perfection in this vicinity, and the same lands which a few years ago brought to their cultivators the small sum of from $7 to $15 per acre in wheat, are now beginning to return to their owners from $50 to $250 per acre, and in some cases even more.

During the past four years the town of Traver has suffered greatly from the ravages of fire, the first occurring on the 30th day of October, 1887, in which at least one-third of the business portion of the town was swept away in smoke. Again, on June 18, 1890, another fire occurred which wiped out about $36,000 worth of property; and on the 29th of July of the same year still another, which succeeded in cleaning up over $51,000 more. These set-backs to the town, which came just at the time the change from wheat-raising to fruit-culture was taking place, were a very severe blow which would have proved fatal to many places, as the change of industry in the country had cut off nearly all the income from the producing class for a period of from two to three years, when they will begin to get returns from their young orchards and vineyards.

On August 14, 1888, the citizens of the "76 country" voted on the organization of an irrigation district, which was carried by a large majority, and on September 25, 1888, the board of directors, consisting of P. Y. Baker, T. L. Reed, J. D. Vannoy, E. E. Giddings and J. E. Toler, met in Traver, the metropolis of the district, and organized, electing P. Y. Baker as president; and on July 1, 1890, purchased the great water system, which is the largest in the State of California, of the "76 Land and Water Company," and now the water system is owned by the people and an abundance of water is supplied to all who need it at a nominal cost, and Traver is now starting out, as it were, on a new era, with three large general merchandise stores, one exclusive grocery store, one drug store, one fruit store, a bakery, three saloons, one barber shop, three blacksmith and wagon shops, one shoe shop, one large flouring-mill, three large warehouses, two livery barns, a handsome two-story brick hotel, one of the largest and best in the county, a meat market, a large brick society hall, a large frame public hall, three churches, a handsome $8,000 schoolhouse, a weekly newspaper, the *Advocate*, and a good prospect for a packing-house in the near future; and is now taking a step forward that will place it in the front ranks of prosperity, with a substantial future before it.

LEMOORE

is situated eight miles west of Hanford, in the same fertile region, and contains, by the census of 1890, a population of 651. The town was originally laid out about a half mile south of its present location, on land belonging to Dr. Lovern Lee Moore, and it was from the doctor's name that some of his friends gave the village the name of Lemoore. When the railroad was built a new town site was laid out, and such buildings as had been erected were put on wheels and moved to the new town. For several years past Lemoore has had bad luck. For a time it bid fair to outstrip Hanford, but fire after fire occurred until the people became somewhat discouraged and for a time almost ceased to build. Furthermore, the Laguna de Tache Rancho was too near the town to encourage or even permit the growth it otherwise might have had. Several other large tracts were held near by, so that people were not able to get lands on which to settle as near town as they desired. There have been many favorable changes recently, however, and Lemoore has taken new life and bids fair to compete largely with her neighbor, Hanford. She has a fine flouring-mill, several large general merchandise establishments, grain warehouses aggregating a capacity of 8,000 tons, a fine schoolhouse, two neat churches, and a full accompaniment of business houses of all kinds. Lemoore's fruit interests are very important, and the farmers

and stock-breeders living in the vicinity are among the most successful in the county. It is a good town to live in, having a quiet and sociable community, maintaining literary societies and patronizing home entertainments of that character rather better than any other town in the county. She has her social and fraternal societies, and Justin Jacobs is the legal adviser of the town. The *Leader* is the newsy newspaper, and is well to the front showing up its section of the county.

SPRINGVILLE.

On the west bank of North Tule, eighteen miles northeast of Porterville, is the rising little hamlet of Springville, one day to be the Carlsbad of Tulare County. This place takes its name from the fine soda spring which bubbles from the earth in the center of the town, and which has attracted many persons for years past. During many years past the place has been widely known as "the old soda, spring place," and here each summer numbers of individuals have spent the warm months; some came seeking recreation, while others were drawn hither to gain health by drinking the already noted soda water found here; but want of accommodations and the lack of mail facilities kept the resort in the background.

In the year 1871 John Crabtree filed a settler's right on the land, and later on obtained a patent. Subsequently it passed into the hands of other parties, and at one time gave promise of becoming a health resort. A wealthy lady of Sacramento built a hotel and made some other improvements with the intention of conducting a home for invalids and others in feeble health, but owing to the sparsely settled condition of the country she did not succeed. Here in later years was the happy home of O. H. P. Duncan, now deceased, and the old soda-spring place became a stock ranch. The many sheepmen who then went to the meadows each summer took a run down to the spring to get a quaff of the sparkling water. Nature alone had done her part, for as yet the spot was unembellished by man. Mr. Duncan sold the property to Solomon Sweet, the merchant of Visalia, who owned it until a year ago, when Avon M. Coburn purchased the land with a view mainly of utilizing the splendid water power furnished by Tule river; but being of a go-head nature Mr. Coburn has made the place a town in reality as well as in name.

At present Springville has a store, well stocked and complete; a post office, blacksmith shop, box factory, furniture shop, and hotel; all this the result of a year's growth. The townsite comprises about eighteen acres, which includes five blocks,—the lots being of various sizes, the largest embracing two acres. The prices of these lots are from $200 downward, according to location and size. Many of these lots are covered with large oak trees, which cover the entire site and afford shade as well as fuel.

The climate is all that can be desired; the water of the river, aided by the magnificent oaks, keeps the air balmy, while only four miles to the east are the pine forests on Black mountain, which send down their cool, healthful breezes each evening at twilight. By a ride of two hours one can be landed amid the pines and meadows on the slopes of the Sierras. Water can be placed on every lot. The power which runs the factory is made to pump water and carry it to any desired point; several residents have water in their yards and dwellings at this writing.

The soil here is rich and easily tilled. Being in the thermal belt, the orange and lemon, as well as the banana, do exceedingly well. Almost anything can be produced in the line of fruits.

This place is on the main county road leading to Cramer, Milo and the sawmills beyond; all the lumber sawed in the great timber region above here must pass Springville on the way to the valley. One quarter of a mile north is the junction of middle Tule with the north branch. and at this junction the road to Prohibition Flat leaves the main thoroughfare. In the immediate vicinity are some fine homes with profit-

able orchards and vineyards; among them may be mentioned the places of G. W. Duncan, J. R. Hubbs and Louis Weber; while surrounding the town are many acres of good irrigable land as yet uncultivated. Dr. J. M. Gilstrap, one mile south, is making a cosy home on a twenty-acre lot he recently purchased. East of here three miles is Black Mountain valley, a beautiful circular cove where some nice homes are being made. The valley can be watered from middle Tule, and the soil produces some of the finest mountain apples in the State. J. M. Aiken, one of the oldest settlers, has a profitable ranch with a large orchard, mostly apple trees. Other settlers are C. A. Elster, R. L. Hudson, Alfred Albee, J. Reynolds; and here also is the "Idlewild Retreat" of Editor O'Clancy, of the *Enterprise*.

WHITE RIVER,

more generally known as "Tail Holt," is the oldest town in Tulare County, having been established as early as 1855 or 1856. Keysville is an older place, but what is left of it, and that is little, is now in Kern County. Prospectors in search of gold mines were traveling through the hills, and near where White River now is were fortunate in picking up numerous gold nuggets, and in quantities that returned good wages at that date. The news of the discovery attracted a large number of miners thither, and for several years it was a prosperous mining camp. A couple of stores and several saloons commenced business, and prospered. The camp had all the experiences of the mining towns of early days—there was hard work during the day and a carousal at night. These night carousals led to many fights, and a graveyard was started with a man who died with his boots on. It is a singular fact that the first seven men buried in this mountain cemetery had the given name of "Dan," and each and every one of them were killed in rows with brother miners. These murders or homicides all occurred between the years of 1856 and 1860. The succeeding interments, for a number of years, consisted almost entirely of small children. Pure mountain water and air has been conducive to longevity, and to-day there is not a more healthy-appearing people than those who have their abiding place at White River, and a number of those who located there on the first discovery of gold are yet living there or in that vicinity, though few of them are engaged in mining, but have turned their hands to pastoral pursuits.

The placer mines of the district were exhausted within a year or two, and the population began to decrease before the beginning of the year 1860. Those remaining, however, sunk "coyote" holes in numberless places on the mountain sides, and were generally rewaded by specimens of quartz containing quantities of gold.

D. B. James (Brigham) was probably the first one to turn his attention to quartz mining in the district, and he is to-day interested in the principal quartz leads of the district. Several years ago he erected a ten-stamp mill on the river, and on the town site, for the purpose of crushing ore taken from the Bald Mountain, Eclipse and Last Chance mines, all of which are about two miles distant from the mill. Mr. James opened a restaurant at White River on his first arrival, but afterward became interested in the mines, and has worked on some of his interests there, periodically, up to the present date, though he has not resided there for years.

Among the early-time settlers that located at White River there now remains there Clint Biggs, S. W. (Doc.) Woody, A. J. Maultby and D. B. James. The three first named have turned their attention to farming and cattle raising.

White River contains two stores, one owned by L. A. Maceron, and conducted by the Mitchell Bros., and the other run by a Mr. Barrington. W. E. Pinnell is the blacksmith of the town. Then there is a saloon and feed stable, the latter conducted by the Mitchells.

All of the little valleys in the surrounding mountains have of late been taken up by settlers as homesteads. These parties raise grain

hay for the market, which is sold during the year at from $12 to $15 per ton. Then these settlers have a few head of cattle and a number of hogs, and from these industries combined make a little money. Charles Barbero, a former well-known resident of Mussel Slough, has a ranch two miles above the town, on which can be produced vegetables of all kinds.

There are three sawmills in the timber belt east of White River, who find a market for their products on the plains about Poso creek and the country surrounding Delano. D. W. Grover's mill has a capacity of about 25,000 feet of lumber per day. The Poso Creek Lumber Company also has a mill of a capacity of 25,000 feet per day. The Arbor Vita mill, managed by W. D. Parsons, is now cutting lumber.

OROSI

is a neat, new town five miles east of Dinuba in a spur of Tulare valley, near the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, and sheltered from the winds by Smith's mountain. The spur of the valley in which the town is located opens toward the south, and the mountains both protect it from the northwest winds and form a lovely and picturesque view. The town is in the center of this valley, which is about nine miles in each direction. It is one of the richest and best protected tracts of land in Tulare County. This spot is not only found to be exceedingly well adapted to the production of both deciduous and citrus fruit trees, but also the raisin grape.

In 1888 Messrs. Daniel R. Shafer, Neal McCallan, D. C. Bane, L. J. Miller and R. Q. Wickham, purchased and platted the town site, and it was given the name Orosi (golden valley). Nothing farther was done for a year, when D. R. Shafer built and started a general merchandise store, and at the same time started a residence on his present ranch. After six months he sold his store and engaged in the planting of fruit trees and vines The town now, in 1891, contains about thirty houses. All the inhabitants are engaged in horticultural pursuits, having had large fruit and vineyard experience in other places. The soil is sandy loam, very rich, it being the delta of Sand creek, and on this garden spot within a radius of two miles from there, 1,000 acres of raisin grapes have been planted and are giving the highest promise of the greatest possible success.

Orosi is thirty-five miles from the city of Fresno, the county seat of Fresno County, and sixteen miles from Visalia city. Mr. Addison J. Bump, an investor in Orosi, has planted a grove of Washington Navel budded orange trees from Florida, and notwithstanding they are only in the second year, one of the trees had seven well formed oranges on it. He has also a fine grape vineyard on this tract. Lands with abundance of water are cheap here—only from $80 to $125 per acre; and all who have seen this lovely spot, with its snow-capped mountains in the background, are delighted with it, and the evidence of its prosperity are abundant on every hand; and the present settlers are both worthy and enterprising.

DINUBA.

This prosperous new town is located on a branch of the Southern Pacific railroad, thirty miles southeast of Fresno and forty-five miles from Porterville, in the heart of a rich grain and fruit country; and the country for miles in every direction is covered with waving fields of golden grain, dotted with pleasant homes and orchards and vineyards of raisin grapes. The town site was surveyed in 1889, and the railroad built to the place. Two hundred and forty acres of land was deeded to the railroad company by James Sibley, E. E. Giddings, Adolph Levis and another. This land the company platted and gave it its name, Dinuba; and the first building was built by Homer Hall and A. C. Austin, for an office. D. S. Cohn & Co. built the first store, and are hence the pioneer merchants of the town.

The first church edifice was built by the Methodists, in 1890, and the school board the same year built a large and attractive school-

house, at a cost of $20,000, a building that would be an honor to any town.

The Baptists have a church organization and contemplate building an edifice in the near future.

Mr. James Sibley, with a partner, built the Dinuba Hotel, and the town contains, in 1891, three stores, two blacksmith shops, railroad depot and a large warehouse, a nice, well kept post office, and several other business places usual in such towns.

The town is under the Alta irrigation system, and in that particular is well situated. Adjoining lands are worth from $80 to $100 per acre.

The town contains about 150 inhabitants, earnest, thrifty, law-abiding people, mostly from the Eastern States, who, seeing the advantages and bright prospects of the place, have decided to make it their home. The culture of the soil, both for grain and fruit, is of recent date, and everything bespeaks the highest prosperity and developments.

GOSHEN,

geographically speaking, occupies a very important position. She is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The Visalia road branches off here toward the east, and the Mussel Slough road to the west, giving the town the appearance of a railroad center. From some unknown cause the town has never grown much. The country surrounding near by is good. An artesian well has been sunk there and a considerable flow of water obtained. The town has a good general merchandise establishment, two hotels, a lumber yard, grain warehouse, large and convenient depot, stock-yards, etc. Recently there is an air of activity apparent, and Goshen will yet be an important town.

GRANGEVILLE

is generally conceded to be one of the garden spots of the county. It is certainly the best improved and wealthiest farming community in the county. It is located in the heart of Mussel Slough, four miles northwest from Hanford. The village of itself is of little importance,—two stores, blacksmith and wagon shop, etc.

For many years this was nearly entirely a wheat-growing community; not so now: they carry on diversified farming, fruit-growing, etc. The land as a rule is held in small tracts, and at high prices, none caring to sell. The village has a handsome schoolhouse and an excellent school.

CAMP BADGER

is not a village, though there are a store and blacksmith shop there. It is situated high up in the Sierras, about forty miles northeast of Traver. Stock-raising and lumbering are the principal industries. Many families from the valley go there camping in summer, and ere long it will become a favorite summer resort.

FARMERSVILLE

consists of a general merchandise store, a commodious hotel, a blacksmith shop and a large two-story schoolhouse. It is situated about seven miles southeast of Visalia, surrounded by very fertile lands, on which are produced immense crops of grain, fruits and vegetables. It is well timbered with oaks, some of which are very large, specimens being nine feet in diameter.

TIPTON

is located on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad, ten miles south of Tulare city, and was a few years since a prosperous town of perhaps 400 inhabitants, and at that time had three good stores,—a drug store, two hotels, blacksmith shops, two large grain warehouses, a fine depot, one church, two livery stables, a good school building and an energetic population. Immense grain shipments were made from here, as also large quantities of wool. Tipton is not now what she was then. Other towns springing up in the county, and destruction by fire, have caused her to decrease rather than in-

crease. The country surrounding is fine, and needs only water to enable it to make Tipton a flourishing town, which no doubt will be in the near future.

PIXLEY,

situated on the main line of railroad, five miles south of Tipton, is named for Frank Pixley, editor of the *Argonaut*. Here are a monster artesian well, a fine three-story hotel, a splendid brick-store building, a handsome two-story schoolhouse, a large grain warehouse, livery stables, blacksmith shop, etc. The place is surrounded by a wonderfully fertile country. Being in the artesian belt, where an abundance of water can be had, Pixley is a desirable place in which to live.

ALILA

is one of the new towns of the county, located on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad, seven miles north of the south line of the county. The territory surrounding the town is some of the best in the State. To the eastward the land is a rich sandy loam, retains moisture remarkably well, and is pleasant to cultivate. A portion of this region is covered by the artesian belt, and several fine wells have been developed. The town has a fine school building, churches, general stores, grain warehouses, societies, etc.

Alila is in what is known as Southern Tulare, lying south of Tule river, which has an area of 20 x 36 miles, and once irrigated will be one of the very valuable sections of the county. The soil is in its favor, as it is of a moist character and retains its moisture well. The problem of irrigation is being solved, and soon this will be a charming locality.

BELLEVILLE.

This village is situated six miles east of Pixley, the latter being the shipping point for its products. The land surrounding is irrigated by water taken from Deer creek through a canal twelve miles long. There are two schoolhouses on this section about three miles apart; each cost about $2,000.

WOODVILLE

is nine miles northeast of Tipton, the nearest shipping point. The village contains two churches, a good hotel, two stores and two blacksmith shops. The town is located only a short distance from the rich bottom lands of the Tule river; principal products of this region, wheat and alfalfa hay.

POPLAR

is located twelve miles due east of Tipton, contains a store and blacksmith shop. Nearest shipping points, Porterville or Plano. Supplied with water from Tule river through a large ditch. The soil in this region is exceedingly fertile.

ARMONA

is situated midway between Hanford and Lemoore, at the junction of the Goshen division and the Los Banos branch of the Southern Pacific railroad. It has a hotel, blacksmith shop, general store and two large warehouses. It is a large shipping point for wheat and wool.

KAWEAH COLONY.

The colonists began settling in the cañon as early as 1886. They soon learned that the land they wished to develop was not accessible without a good roadway. They accordingly formed themselves into a co-operative body and proceeded to wrestle with the solid granite rock and boulders until a road some twenty miles in length was hewn out of the implacable rock. This road, which starts from an elevation of about 1,500 feet, and rises by an easy grade to 7,000 feet, is one of the finest in the State, and stands a monument to the pluck, energy and good faith of these hardy pioneers.

The Kaweah Co-operative Colony Company was organized in 1886 for the purpose of demonstrating the advantages of complete co-operation in social and industrial life. Its prime mission is to insure its members against want, or fear of want, by providing comfortable homes, ample sustenance, educational and recreative facilities, and to promote and main-

tain harmonious and social relations. It is neither an anarchist nor a free-love colony, and persons of that turn of thought are not desired; nor will they be received as members. The colony is a thoroughly democratic institution in the true meaning of the term. All members are on an equal footing as far as opportunities are concerned. All have an equal voice and vote in the affairs of the colony. The property of the colony is owned by the membership as a whole; the affairs are administered by a board of five trustees elected by the membership at large. Each branch of industry is under supervision of a superintendent appointed by the trustees, and removable by the workers in his department. General meetings are held at regular intervals, at which reports of officers are read and other business transacted, each member having the right to voice and vote upon all questions arising. "A membership in the colony entitles its owner to an equal share with all others in all its profits and privileges. Any person may become a member who is in sympathy with the movement and is willing to faithfully do his or her share toward advancing the colony's objects and welfare. The price of membership is $500, of which $100 must be paid in cash; the remainder may be paid in work for the colony. In case a member possesses property of value to the colony his entire membership fee may be paid in such material, subject to the decision of the trustees."

The town of Kaweah is delightfully situated on the north fork of the stream whose name it bears, near where it joins the main river. The water supply for power and other purposes being ample, and the natural resources, abundant, it is admirably located for a manufacturing town. The place contains about 100 buildings, a public school and library, postoffice, store, harness shop, blacksmith shop and a printing office, issuing a weekly newspaper, the Kaweah *Commonwealth*. This is a neat four-page paper, and has a circulation of 2,000 copies weekly.

The colonists have now in operation a saw-mill, connected with which is a planer, also a lath and shingle mill, and a planing mill and box factory are being erected. Each member of the colony contributes an equal amount to the capital stock of the concern. The soil, the stock and the machinery are owned by the company as a whole, and are operated in the interest of the members. The by-laws provide that only those who perform some useful service to the company are entitled to receive dividends, the number of hours worked by a member being the basis upon which his dividends are made. By this method it is assumed the producer gets the full product of his labor. The citizens of this colony are mostly native-born Americans, and include among them many highly cultured and intellectual people.

Their creed, if it can be so called, is to do unto others as they would be done by. Being questioned as to the politics of the colony, one of the officers said: "The colony has not recognized any party in politics. Its members have voted for those whom they have considered to be the most fit for office."

The following are the officials of the colony: J. J. Martin, Secretary; William Christie, Treasurer. Board of Trustees: J. J. Martin, Burnette G. Haskell, William Christie, H. T. Taylor and Richard Corbett. Department Superintendents: I. Barnard, W. B. Hunter, James Bellah, Wm. Howard, Wm. Christie, J. J. Martin, B. G. Haskell, George B. Savage and Mrs. Candace E. Christie.

KERN COUNTY.

EARLY HISTORY.

No satisfactory history could be written of Kern County without first reviewing the early settlements, a few incidents as well as first industrial enterprises undertaken prior to county organization, when the vast area of Kern County as it now is was a portion of the present large county of Tulare.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

When the State was first formed into counties, the whole country extending from the Tuolumne river to Walker's pass on the south, and from the Nevada State line on the east to the Coast Range on the west, was divided into two counties,—Mariposa and Tulare. From these have since been formed the counties of Mariposa, Mono, Inyo, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern. This portion of the great San Joaquin valley, until about the year 1835, was almost a terra incognita, having been visited by the trappers only about the date mentioned. In June of that year Lieutenant Moraga and his companions, of the Mexican army (then stationed at the presidio of San Francisco), crossed the San Joaquin, near the mouth of the Tuolumne, and traveled thence in a southeasterly direction to the Merced river, a distance of about forty miles, the whole of which had to be traversed without water. The weather being very hot, it is not strange that they in their thirst and famished condition called the river El Rio de la Merced, the river of mercy. After visiting King's river the expedition returned over the mountains to the west.

The first American known to have arrived in California overland was Captain Jedediah S. Smith, of New York, at the head of a trading expedition, which he accompanied from St. Louis. In the spring of 1826 Captain Smith, at the head of a party of twenty-five, left the winter-quarters of the company on the headwaters of the Missouri river, to make a spring and fall hunt. They crossed the mountains and entered the great San Joaquin valley, near its southeastern extremity, thus being the first party from the East or North to enter this magnificent valley, and the first to explore any of the rivers flowing into the bay of San Francisco. The counties of Kern and Inyo were formed in 1866. The discovery of gold in the territory now included in Kern County was made in 1854 by a party of emigrants on their way from Los Angeles County.

They had camped on a gulch in the Greenhorn mountains, one of the highest points of the lower Sierra, and there found a rich deposit of gold.

The news spread rapidly, but it was not until 1857 that the great rush known as the Kern river gold excitement took place. A report of rich mines then spread more rapidly, and fortune hunters headed in large numbers from various localities for the new "El Dorado."

EARLY MINING.

Soon many rich mines were located, among which may be mentioned French Gulch, Span-

ish Gulch, Bradshaw's, Whisky Flat, Keysville, and many others. These placers soon becoming exhausted, miners began the search for the source. This was soon found in numerous auriferous quartz ledges that showed themselves all through the mountains. One of the first discoveries of this character was the Big Blue, the great summer mine near Kernville. This was in 1860. Numerous small leads, and one large one called the Mammoth, were found near Keysville, where the first quartz mill was erected in the county in 1859. Keysville was the most prosperous mining camp in the county up to 1864. The Long Tom mines were discovered in 1863, from which near a half million of gold was extracted within eighteen months. The famous Joe Walker mine near Havilah was discovered in 1866. This was a valuable lead, but at the depth of 400 feet a great body of water was encountered, and thousands of dollars expended in an attempt to pump it out, but all machinery, pumps, etc., proved a failure; the volume of water was too great.

Soon there were many miners who decided that there were more promising features in tilling the soil, stock-raising, etc., than in the uncertain pursuit of mining. Up to the date named little attention had been given to agriculture. Some little hay and grain had been grown in the mountain regions about Walker's basin, Lynn's valley, Bear and Cumming's valleys, Tehachapi, and the little flats along the Kern river. Before entering the valley and treating of its agricultural resources, developments, etc., a further ramble will be made in the mining regions.

The Clear Creek Mining District was discovered in July, 1864, by a prospecting party, consisting of Benjamin T. Mitchell, Alexander Reid, George McKay and Dr. C. De La Borde, more generelly known as the "French Doctor." The district was organized in August of the same year, and comprised the whole region drained by Clear creek and Copperas branch, and bounded by the summit of the mountains surrounding this basin. George McKay was elected recorder of the company. The first lode discovered and recorded was the Havilah. The locaters of this were the gentlemen above named. Afterward this company, known as the Havilah Mining Company, located many other ledges, and soon after dissolved, and each continued prospecting alone. Soon afterward Dr. De La Borde, in connection with August Gouglat, discovered and located thirty-six ledges, among which were the Rhone, Rochefort, Eagle, Dijon, Nos. 1 and 2, Cape Horn, Navarre, Nievre, Alma, Nos. 1 and 2, Lyon, Marengo, and others. The famous Delphi-Tyrone and Lexington lodes were located by H. McKeadney. From this time on the mining interests were rapidly developed.

The first store opened in the mining district was by Alexander Reid, as also the first boarding-house, and to him much was due for his energy and successful efforts in bringing the mines to public notice, and his unceasing perseverance to make them a success. The first mill erected in this district was the "Pioneer," by Joseph H. Thomas. This mill he brought from the Coso district, formerly the property of the Willow Spring Mining Company. The first run of the mill was from the Dijon lode, which paid at the rate of $37 per ton. The next mill in operation was the four-stamp mill of Hon. J. W. Freeman, which was brought from Greenhorn, and commenced work in January, 1865. The first rock crushed by this mill in the new field was from the ledges of Nicewander, Park & Co. The largest yield was had from this crushing of all mills in the same district of like amount of rock since, and perhaps more than from the same amount of unpicked rock in the State. The yield of twenty-seven tons of rock was over $5,000, the rock paying over $300 per ton. The gold was saved from the battery alone, there being no other mode for saving it at the mill. The Rochefort lode made a yield of $230, and the Delphi $180 per ton the same week, and it was believed that, considering the facilities for saving the precious

metal at the time, the yield for like amount of rock in the State was unprecedented.

Nicewander, Park & Co., erected the fourth, a five-stamp mill, near their mines on the mountains. Several other mills followed as the demand called for.

The New Nork and Clear Creek Company erected a ten-stamp mill, then not excelled by any in the State. Dr. De La Borde and Gouglat sold their entire interest in this district, in October, for $50,000. Sometime thereafter, Nicewander, Park & Co., sold their entire mining interests to Colonel Arnold A. Rand, realizing nearly double the cost to them.

The preceding review of early mining in Kern County is to show the immense deposit of the precious metal in this region, and gold is but one of many more valuable metallic deposits in the county,—more valuable in the sense that they can be worked, and larger profits realized with less capital invested, and quicker returns. Antimony, quicksilver, copper, etc., are found in paying quantities, as also vast gypsum deposits, coal and oil, all of which will be a source of large revenue to the county when railroad facilities enable the men of enterprise and capital to ship these products; and the fact that such deposits of wealth-producing commodities exist in a country is an assurance that railroads will soon be constructed to them, and ere long Kern County will be in the midst of a hum of mineral development.

BEGINNINGS.

Resuming the general history of the valley portion of the county, it is proper here to state that in 1861 the first white man camped and settled on what has since been designated as Kern Island. In 1862 two or three others followed, and in a short time were joined by the late Thomas Baker, better known as Colonel Baker, founder of Bakersfield, a man of foresight and good judgment. The only means of communication at that day with the outside world was by two stage lines,—one via Havilah to Los Angeles, the other via Havilah to Owen's river. From Havilah the road crossed Greenhorn mountains to Visalia.

Colonel Baker, with his usual energy, built at great expense a toll-road from the foot of the mountain, a distance of twenty-seven miles, to Havilah, and a desultory communication was established.

GOVERNMENTAL, ETC.

The act creating Kern County was approved April 2, 1866, with the following sections:

SEC. 1.—There shall be formed out of portions of Tulare and Los Angeles counties, a new county to be called Kern.

SEC. 2.—The boundaries of Kern County shall be as follows:

Commencing at a point on the western boundary line of Tulare County, two miles due south of the 6th standard south of the Mount Diablo base line, thence due east to the western boundary of Inyo County; thence southerly and easterly following the western boundary of Inyo County and northern boundary of Los Angeles County to the northeast corner of Los Angeles County; thence south along the eastern boundary of said county to the line between townships 8 and 9, north of the San Bernardino base line; thence due west to the Tulare County line; thence southerly along the said Tulare County line to the southwest corner of Tulare County; thence northerly, following along the western boundary of said county to the place of beginning.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at Havilah, the first county seat, August 1, 1866. Henry Hammell and J. J. Rhymes were present. Mr. Hammell was chosen chairman of the Board. This meeting was held "pursuant to the act of the Legislature creating the County of Kern, to define its boundaries and to provide for its organization." The act also provided for such organization by appointing the first corps of county officials. The Board at the meeting referred to proceeded to lay out, organize and define the boundary of townships Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The first tax levied by the

Board was State and county, $2.61 on the $100 worth of property.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, August 5, 1867, the new courthouse at Havilah, constructed as per contract for $2,200, was accepted.

It appears that about the time the new county was organized a news organ was also established. We find that the first number of a paper called the *Courier*, was issued in Havilah Saturday, August 18, 1866, by the Courier Publishing Company; C. W. Bush, editor; George A. Tiffany, printer. Politically this paper was Democratic, was a four page, six-column sheet, and was much above the average newspaper in a new field. The first number presented the following as a County Directory:

State Senator, J. W. Freeman.

Member of Assembly, I. C. Brown.

County Judge, Theron Reed.

District Attorney, E. E. Calhoun.

Sheriff, W. B. Ross.

Clerk, Recorder and Auditor, H. D. Bequette.

Treasurer, D. A. Sinclair.

Assessor, R. B. Sagely.

Surveyor, Thomas Baker.

Superintendent of Public Schools, J. R. Riley.

Coroner and Public Administrator, Joseph Lively.

Supervisors, Henry Hammell, S. A. Bishop and J. J. Rhymes.

B. Brundage, Thomas Lespeyre, and E. E. Calhoun appear as advertisers in the legal profession in the first number of the *Courier*. The medical profession was represented in the same paper by the cards of J. A. Davidson and C. W. Bush. E. W. Doss, "Pioneer Druggist." Bridger & Howeth, proprietors of Sozarac Billiard Saloon; Clear Creek Exchange Hotel, by H. T. Miller. Bell Union Hotel, Hammel & Denke, proprietors. Mead & Clark's United States Mail Stage line for Visalia; grocery and general store, by W. G. Mills; Clear Creek store, D. A. Sinclair, proprietor. Several others advertised in this issue.

The *Courier* of September 15, 1866, makes mention of the organization of a hook and ladder fire company in Havilah, but it seems they never owned a hook or a ladder. The same paper mentions L. F. Hamiston as county judge, and quotes prices of produce, goods, etc., as follows: flour, per barrel, $12; butter, per pound, 50 cents; cheese, 37 cents; potatoes, 3½ cents; beans, 8 cents; eggs, 62 cents per dozen; coal oil, $2.25 per gallon; candles, 37 cents per pound; crushed sugar, 30 cents; brown sugar, 20 to 25 cents; coffee, 37 to 50 cents. October 13th of that year the paper appeared in a new and much improved dress. The heading was, "Havilah *Weekly Courier*," J. K. Acklin, printer and business manager.

John M. Brite appears as County Supervisor, succeeding J. J. Rhymes. In December, mention is made of Theron Reed as district judge. Saturday, December 29, 1866, A. D. Jones apwears as editor of the *Courier*. In November of that year, mention is made of F. W. Doss as superintendent of public schools, and that Henry Hammell, J. J. Rhymes and John M. Brite comprised the County Board of Supervisors, having previously stated that Brite succeeded Rhymes.

The first regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors at Havilah, when all were present, was August 6, 1866. At the special meeting previously held, the clerk was instructed to advertise for proposals to build a county jail. At the regular meeting referred to proposals were received from four different bidders, and the contract was awarded to Thomas B. Stuart, for the sum of $1,600, to be completed in sixty days. The building to be constructed of one-foot square timber, 20 x 16 feet, and to contain three cells, the partitions of which were to be six inches thick, the doors to be of half-inch iron made as a grating. The contract also included a sheriff's office, to be constructed over the jail. The building was to be erected on a lot containing two acres purchased by the Board for county purposes. At the same meeting the Board entered into a contract with Thomas

Baker and his associates to make or construct irrigating ditches on Lower Kern river, by which many thousands of acres of land then valueless and belonging to the State and county would be made productive and of great value. Baker and his associates were to receive a portion of said lands in payment for their work.

The name Havilah is from the Old Testament,—Genesis ii: 11: "Pison: that is it which compasseth the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold." Havilah, the place of much gold, was the first county seat of Kern County, situated about 360 miles southeast of San Francisco, at an elevation of about 2,000 feet above ocean level, and about 110 miles inland on a direct line.

The first steam quartz mill erected at this place was by a Mr. Thomas of Visalia, in 1864, and was an eight-stamp mill. Havilah contained 500 inhabitants that year. Of that number there were twenty-five families; the balance were miners, prospectors, etc. There were 147 buildings or tenements of various kinds in the town, among which were four hotels, twelve mercantile establishments of various kinds, doing an extensive business, two drug stores, three boot and shoe stores, two livery stables, two breweries, three bakeries, two billiard saloons, two barber-shops, three fruit stores, two bath houses, one paint shop, three blacksmith and wagon shops, besides numerous saloons, bars, etc., four physicians, one surveyor and civil engineer. Some were rather expensive buildings. The Bell Union Hotel, built and run by Messrs. Hammell & Denker, cost $16.500.

January 1, 1868, there were three post offices in the county, viz.: Lynn's Valley, Havilah and Kernville.

This same month and year Philip T. Colby succeeded L. F. Humiston as county judge. H. D. Bequette appears as court commissioner in connection with his duties as county clerk, recorder and auditor. This year there were six townships in the county.

There being some dispute as to the boundary line between Kern and Los Angeles counties, a resurvey was made by George W. Orth on the part of Kern County, and William P. Reynolds on the part of Los Angeles County, and the following report was made by the Kern County surveyor: "The line having been located by act of Legislature between townships 8 and 9 north of the San Bernardino base line, commenced at corner to townships 8 and 9 north, ranges 16 and 17 west of San Bernardino meridian, where a cedar post was set and marked L A on south side, and K on north side, and ran thence according to the true meridian west (the variation of the needle being 14 minutes, 41 seconds east) and at 480 chains set another and similar post, and with like letters thereon as before. Around this post was raised a mound of stones. Thence over rolling hills, and at 653 chains to the crest of the main range of mountains, the general course of which is north 82 east and south 82 west, thence across mountains and at 843.35 chains attained the highest elevation along the line; thence, gradually descending, at 885 chains enter Cañada los Encinos, passing across which at 1,120 chains; set cedar posts on each side of Fort Tejon and Los Angeles road; thence over bald hills, at 1,280.30 chains established the corner to Los Angeles, Kern and Santa Barbara counties, from which found by traverses Fort Tejon to bear north 17 degrees, 20 seconds east, 322 chains distant, and James Gorman's house to bear south 61 minutes east, 308 chains distant.

"May 27, commencing at the initial point and setting posts as previously described, every six miles, ran according to the true meridian, the variation of the needle being 14 minutes, 41 seconds east, east through a sandy desert, passing at times through a dense growth of cactus trees, and at 1,370 chains set posts on each side of Willow Springs and Lake Elizabeth road; thence over open desert, at 1,471 chains. Set posts on each side of Clear Creek and Soledad road. Thence passing at times through the beds of dry lakes, composed of a hard, spongy clay, incapable of holding water, and

again over open desert, to a point due north of Mt. San Antonio, distant from the initial point 4,564.35 chains, at which was established the corner to Los Angeles, Kern and San Bernardino counties.

"By observation whilst on the meridian at 9:30 P. M. on May 16, 1869, at Cow Springs, variation of the needle was found to be 14 degrees, 41 seconds east.

"The line running west from the point last named passes for the first seven miles through an open, undulating plain, watered by numerous branches running from springs in the foothills, and susceptible of a high degree of cultivation; thence to the Cañada los Enciuos, over rugged mountains covered with scrub oak, cedar, fir, pine and manzanita; thence to the western corner, over bald hills, and crossing some good grazing land. The entire eastern line passes through an open desert almost destitute of vegetation, and rendered useless by the entire absence of water. The work on this end was rendered very disagreeable and expensive, inasmuch as all the water used by the party was transported in wagons, and during the latter portion of the time the men and stock suffered extremely, having hoped to find stock water by digging into the beds of dry lakes.

"During the seven days occupied on the western line the weather was very cold, with violent and constant winds; on May 22, 23 and 24, rain storms, and at 8:46 P. M., May 27, an earthquake lasting ten seconds."

The files of the *Courier* are incomplete, having been destroyed by fire. April 13, 1872, the paper is headed *Kern County Weekly Courier*, Bakersfield. A five-column folio. June, 1872, mention is made of a new paper started at Havilah, called *The Miner*.

In 1872 the question of moving the county seat was agitated, and the new and promising town, Bakersfield, in the valley was the prospective location. February, 1873, an election was held as to said removal. Owing to some irregularities in the vote, three precincts were thrown out, but the court afterward instructed the Board to count them. Bakersfield won the county seat by a small majority. The result was hotly contested, much bad feeling engendered, as is generally the case on such occasions, and a year was consumed in costly and acrimonious litigation before the seat was finally located at Bakersfield. The injunction suit was commenced in the month of May, 1875. The county expended, by warrants on the treasury in conducting this suit, the sum of $2,237.80. Pending the decision of the court as to said injunction the county paid rent for court room and county officers $350. The costs in the action amounted to about $400, making a total of $3,037.80.

February, 1874, the County Board of Supervisors designated the town hall of Bakersfield as the court room of the county. The first county officers were appointed. The first election was evidently held July 12, 1866, but no record of it can be found. Thomas Baker was at that time county surveyor, and E. W. Doss superintendent of schools.

The first deed recorded in Kern County was July 23, 1866, being for a lot in Havilah, from H. C. Harding to James R. Watson.

It will be seen that the act authorizing a county to be called Kern was passed in April, 1866. In August of that year the county was organized and boundaries defined, and in November of the same year the first grand jury was drawn, as follows: W. W. Hudson, foreman; Robert Palmer, W. T. Henderson, Thomas H. Bennix, J. P. Swearingen, B. T. Mitchell, W. H. Williams, M. H. Erskine, E. R. Burke, Solomon Jewett, Edward Tibbett, V. G. Thompson, Henry Pascoe, J. J. Murphy, J. S. Totty, Daniel Muncton, W. D. Ward, T. W. Barnes, Stephen Chandler and Isaac Lightner.

The Board of Supervisors reconstructed the civil townships of the county in 1873, with names as follows: South Fork, township No. 1; Havilah, township No. 2; Tehachapi, township No. 3; Tejon, township No. 4; Bakersfield, township No. 5; and Lynn's Valley, township No 6.

The board also authorized A. R. Jackson to draw a map of the county, at a cost of $500.

The *Courier* seems to have had strong bearing toward Republican politics in 1873.

On election day, October, 1873, there occurred a tripple tragedy at Sageland, near Havilah. Henry Watson killed Moss Gilman, and upon Robert Peppard attempting to arrest him, a struggle ensued, in the course of which they stabbed each other so fatally that they both died almost immediately. Watson and Gilman were very drunk and had quarreled the night before, and on the morning of the election. About noon Gilman went to bed, Watson sought him out and asked, "Have you voted?" "Yes." "Who for?" "Reed." With that he struck Gilman and went out. Being remonstrated with for having struck a man helplessly drunk, he said: "Then I will go back and kill him." He returned accordingly, and, finding Gilman still on his bed, fractured his skull in pieces with his revolver, and slashed his body in many places with his knife.

Thomas Bridger (owner of the mill and mine) then went to arrest him; but he swore that he would not be arrested. At this stage of the proceedings, Peppard, who was with Bridger, attempted to seize him by the hand in which he held a large sheath knife, and was stabbed twice in the breast. He then closed with Watson, and in the struggle that ensued they fell together and rolled down a slight declivity. When they arose Peppard said to Watson: "You have cut me, and you shall die." Suiting his action to the word, he threw all his strength into a rapid and powerful thrust with his knife. The keen blade penetrated Watson's heart, and they both fell dead together!

It was near one year after the election to change the county seat from Havilah to Bakersfield before the matter was decided by the court. In January, 1874, the court in session at Visalia (Judge Deering presiding), decided that Bakersfield was duly chosen by a majority of the voters at the election in 1873. The first court held in Bakersfield was presided over by Judge Colby, beginning Monday, February 2, 1874, and continued three days. Some of the public records were transferred from Havilah on Saturday preceding.

Plans for a courthouse and jail at Bakersfield were advertised for as early as July, 1874, and stipulated not to cost more than $25,000. A. A. Bennett's plans were accepted and the work of erection began at once. Although some bad feeling existed, the ceremonies of laying the corner stone were conducted in due form, the Masons and Odd Fellows participating with the insignia of their order, as follows:

B. Brundage, Master of the Bakersfield lodge of Masons was chosen master of ceremonies. When the orders had resumed their respective places the choir, composed of Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Willow, Mrs. Condict, Mr. Olds, Dr. Ormsby and Mr. Johnson, opened the exercises with an appropriate song. The following souvenirs were deposited under the corner stone in accordance with custom: Copy of the Bible; history of the organization of Kern County; impressions of the court and county seals; organization of the town of Bakersfield; organization of Kern Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F.; organization of Bakersfield lodge, No. 224, F. and A. M.; copy of the great register of Kern County; one copy each of the *Kern County Weekly Courier*, *Southern Californian*, San Francisco *Daily Bulletin*, San Francisco *Alta Californian*, San Francisco *Morning Call*, San Francisco *Examiner*, San Francisco *Chronicle* and Sacramento *Weekly Record-Union*; a copy of the original map of the town of Bakersfield, of the constitution and by-laws of Kern Lodge, I. O. O. F., and a package of miscellaneous coins.

COUNTY STATISTICS, VALUES, ETC.

The Legislature passed an act in March, 1868, for adjusting the debt between the counties from which Kern was formed, and W. L. Kennedy, E. E. Calhoun and A. D. Green were allowed $750 for services in settling the debt due by Kern County to Tulare and Los Angeles counties. In August, 1869, George W. Orth was allowed

$1,938 for services in running the boundary line in conjunction with the surveyor of Los Angeles County. The line at that time established between the two counties, by George W. Orth of Kern, and William P. Leonard for Los Angeles County, is the line of to-day. About 1867, when the cattle interest predominated, the county assessment roll showed a total of $1,500,000.

The following will enable the reader to form an idea of the growth of the various industries in the county for the decade of 1872 to 1882 inclusive:

	1872.	1882.
Acres of land enclosed	26,811	47,210
Acres of land cultivated	9,652	32,380
Acres of land in wheat	2 244	25,220
Bushels of wheat	38,433	361,000
Acres in barley	2,363	4,960
Bushels of barley	6,146	99,200
Acres in corn	1,039	1,842
Bushels of corn	19,830	52,600
Acres in hay	2,952	12,840
Tons of hay	3,801	18,320
Acres in cotton	40	92
Pounds of cotton	20,000	27,000
Number of sheep	127,020	382,290
Pounds of wool	1,000,000	2,293,740
Gristmills	3	7
Barrels of flour made	8,000	12,000
Bushels of corn ground	2,000	5,800
Number of sawmills	5	3
Feet of lumber sawed	4,000,000	
Number of quartzmills	15	8
Improvements	$238,312	$312,804
Personal property	328,637	1,599,838
Railroad, assessed by State Board		1,237,215
Total valuation in 1872 was		2,958,676
Total valuation in 1882 was		5,431,714

The total acreage assessed in 1882 was 1,117,421, at an average of $1.66 per acre; irrigating ditches at $74,681, and mining claims at $5,410.

The following is the number of stock in the county in 1882, and valuation:

	Head.	Value.
Cattle	29,880	$298,800
Calves	3,448	10,635
Cows, thoroughbred	122	3,800
Cows, graded	1,599	31,980
Oxen	50	2,240
Total	35,099	$347,455

	Head.	Value.
Horses, thoroughbreds	17	$ 5.100
Horses, graded	3,146	80,135
Horses, American	396	25,070
Colts	1,223	18 893
Jacks and Jennies	131	2,356
Mules	488	4,443
Total	5,401	$135,997

The census of 1870 gives a population for the county of 2,727; that of 1880, 5,601,—an increase in ten years of 2,676. Population in 1890, 9,808.

PROPERTY VALUES.

The following will give an idea of the increase of wealth in the county for one decade. The rate per $100 is given, and the total tax collected:

Year	Rate.	Total Tax.
1880.	$2.15	$118,608.82
1881.	2.50	150,286.92
1882.	2.00	108,633.82
1883.	1.65	83,687.67
1884.	1.65	93,628.84
1885.	1.75	102,496.19
1886.	1.75	86,652.14
1887.	2.00	137,938.97
1888.	1.55	131,305 03
1889.	1.75	172,298.76
1890.	1.50	151,673.84

The figures given make an interesting study. It will be seen that the tax rate is lower than has been in any year during the decade. By the rate per $100, the assessed value of property in the county for each year will be found.

POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS IN 1890.

	White.	Chinese.	Indian.	Colored.	Japanese.	Total.
Bakersfield	2,824	646	4	87	2	3,563
Judic'l Tp. No. 4	663	25		1		687
" " No. 5	439	1				440
" " No. 1	695	39	265	2	1	1,002
" " No. 5	1,048	206	1	7		1,262
" " No. 2	1,122	83	18	5	1	1,229
" " No. 3	140	1				141
" " No. 4	429	1		2		432
" " No. 2	859	78	10	9	1	1,050
Total	8,219	1,080	391	1 3	5	9,808

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public schools of the county are under the efficient management of County School Superintendent Alfred Harrell, Esq. The number of school districts in 1891 were forty-six, and others were being formed, so that during the

year the total would probably reach fifty. Number of school buildings in the county, forty-six. Number of teachers, fifty-five: of these fourteen are males, and forty-one females. Male teachers receive $80 per month; females, $70. Average length of schools are eight months. Mr. Harrell was first elected to the office of County School Superintendent in 1886, and has been re-elected ever since. On assuming the duties of the office in 1886 he found little on record by his predecessors to guide him as to the future necessities, judging by past emergencies and how they had been met and disposed of. He had in a measure to begin anew. He had the ability and the will, and with him to will was to do, and he delayed not as to action; and his watchword all along the line was "Forward;" and to-day the grand results, rapid growth and efficiency of the schools in the county commend the management much more than can words.

In 1880 there were 1,036 census children in the county, and there were then twenty schools. In 1885 there were 1,264 children and thirty-three schools. In 1890 there were 1,997 children in the county between the ages of five and seventeen years.

Schools are now graded. Each teacher at the close of the school term is required to furnish to the county superintendent of schools a report showing the progress made by each pupil and their rating at close of school. This method enables the teacher on beginning a school to place each pupil where he properly belongs without a course of examination, as by application to the county superintendent the report of the teacher who had taught the school last would be furnished.

The city schools are under the same management as those of the county. Bakersfield has now the best school building in the county, costing $12,000. Delano has the second best, costing $10,000. Bonds have been voted to build an elegant as well as spacious school edifice in Bakersfield, to cost $30,000. The plans indicate a building which will be an ornament to the city and do great credit to the county.

Mr. Harrell is confident as to the advance that will be made in the educational interests of the county within a few years, and his aim is to bring his county up to the standard of the best in the State. He has the educational interests of his people at heart, is capable and energetic, and success will crown his efforts if sustained by the citizens, which they certainly will do. Kern County citizens are awake to the great possibilities for their section of the State, and will not permit any other people to surpass them in anything.

KERN COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The following gentlemen have filled the several positions named since the county was organized. Senators are reckoned from the date of Tulare County's organization. The three counties included in this work have been continuously grouped together in Senatorial representation, and at times such has been the case in the Assembly.

Senators—J. W. Freeman, 1863–'68; Thomas Fowler, 1869–'72; Tipton Lindsey, 1873–'76; Thomas Fowler, 1877–'78; Chester Rowell, 1880–'81; Patrick Reddy, 1883–'85; John Roth, 1887–'89; G. Stockton Berry, 1890–'91.

Assemblymen—J. C. Brown, 1863–'68; E. W. Doss, 1869–'70; J. Buckhalter, 1871–'72; W. Canfield, 1873–'74; J. A. Patterson, 1875–'76; W. S. Adams, 1877–'78; A. B. De Brutz, 1881; A. J. Atwell, 1883; W. L. Morton, 1883; E. L. De Witt, 1885; M. J. Brooks, 1887; George W. Wear, 1888–'89; Thomas A. Rice, 1890–'91.

The first officials of Kern County were appointed when the act was passed creating the county, and were as follows: County Judge, Theron Reed; District Attorney, E. E. Calhoun; County Clerk, Recorder, etc., H. D. Bequette; Sheriff, W. B. Ross; Assessor, R. B. Sagely; Surveyor, Thomas Baker; Coroner, Joseph Lively; Superintendent of Schools, E. W. Doss; Treasurer, D. A. Sinclair; Super-

visors—Henry Hammell, J. J. Rhymes and S. A. Bishop.

At the election held in 1867 the following were elected: Sheriff, R. B. Sagely; Clerk, H. D. Bequette; District Attorney, Thomas Laspeyre; Treasurer, D. A. Sinclair; Assessor, James R. Watson; Surveyor, Thomas Baker; Coroner, A. D. Jones; Superintendent of Schools, E. W. Doss; Supervisors—D. W. Walser, District No. 1; J. J. Rhymes, District No. 2; and John M. Brite, District No. 3.

F. W. Craig was elected Supervisor for District No. 1 in October, 1868.

At the October election, 1869, the following were elected: Sheriff, William H. Coons; Clerk, T. J. Williams; Assessor, James R. Watson; Treasurer, D. A. Sinclair; District Attorney, Thomas Laspeyre; Surveyor, E. E. Calhoun; Coroner, Herman Hershfeld; Superintendent of Schools, J. H. Cornwall; Supervisor of District No. 2, C. T. White.

Elected in October, 1871: Sheriff, W. H. Coons; Clerk, A. A. Bermudez; District Attorney, A. C. Lawrence; Treasurer, D. A. Sinclair; Assessor, Benjamin F. Walker; Coroner, Jacob Asher; Surveyor, E. E. Calhoun; Superintendent of Schools, J. H. Cornwall; Supervisor of the 1st District, F. W. Craig.

Sol. Jewett was elected Supervisor District No. 2 in 1872.

At the October election, 1873, the following were elected: W. R. Bower, Sheriff; D. A. Sinclair, Treasurer; F. W. Craig, Clerk; A. C. Lawrence, District Attorney; B. F. Walker, Assessor; Walter James, Surveyor; L. A. Beardsley, Superintendent of Schools; J. P. Miller, Coroner; John Narboe, Supervisor of the 3d District. At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, October 21, 1873, A. H. Denker appears as chairman of the Board. No record of his election could be found.

In 1874 F. W. Goodale was elected Supervisor from District No. 1.

In the fall of 1875 the following were elected: M. P. Wells, Sheriff; J. W. Freeman, District Attorney; J. C. Pemberton, Treasurer; F. W. Craig, Clerk; R. R. Donnell, Assessor; W. A. Johnson, Surveyor; L. A. Beardsley, Superintendent of Schools; H. C. Dimock, Coroner; T. F. Kerr, Supervisor Second district. At this election P. T. Colby was elected county judge.

F. A. Tracy was elected supervisor from the Third district in November, 1876.

T. E. Harding appears among the Board of Supervisors. Canvassing the vote November 10, 1877, records fail to show when he was elected. Total vote cast at October election, 1877, was 1,214. The following were elected: W. R. Bower, Sheriff; J. C. Pemberton, Treasurer; J. W. Freeman, District Attorney; F. W. Craig, Clerk; E. E. Calhoun, Auditor; W. R. Macmurdo, Surveyor; A. A. Mix, Coroner; Wm. Lightner, Supervisor of the First district.

A complaint being entered that F. A. Tracy was not a resident of the Third district, he was retired, and the county judge appointed John M. Brite of said district to the position. Tracy is recorded as having met with the Board regularly, claiming his seat, at the same time the case was pending decision by the court, which finally decided in favor of John M. Brite.

In June, 1878, a special election was held to elect a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and V. A. Gregg was honored with that position.

In the fall of 1878, A. J. Halbert was elected Supervisor from the Second district.

There was a special meeting of the Board held August 23, 1879, at which the Board appointed A. P. Bernard County Treasurer, the office having been vacated by the death of Treasurer J. C. Pemberton.

At the general election held in the fall of 1879, B. Brundage was elected Superior Judge; A. T. Lightner, Clerk; W. R. Bower, Sheriff; T. E. Harding, Assessor; F. S. Wallace, Superintendent of Schools; A. P. Bernard, Treasurer; W. P. Wilkes, Auditor; G. V. Smith, District Attorney; W. R. Macmurdo, Surveyor; S. A. Burnap, Coroner; P. O. Hare, Supervisor of the Third district.

H. Hirshfeld appears as one of the Board of

Supervisors at their meeting April 7, 1880. The records do not show whether he was elected or appointed. November, 1880, A. Fay was elected Supervisor from the First district, and in August, 1882, George H. Wheeler was appointed Supervisor for the Second district.

The new Constitution of 1879 changed the general elections from odd to even years, and at the fall election of 1882 there were 1,328 votes polled, and the following officials were elected:

A. P. Bernard, Treasurer; A. T. Lightner, Clerk; W. R. Bower, Sheriff; William Tyler, Auditor; T. E. Harding, Assessor; W. R. Macmurdo, Surveyor; J. W. Freeman, District Attorney; A. B. Macpherson, Superintendent of Schools; John T. Maio, Coroner; R. H. Evans, Supervisor of the First district. J. McKamy and L. Crusoe appear as members of the Board of Supervisors at their meeting January 8, 1883.

There were 1,424 votes cast at the November election in 1884, and the following officers elected: W. R. Bower, Sheriff; William Tyler, Auditor; J. F. Rowe, Tax Collector; N. R. Packard, Clerk and Recorder; J. W. Freeman, District Attorney; A. P. Bernard, Treasurer; J. F. Maio, Coroner; W. R. Macmurdo, Surveyor; R. H. Evans, Supervisor District No. 1; John M. Brite, Supervisor District No. 2; J. M. McKamy, Supervisor District No. 3; L. Crusoe, Supervisor District No. 4; George C. Doherty, Supervisor District No. 5.

At the November election, 1886, there were 1,418 votes cast, and the following officers elected: Dallas McCord, Sheriff; N. R. Packard, Clerk and Recorder; H. P. Olds, Auditor; J. W. Freeman, District Attorney; W. T. Jameson, Treasurer; T. A. Baker, Tax Collector; T. E. Harding, Assessor; Alfred Harrell, Superintendent of Schools; F. Buckreus, Coroner and Public Administrator; W. L. Dixon, Surveyor; L. F. Gates, Supervisor Second district; J. M. McKamy, Supervisor Third district.

April 4, 1887, E. M. Roberts appears as one of the Board of Supervisors, supposed to have succeeded George C. Doherty. L. F. Gates, of the Second district, died in January, 1888, and on the 7th of February of that year Joseph Fountain was elected to fill the position.

At the general election November, 1888, the number of votes polled was 2,196, and officers elected were: W. J. Graham, Sheriff; N. R. Packard, Clerk and Recorder; W. A. Howell, Auditor; Alvin Fay, District Attorney; T. A. Baker, Tax Collector and Treasurer; F. Buckreus, Coroner and Public Adminstrator; W. R. Macmurdo, Surveyor; Charles F. Bennett, Supervisor First district; A. Morgan, Supervisor Fourth district; E. M. Roberts, Supervisor Fifth district.

County Clerk N. R. Packard, known as Judge Packard, is a Southern-bred gentleman of the highest type and very courteous to all. On the 26th day of March, 1891, a colored gentleman approached the Judge in his office and expressed a desire that the Judge issue to him license to preach; when told by the Judge that it was not in his line of business to license servants of the Lord, the colonel citizen seemed much disappointed.

There were 2,640 votes cast at the general election in November, 1890, and officers elected as follows: H. L. Borgwardt, Sheriff; N. R. Packard, Clerk and Recorder; A. T. Lightner, Assessor; W. A. Howell, Auditor; T. A. Baker, Tax Collector and Treasurer; Alvin Fay, District Attorney; Alfred Harrell, Superintendent of Schools; F. Buckreus, Coroner and Public Administrator; W. R. Macmurdo, Surveyor; Joseph Fountain, Supervisor District, No. 1; E. A. McGee, Supervisor District, No. 2.

The Superior Judges have filled the position in the order as follows: B. Brundage; Rufus E. Arick (deceased); A. R. Conklin, present Judge, appointed by Governor Waterman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Arick.

KERN COUNTY AS IT IS.

We have been rambling over Kern County as it was in early times, and will now survey it as it is, and try to get a glimpse of what it may and certainly will be twenty-five years hence at the rate of progress and development now being

made. There are a few incidents of the past yet worthy of record, however, but we will in the main deal in the present, with the present, and for the future.

It will be of interest to those who may read these pages in 1925, after all wild animals have been exterminated, to know that even as late as 1867, there were many large bears in the county. In April, 1867, a Mr. Pettit, who was herding sheep for William and D. S. Lightner at Allen's Camp, Walker's Basin, wrote to the *Courier* that he had a few days previously killed an immense bear by poisoning. He stated that the bear's estimated weight was 1,000 pounds. There were many in the county at that date and were very destructive to sheep. Near old Fort Tejon, on an oak tree about thirty inches in diameter, was found some years since the following inscription, then nearly grown over:

I. H. S.

Peter Lebeck killed by a †bear October 17, 1837.

At the time the letters were carved, the tree was perhaps less than half its present size. Recently investigators found that the inscription had grown over, and on cutting in and removing the growth, they got an exact reprint on the portion removed, leaving the original plain on the tree. Further curiosity led them to excavate at the root of the tree, and to their surprise they found the remains of a man, perfect in all parts except one hand, which could not be found. The remains were evidently those of the man, Peter Lebeck, and the tree was a growing monument to the unfortunate pioneer.

While we desire to keep before our readers the enormous proportions of Kern County, we do not expect to impress you with half the facts connected with this wonderful region. We could write volumes, and make many seemingly unreasonable statements, and yet not tell the half. But to prepare the reader for some large stories, or stories of large products, we wish to call his attention to the fact that Kern is one of California's large counties, embracing 8,100 square miles, which is very near equal to the State of New Hampshire, with an area of 9,005 square miles, and a population of 375,827. Vermont has an area of 9,135 square miles and a population of 332,205. Massachusetts has an area of 8,040 square miles, a little less than that of Kern County. Massachusetts has a population of 2,233,407. Little Rhode Island has an area of only 1,085 square miles and sustains a population of 745,861. This will give an idea of what Kern County is capable of sustaining when her vast area is developed to the extent that it can and will be. One million of people can subsist in the county more comfortably than can the present population in the State of Massachusetts.

Kern is bounded on the north by Tulare and Inyo counties; on the east by San Bernardino; on the south by Los Angeles, and on the southwest and west by Ventura and San Luis Obispo counties. It occupies the extreme southern portion of the great San Joaquin valley, lying centrally in the State east and west, and is situated in the southern portion of Central California.

ITS TOPOGRAPHY.

Its eastern boundary line extends a little over the summit of the Sierra, and the summit of the Coast Range may be said to form its western boundary. Nearly one-fourth is embraced in foothills, a large amount is mountain lands covering a portion of the immense lumber belt of the Sierra. The southeast corner covers a portion of the Mojave desert east of the Sierra. The remainder of the county, known locally as Kern valley, is without exception one of the richest sections of the State and not surpassed in the world. It embraces the principal portion of the agricultural lands of the county, extending from the northern limits of the county and the southern border of Tulare lake, to the amphitheater of mountains which surround it on the east, south and west. A small portion of Tulare lake dips into this county, but it has no natural boundary on the north, being simply a prolongation of the great valley of the San Joa-

quin. It is quite regular in its outline, being about forty miles wide east and west, by about fifty miles north and south. It is seen that here lie 2,000 square miles, or more than one and a quarter million acres of the most fertile lands to be found in this or any other country, so large an unbroken body of rich land.

In the central southern portion of Kern valley lie Kern and Buena Vista lakes. Kern lake is thirteen miles south of Bakersfield, and is about seven miles long east and west, with an average width of nearly three miles. About five miles west of this and connected therewith by a slough is Buena Vista lake, about the same length, and of an average width a little greater than that of the former. These lakes are connected with Tulare lake, distant about thirty-five miles, a little west of north, by Buena Vista slough. On the border of these lakes and sloughs, especially on the north side of Kern and Buena Vista, are swamp lands unreclaimed and exceedingly rich. About ten miles south of Tulare lake, and connected with the slough leading thereto, in the northwestern portion of Kern valley, is Goose lake, about two and a half miles in length by one in width. The irrigated, developed district or portion of this valley lies within about fifteen to twenty miles south and west and twenty-five to thirty northwest of Bakersfield. These lands, which are covered by as fine a system of irrigating canals and ditches as exists, slope from east to west, or have an incline to the west of four to seven feet to the mile, the average being about five feet. The irrigating features and water resources will be more fully presented elsewhere.

PRODUCTS.

This county will produce anything from the most delicate and sweet-scented flower to the mammoth Sequoia gigantea. Space here will not permit detail as regards each valuable product, but mere mention will be made of many of the most profitable products that have been tried in the county. Here grow and yield well, nearly all the agricultural and horticultural products of the temperate zone, besides some of the semi-tropic. The agricultural list embraces wheat, barley, oats, rye, Indian and Egyptian corn, buckwheat, alfalfa, millet, canary seed, hops, sorghum, sugar-beets, cotton, tobacco, castor-bean, peanuts, flax, hemp, jute, ramie and liquorice-root. Some of the last named are not extensively cultivated, but from tests made it is ascertained that they can be successfully produced. Of these, alfalfa probably excels all others in its marvelous growth and bountiful yield. Garden vegetables of nearly every description grow to perfection. In this list are Irish and sweet potatoes, yams, beans, peas, cabbage, onions, cauliflower, tomatoes, celery, asparagus, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets, radishes, pumpkins, squashes, water-melons, musk-melons, nutmegs, cantelopes, egg-plant, artichokes, spinich, rhubarb, citrons, Chili peppers, etc. Of these, sweet potatoes and melons excel. The horticultural products embrace all the deciduous fruits, some of the citrus fruits, fruit of nut-bearing trees, berries and fruit of the vine. Of these are the apple, pear, peach, plum, prune, apricot, nectarine and cherry. All varieties of berries; the blackberry and strawberry excel. Table, raisin and wine grapes do well. Of the fig, orange, lemon, lime and pomegranate; the fig excels. Of nuts, are walnuts of all varieties, hard and soft-shell almonds and the pecan. Fruits attain enormous size.

EXAMPLES OF KERN COUNTY PRODUCTS.

But few people who have never seen the wonderful products of California, are willing to believe facts when stated, but very naturally say that it is a California fabrication. The ordinary Easterner cannot get it within the scope of his reasoning faculties that 140 bushels of corn can be produced on one acre of land, yet such is the case: while it is not claimed that every acre of land planted to corn will make such yield, yet it has been grown in Kern County. Several years since, Captain Noble, a practical farmer, whose farm was situated near Bakersfield, noticed that his field of corn promised an abund-

ant yield, and concluded to ascertain the exact amount per acre. He had a practical surveyor measure the ground. He then gathered and measured the corn, and found that the amount produced was 140 bushels per acre. Thinking perhaps that the statement might be doubted, he went before a justice of the peace and made oath to the amount.

Eastern people who are accustomed to consider sweet potatoes weighing two and three pounds as large, will not feel disposed to credit the statement that potatoes eight times as large have been grown in Kern County; yet such is true. Some years since Dr. Stockton produced a crop of potatoes near Bakersfield, and exhibited a number in town, the largest of which weighed twenty-three, and the smallest twenty pounds. When we ask why, if such are actual results, do not all engage growing corn and sweet potatoes, the answer we receive is that more can be realized from various other crops than can from the two named.

There can be grown on Kern County soil six crops of alfalfa in one year, each crop making one and a half tons of hay per acre, or nine tons per acre per year. One acre will pasture three head of horses or cattle. At the age of fifteen months a Kern County colt is as large as the average Eastern at three and four years.

Viewing the situation from this standpoint it will be seen that other products surpass those of corn and potatoes, even at such an enormous yield.

There is no better soil and no better climate for producing and preparing the raisin than is found in Kern County. The prune, the fig, the lemon, lime, olive and various other fruits will yield richer returns per acre than will corn and potatoes. Hence the cause why few attempt to grow those products for profit.

RESOURCES.

It is a difficult matter to compass within the limits of a sketch of this character anything like an adequate description of the all but illimitable resources of a county such as Kern, with its millions of acres of valley, hill and mountain, all replete with sources of the greatest wealth. At the outset considerable was said as to the agricultural wealth of the county, and that these statements were no exaggeration it now becomes necessary to prove. With Bakersfield as a starting point let the visitor go in any direction and carefully note the salient features brought to his attention. The one most prominent feature will be the vast area devoted to the production of alfalfa. Thousands upon thousands of acres are perennially green with this most valuable of forage plants. On every hand are great stacks containing hundreds of tons of well-cured hay, while in the pasture fields are tens of thousands of horses, cattle and sheep, which are reared and fattened for market upon no other food than this. The alfalfa-fed beef and mutton of this valley is simply without a superior. This hay is cut and put in the stack at an average cost covering all expense of no more than $1 a ton, and no stock grower needs further information as to the possibilities of profit.

But there are other sources of wealth of superior value to this and we will continue the journey. Almost due south of Bakersfield some ten or a dozen miles we reach the Greenfields' ranch of several thousand acres, devoted largely to stock growing, but to grain, fruit, etc., as well. Here we learn that wheat is raised with irrigation which averages forty bushels to the acre, barley fifty bushels, and shelled corn sixty to seventy-five bushels. Sweet potatoes go 300 bushels to the acre, and other vegetables in proportion being kept growing the year round. Here is an orchard of apples, peaches, apricots, pears, prunes, nectarines and other fruits, with ten acres of grape vines, while in the grounds about the house are orange, fig, pomegranate, pecan and other trees. All of the fruits named are produced in large quantity and excellent quality, while from the grape are made raisins that are equal to the best. Almost everything in the way of ornamental shrub or flower grows luxuriantly, and the entire place is a scene of

tropical verdure that is attractive to the utmost.

A return drive of a few miles brings us to the Stockdale ranch, where similar results have been accomplished in the production of grain, fruits, etc., by the aid of irrigation. Not far away is the Bellevue, which is the acme of what can be done in the delta lands. Here is a magnificent orchard of mature orange trees, bearing luscious fruit, while every fruit and nut that is cultivated in the State is represented and all growing with the greatest luxuriance and producing fruit of the most excellent quality.

And so we can go day after day, visiting ranch after ranch and finding that nothing in the wide range of cereal, fruit, vegetable and ordinary farm crop will not grow. Hops, cotton, tobacco, Egyptian corn and many other specialties have been successfully experimented with. From apples to oranges, every variety of fruit is produced. The vegetable garden is green the year round. Melons are almost a nuisance. Beets grow five or six feet deep. In fact, in all the wide range of products of the temperate and subtropical zones it would be impossible to select one that does not attain perfection here.

One of the specialties, however, for which Kern County is destined to become famous is her peaches. Every section has some two or three specialties, and the peach has so far attained the greatest success here. Space forbids going into too great detail, but a couple of notable instances of recent occurrence will suffice to show what has been accomplished and what may be expected. A couple of miles or so south of Bakersfield is a peach orchard belonging to S. A. Wible, which has been planted just thirty months, and in which the trees average fully seventeen feet in height, with large trunks and a growth of limb that would be extraordinary in an orchard twice the age. This orchard covers twenty acres, though the trees if planted in the usual style of 108 to the acre would only occupy fifteen acres. Last year, when only eighteen months old, there were five tons of choice fruit taken from the trees. This year there were 7,731 boxes of fruit gathered and shipped to to the East, where it was sold at at auction in New York, bringing readily from $1.40 to $2 a box. The entire actual cost of gathering, boxing, shipping and selling was less than 70 cents a box. There was thus left a profit of from 70 cents to $1.30 a box. Averaging it at $1, which is within bounds, and the net returns will be seen to have been $7,731, from which, of course, must be deducted the cost of cultivation, which, however, is small, since only one irrigation was given the orchard during the season.

In addition, however, to the 7,731 boxes of fresh fruit shipped to the East there were 3,000 pounds of dried peaches put up, worth at a low calculation $450, while an additional large quantity of fresh fruit was given away and sold directly from the orchard. Here, then, we have a twenty-acre orchard of peaches which at two and one-half years from planting returned a net profit of at least $7,000, or $350 an acre.

In another direction from town and on the road to the Rosedale colony is another famous peach orchard, the property of C. A. Maul. From twenty-three acres of trees which are six years old there were shipped to the East sixteen carloads of fresh fruit, besides which enough more was dried and otherwise disposed of to make three or four carloads more. For the fruit shipped the grower received $16,000, of which at least three-fourths, and probably a greater proportion, was net profit.

A feature of both these orchards was that from half to three-fourths of the fruit that set on the trees was thinned out while young. From some trees as many as 2,500 young peaches were picked, leaving only 300 or 400. The result was that the fruit that was left to mature attained an immense size. Large numbers of boxes were packed in which each peach weighed over a pound, while many specimens were weighed that were from twenty to twenty-four ounces in weight and measured from twelve to fifteen inches and more in circumference. The quality of this mammoth fruit, too, was most excellent. It withstood shipment well,

arriving at the East in perfect order, and sold readily for the highest prices.

From what has been already accomplished it is no hazard to prophesy that the Kern delta will be noted in the future for at least three specialties. These will be the production of peaches, which will find a ready market either shipped fresh to the East, dried in the open air, or sold to canners, who will be able here to procure large supplies of the very choicest fruit. The raisin grape will be another specialty. Enough has been done in various portions of the county to show that the soil is eminently adapted to this fruit, while the climate is the best for drying purposes that can be found. The prune is another fruit that will be a favorite, while the apricot, fig, orange and other varieties will be largely and successfully cultivated.

In the lower foothills is a large area at a certain elevation which partakes of the same general characteristics of climate as are found at a similar height all over the State, the danger from frost is at a minimum, and the orange and other tender growths thrive to perfection. At the famous Tejon ranch are splendid specimens of mature orange trees, while in many other localities in the valleys and foothills may a similar growth be seen. That the orange will be grown here on a scale of commercial importance, is believed by all who have taken the trouble to inquire into the existence of the requisites of soil, climate and water for the development of that most attractive and profitable industry.

Columns might be filled with detail of the remarkable success attending all agricultural experiments made here. But enough has been related to show that every claim made at the outset is abundantly substantiated.

There are other resources, however, which, while they have not reached the development that has been achieved by agriculture, nevertheless are bound to attain importance nearly equal thereto. That there are in the mountains large deposits of gold, silver, antimony and other valuable minerals has been shown from the earliest history of the county. Indeed, the mines about Havilah and Kernville were the cause of the first settlement of this region. Lack of ready means of transportation has been a serious drawback to the development of these deposits.

In the western and southwestern portions of the county are other mineral deposits which are also of great extent and value. There are thousands of acres of asphaltum, with immense springs from which a tremendous volume of that material is constantly poured forth in liquid form. There are natural gas deposits also in a number of widely separated localities, which will become of the greatest value for manufacturing and illuminating, and there are ledges of pure sulphur large enough to make matches for the world. Silver and gold there are, too, in the San Emigdio range of mountains, with traces of workings which must have been operated a hundred or more years in the past.

In the mountains of Kern County are some of the largest areas of virgin forest left in the State. Great groves of stately redwood, pine, fir, cedar and other trees cover thousands of acres which are practically untouched, their remoteness from the lines of travel having so far prevented them from being profitably worked. The opportunities for capital in this direction are of the most promising character, since water power is abundant for the ready operation of mills, and the rapid growth of the county furnishes a home market for large quantities of lumber.

There is still another resource of this valley, which, while mentioned last, is destined to be by no means the least in the list of sources of wealth. No community is so prosperous as that which provides a home market for the bulk or at least a large share of its products. In those localities where manufacture of various kinds give employment to large numbers of men, the farmers find a ready sale at good rates for nearly everything produced by them. Manufacturers go where raw material, transportation and motive power are the cheapest and most readily obtainable.

A VIEW IN THE GREEN HORN MOUNTAINS, KERN COUNTY.

[From Photograph by our Special Artist.]

The sources of raw material in Kern County have been pretty well explained. Flax, cotton, ramie, wool, leather and other articles of manufacture can be produced here in any quantity at a minimum of cost. In the mountains are inexhaustible supplies of wood, while metals of various kinds are in abundance. The means of transportation have already been pointed out. There are already two competing transcontinental lines in the county, with the promise of even greater facilities in the immediate future.

The matter of motive power becomes the next consideration. The irrigation canals themselves afford an abundant supply, which has already been utilized in a small way, showing what may easily be done whenever the time shall become ripe. But go to the source of supply of those canals. Take a trip to the mouth of the Kern river cañon, a pleasant drive of two or three hours from town, and note the existant facts. There, within a short distance, the river plunges down falls and cataracts several hundred feet. Thousands of tons of water are falling with resistless force, as they have fallen for uncounted ages, beating and wearing the granite walls to dust, and carrying the decomposed material to the plains below. At a dozen points this tremendous power can be utilized for any purpose that may be desired. By a pipe line the water may be brought out on the mesa below the mouth of the cañon, and while furnishing 200 feet or more of fall for the development of power, may at the same time provide water for the irrigation of thousands of acres of as fertile soil as the sun ever shone upon. Dynamos can be put in here and electricity generated, which can be conveyed to all parts of the valley and harnessed to machinery for manufactures of every variety. Such an opportunity for the development of the cheapest power in practically unlimited quantities has seldom been offered, and as one watches the great stream dashing over precipice and boiling over boulder he can but wonder that it should have been so long neglected.

But watchful eyes and active minds have taken in the situation, and it now seems altogether probable that before another twelvemonth shall have rolled around, decisive steps will have been taken for the development of this resource which is destined to become one of the most prominent avenues for wealth in this surpassingly endowed section.

SCENERY.

Before going further investigating the agricultural, horticultural and other resources of the county, we wish to make brief mention of Kern County scenery. The principal points of interest near the county has been so fully described elsewhere in this work that we will not go into detail here, only throw more light on what has been said.

The Sierras hold in their depths riches other than gold and silver. The student of nature can here find much that will sharpen his perception, and augment his knowledge, as well as impress him with the immensity of his ignorance. There is something ennobling in mountains. The mountain-climber obtains ideas of vastness, of intensity, and of sublimity, which the plainsman never realizes. And there is a fascination in his wild life, that when it has once laid hold on the individual, reluctantly loosens its grasp. He finds health, strength, quietude, and suggestive facts in his surroundings, and when fatigued by weary rambles he obtains comforting repose on a rock pillow, and lulled to sleep by falling waters and the sad but sweet music of swaying pines, he dreams dreams that come not to the plainsman.

The peculiar and beautiful sight of red snow is met with on the Sierra at an elevation of 12,000 feet. Mr. Frank Dusy of Fresno County says he has seen miles of it on these mountain ranges. When examined through a strong microscope these odd and pretty globules are discovered to be of the very small microscopic water plant (*Protococcus nivalis*) which gives to this snow its red or crimson color.

The Tehipitee and Paradise valleys have been described. We will add here a brief description of one of the most wonderful wonders in the

Sierra yet discovered. No pen, be the wielder thereof ever so gifted, can do justice to the Kern River Cañon. This is undoubtedly one of the greatest wonders in the world. The bottom of the valley is 8,000 feet above the sea, and its walls are nearly perpendicular, varying in height from 3,000 to 6,000 feet. This valley is much narrower than the Yo Semite, varying from one-fourth to one mile in width, while the Yo Semite has an average breadth of over two miles. This has the effect of making the valley's walls seem more lofty than do those of the Yo Semite, which are somewhat disappointing to one unaccustomed to measuring such wonderful altitudes with the eye. Kern River Cañon is also a much longer valley than the Yo Semite, which is only seven miles long, while Kern is between thirty and forty miles in length, and for twenty miles of this distance horses can be taken into the valley only at one point.

Twelve miles due east of Paradise valley will be found the south end of the "Palisades," that grand range of perpendicular cliffs of comparatively recent volcanic formation, along the summit ridge of the Sierra, between Fresno and Mono Counties, which range from 13,000 to to 14,000 feet in height. Mount Goddard, about twenty miles north-northeast, is 14,000 feet high; Mount Silliman, twenty-two miles south, is near 12,000 feet. Mount King and Mount Gardner, twelve miles away to the southeast, are estimated to be 14,000 feet high. Mount Brewer, still farther away in the same general direction, is of equal height, and is on a spur embraced by two branches of King's river. Near it ten peaks can be seen as high, and perhaps four are higher, according to the geological survey. Slightly east of south thirty-two miles is the lofty Kaweah Peak, one of the highest points seen from the San Joaquin valley, and estimated to be over 14,000 feet, though its exact height has not been ascertained. Southeast thirty miles are Mount Tyndall, 14,386 feet, and Mount Williamson, "an inaccessible bunch of needles" higher still and about two miles north of Tyndall. Thirty-eight miles southeast is the culminating point of all the Sierra Nevada, Mount Whitney, whose height is more than 15,000 feet, and whose slopes, cañons and table lands form the immense watershed that is drained by Kern river and its numerous tributaries.

All these and hundreds of other less noted peaks can be seen from high points near Paradise valley. This grand cañon of King's river, nestling thus in the midst of the most magnificent Alpine scenery of America which surrounds it within a radius of fifteen miles, is, in straight line, fifty-five miles northeast of Visalia, sixty-five miles slightly north of east from Fresno city, and about seventy-five miles southeast from Yo Semite valley. A remarkable natural phenomenon of this valley is a double sunset every day, as seen from near Copper creek. Regularly at 1:30 P. M. the sun passes behind a very high cliff and peak on the south side of the great cañon. For about two hours it remains concealed from view, and then bursts forth again from beyond the western edge of Mount Capitan and just over the falls of the Roaring river. Then comes the second sunset about the time it occurs in the San Joaquin valley, the sun seeming to pass down the deep gorge to the westward, where King's river finds its exit toward the plains. Few, if any, other regions can boast of such a phenomenon.

Another natural fact worthy of mention is that, because of the dense shade of the high walls on the south side of this valley, the snow disappears, trees bud, and flowers bloom on the north side immediately under its perpendicular cliffs, which reflect the sun's rays down into the valley, in February, three months earlier than on the south side. In the latter region snow remains in the deep crevices and gorges until in June. Similar effects of the more or less direct rays of the sun are witnessed along all the southern or northern slopes, not only of the mountains of this coast but throughout the world. The wild flowers of this valley and the Kern River cañon are much the same as those found in the Yo Semite.

The upper or southern portion of the great San Joaquin valley closely resembles that of the Nile, yet vastly more capable of sustaining a much larger population. These comparisons are well worth a careful reading and study. There is no fancy or ideal pen-picture here attempted; much more might truthfully be said; yet as there are so many who doubt and claim that such statements are mere braggadocio, we simply ask of you who do not believe to come and see, and you will be cordially welcomed by an hospitable people.

KERN DELTA COMPARED WITH THAT OF THE NILE.

The fabulous fertility of the delta of the Nile has been set forth in both Biblical and profane history for thousands of years. That fertility, due to the regenerative and recuperative power of the waters with which the land is periodically flooded, has for ages been regarded as the highest type of its kind which the world has ever seen. It made of Egypt the garden spot of the world, to which even proud Rome was forced to look for the corn with which her citizens and soldiers were fed. It showed to the world that a comparatively small area, bordered by desert on every hand, could, by the magic power of the goddess Fluvia, be made to support millions—a more dense population in proportion to area than any other part of the world. It produced a civilization the highest of its era, the indelible traces of which remain until this day. To irrigation Egypt owed the fact that she became the granary of the world, the earliest mistress of civilization. To irrigation primarily were due the grand temples and the wealthy cities that lined the Nile for hundreds of miles. The waters of that river led captive over the adjacent valley were the mainspring of a wealth and prosperity such as no other part of the world ever saw.

It is something of a jump from the days of Jacob and the journeying of his sons into Egypt in search of corn during a year of famine (a dry year, in the Californian sense) to the Pacific coast of North America in these latter days of the nineteenth century. Yet we will take that jump, and in the search for a parallel to the Nile delta traverse the coast from north to south. Search well each valley and note the salient features; study the soil, the climate, the streams, the products, and when that search shall have been completed, what section will be found to most nearly resemble the famed valley of the Nile?

Without fear of contradiction, the answer undoubtedly must be, the upper or southern portion of the San Joaquin valley,—that vast region where the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada sweep in a grand semicircle around from the west and the east, and form the lofty barrier which shuts out the desert from the fertile plains watered by the Kern and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries. In a word, a closer approach to the natural conditions of the delta of the Nile will be found in the 5,000,000 acres embraced within the boundaries of the county of Kern than in any other part of this continent.

Let us look at these conditions and note the points of similarity. First, as to climate. The valley of the Nile is practically rainless. Rainstorms come so infrequently that the natural precipitation cuts no figure at all in the calculations of the tillers of the soil. So with the Kern delta: the rainfall is less than in any other part of the State—a fact which, while to some might appear a drawback, nevertheless, as will be shown, has overwhelming compensations and advantages. Nature deals ever in compensations, and as in Egypt she has provided the vast volume of the Nile to offset the lack of rainfall, so here in the Kern river and other streams are sources provided ample for the irrigation of the entire vast area. Indeed, kindly nature has been more bounteous in her treatment of the Kern delta than in that of the Nile. In Egypt that stream occasionally fails to bring down the floods necessary for the fructification of the soil, and then ensue seasons of famine and distress. The streams of the Kern delta, however, fed by the vast glaciers of the lofty Sierra, and by the

snows which never fail, afford, year in and year out, with the certainty and regularity of the succession of one year after another, an abundance of the life-giving fluid for every use of the entire valley. A failure of this water supply is impossible, and with the adoption of the more modern methods of irrigation there will be an abundance for every acre without taking into account the subterranean streams, which, when tapped, furnish an artesian flow without parallel. In the single feature of water supply the Kern delta is immeasurably superior to its prototype in Africa.

As to soil, for ages the Nile has been bringing down from the interior of Africa vast deposits of matter from the disintegration of the rocks, the wash of the soil and the precipitation of decaying vegetable growth. This has been deposited along its banks and has made a soil of surpassing fertility. For thousands of years it has been cultivated in the most intensive fashion, the drain upon the fertilizing elements keeping pace with the additions made to it.

For countless centuries the same process has been in progress in the Kern delta. The fertile soil that once clothed the mountain ranges has been carried into the valleys. The granite cliffs have given way to the corrosive influences of nature and, converted into loose, friable material, have been carried into the valley and mingled with the soil. For thousands of years that soil has produced each season a vegetable growth, rank and lush, which has decayed and has formed a deposit of vegetable humus that, intermingled with the detritus from the mountain slopes, has formed a seedbed of a fertility that is simply unsurpassable. Age after age has this been going on here, just as it has in the Nile delta. But while the soil of that region has been drained with regularity by the husbandman, the Kern delta has been storing up all this vast fertility, not losing a particle, and to-day for the first time since the foundation of the world, is this perfect seedbed thrown open for the behoof of the husbandman.

In product, too, the resemblance between the Nile delta and that of the Kern is remarkable. In the one cotton, sugar cane, wheat, corn, rice, melons, figs, apricots, pomegranates, grapes, peaches, oranges, sweet potatoes—in a word, all the long list of subtropical fruits and vegetables—thrive in profusion. In the other exactly the same wide range of product and luxuriance of growth can be seen. The semitropical profusion and rapidity of growth of delicate tree, shrub and flower seen in the gardens of the Kern delta rival in every detail those features of the Nile valley which have been made historical in song and prose, and which are to-day one of the chief delights of travelers in that region. From year's end to year's end the soil of the Kern delta stands ready to yield crop after crop. No season of idleness is needed; no rest is demanded. The imprisoned fertility of ages stands ready day and night, without intermission, to give itself up to the use and profit of man, the touchstone which calls it forth being ever one thing—irrigation. Marvelous as are the accounts of the rapidity and extent of growth of grain, vegetable and fruit in the delta of the Nile they can all be duplicated in this California copy of the garden of the East. There is no exception. Actual experiment has demonstrated the truth of an assumption that might sound far-fetched to those who are not aware of the wonderful results that have been accomplished in this marvelously favored portion of California.

But to the facts that warrant this comparison of the Kern delta with the Nile. There are within the boundaries of Kern County over 5,100,000 acres, including valley, foothills and mountains. Tulare is the next neighbor on the north, Inyo and San Bernardino on the east, Ventura and Los Angeles on the south and San Luis Obispo on the west. Over a million and a half acres are in the San Joaquin valley, presenting a broad expanse of almost level land of the highest fertility. This portion of the county is bounded on the northeast, south and southwest by a semicircular mountain wall composed of the Sierra Nevada and Coast ranges,

which here join in one tremendous rampart, guarding the vast amphitheater at their base. Such another continuous body of the finest agricultural land scarcely exists. In the foothills and mountains are plateaus and valleys with fertile soil which cover thousands of acres and are susceptible of the highest development. In the lofty Sierra are immense forests of pine, redwood and other growths, which have scarcely as yet been touched by man's hand, and will afford abundant supplies of lumber for centuries.

From these mountains flow streams into the valley, principal among which is the Kern river, with a perennial and never-failing flow of thousands of feet of the purest water. Out in the valley are Tulare lake, Kern and Buena Vista lakes and Goose lake, all large bodies of water fed by springs as well as by streams from the mountains. The supply of water thus furnished is simply unsurpassed.

RAILROADS.

Prior to the advent of the Southern Pacific railroad through the San Joaquin valley Kern County was but little known. Some thirty years ago a mining excitement in the mountains to the east and south brought a large influx of population and caused several settlements to spring up, notably among them being Havilah and Kernville, the former having been made the county seat in 1866 when Kern was cut off from Tulare County. But this mining excitement was of comparatively short duration, and Havilah is now little more than a name, though once a prosperous, bustling town. Bakersfield then became the center of trade for the county, and stock-growing was for years the principal industry, great bands of sheep and cattle ranging the vast unsettled plain in search of sustenance. When the railroad began to push south toward Los Angeles the town of Sumner was laid out, a mile east of Bakersfield, and in the mountains to the southeast Caliente was for months the terminus of the road, while the difficult grades and tunnels through the Tehachapi mountains were being constructed. The main line of the Southern Pacific railroad has 117 miles of track in Kern County, while the Atchison and Topeka line has fifty-six miles of road running easterly from Mojave station. The Fresno and Porterville road comes down the east side of the valley and joins the main line at Poso, in Kern County.

Besides these roads the Atchison and Topeka line can get into Central and Northern California by no other possible way than through the Kern valley. Leaving Mojave the surveys and part of the grading for this road run northwesterly through the Tejon pass, across the Tehachapi mountains and into the valley, passing through Bakersfield. There is absolutely no other outlet possible for this road. After leaving Bakersfield it may pass up the west side of the San Joaquin valley to Antioch, as is proposed and promised, or it may cross the Mount Diablo spur of the Coast Range into San Luis Obispo County by the Palo Prieta or other pass, and thence through San Benito and Santa Clara counties up the peninsula to San Francisco direct. But whatever the course of the line after leaving the Kern valley, it is physically impossible that it should leave this section to one side.

Still another line of road has been surveyed across the mountains, by feasible passes from Nevada through the Owen's river valley and down the cañon of the Kern river, coming out in the only place possible, Bakersfield.

WATER SUPPLY.

At the outset it was stated that the water supply of Kern County was something phenomenal, and that subject is worthy of elaboration. While nature has given this region the lightest rainfall of all parts of the State, it has followed the inevitable law of compensation by providing two sources of inexhaustible supply. These consist of the surface and the underground streams, whose vast volume, when properly utilized, will suffice to provide a far more certain and abundant supply of moisture than is

possible when the capricious clouds are the sole source of dependence. While the rainfall in the Kern valley is of the lightest description, yet within a comparatively short distance the precipitation of moisture in the shape of snow and rain reaches the enormous amount of 100 inches or more annually. In this region the Sierra reach their loftiest height. Here are Tyndall and other peaks, with Whitney, the highest mountain in the United States, towering aloft over 15,000 feet. On these mountains the snow remains year after year, forming tremendous glaciers, which are the perennial source of streams which in the nature of things can know no such thing as failure, even in the season of scantiest rainfall in the valley region. Here, in these solitudes, rises the stream which is the main source of supply for the valley below. Away in the northwestern part of Tulare County are the headwaters of the north fork of the Kern river, drawing supplies from thousands of square miles of watershed on the western slope of the Sierra. For over sixty miles this stream flows through the mountains of Tulare County, and some twenty miles after crossing the line into Kern County the south fork unites with it. For thirty miles or more the stream then flows through a picturesque and rocky cañon, finally debouching upon the plain a short distance from Bakersfield. In its course the river has a fall of upward of 12,000 feet, and near the mouth of the last cañon before reaching the plains are cataracts and falls which give a tremendous amount of water power, easily utilized and only awaiting the hand of enterprise to become a source of great wealth and the cause of the rapid development of the community.

The amount of water contained in the Kern river is something enormous. Careful measurement taken in the dryest portion of the season shows a minimum flow of 2,700 to 3,000 cubic feet per second. In the season of greatest supply there has been measured a maximum of over 19,000 cubic feet to the second. With the normal supply averaged as it should be, one who has any knowledge concerning such matters can readily see that with proper methods of handling and distributing the immense supply every acre of arable land in the valley can be furnished with an abundance of water for all ordinary farming purposes.

At present the water is used in the most wasteful manner possible. Broad and shallow canals convey it over the valley, by their shape and grade inviting the greatest loss from evaporation and seepage. In the actual application of the water also to growing crops there is the greatest wastefulness. None of the enocomical methods evolved from necessity that are in use in many other places have been adopted here. There has always been plenty of water for all purposes, and hence no economy has been made necessary. But with correct methods of handling the waters of the Kern river there is no manner of doubt that all the land within reach of its flow can be provided with an adequate supply for all crops.

Besides the Kern river there are other streams rising in the mountains, and, joining their flow after reaching the valley, largely augmenting the supply of water. From the Kern river and its branches there radiates throughout the valley a system of irrigation canals which it is no invidious comparison to say is without its equal in the State or even in the entire country. These canals attain the dignity of rivers, and their flow is something enormous. There is one main canal, for instance, which is larger than the famous waterway of New York State, the Erie canal. It is 120 feet wide on the surface, 80 feet on the bottom and has banks seven feet in height. A depth of six feet of water continues thirty-two miles. Branching from this canal (the Calloway) are more than seventy smaller distributing ditches from eight to twenty feet wide and covering over 200,000 acres in one body.

There are thirty-two main canals of varying dimensions diverting water from the Kern river. Of these the three largest are the Goose lake, the Kern Valley Water Company's and the Calloway. The first named has a width of 140 feet on the

bottom and carries 90,000 miners' inches of water. The second is 125 feet wide on the bottom and carries seven feet of water, equivalent to 130,000 miners' inches. The flow of the Calloway equals 74,000 miners' inches. The Stine has 56,000 miners' inches, and from that amount the quantity of water in each canal runs down to 500 inches, which is the capacity of the Wilson ditch.

These thirty-two main canals have an aggregate length of nearly 300 miles, but this is only a small part of the entire length of irrigating canals in the valley. Each main canal has from five to fifty times its own length in laterals, which radiate in every direction.

The total appropriation of these canals is 597,262 miners' inches, or 11,911 cubic feet flow per second. The capacity for irrigation of this immense flow—that is, the amount of land that can be covered when the water is economically handled—can be best estimated on the basis adopted elsewhere. Careful experiment has demonstrated that one miner's inch of perpetual flow will irrigate from four to ten acres of land, according to the nature of the soil and the variety of crop produced. Upon the lowest ratio, therefore, these canals carry water enough for 2,389,000 acres of land. Here, therefore, is abundant proof that the water supply of Kern County is ample for all the land that is included within the arable area of the great delta.

The water supply being so abundant, it follows that irrigation is most cheaply performed. In many parts of the State an annual charge of from $5 to $10 an acre is made for water. Indeed, in one case, whose success has been widely advertised, several thousand acres of land have been disposed of where the purchasers were required to sign agreements to pay an annual water tax of $10 an acre for all time. In Kern County, on the other hand, the highest rate paid is $1 an acre annually, and the usual price is only 50 cents, which is a mere bagatelle to the cultivators of small farms.

So far the source of supply for irrigation that has been dealt with is entirely the surface streams. There is another source of scarcely less importance, which is found in the great underground streams that have been tapped by artesian wells. The shape of the Kern delta, surrounded on three sides by lofty mountains upon whose sides the rainfall is large, together with the geological character of the formation, early suggested the possibility of the successful boring of artesian wells. Experiments were made which met with success—a success that in many instances is simply astounding. Great wells flowing from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 gallons daily have been sunk in many places, while the number of smaller flows is numerous and constantly increasing. So far the artesian belt has been proven to exist for a length of some fifty miles and a width of about fifteen, but it is believed by many experts that it is only a question of depth for the procurement of artesian water in all parts of the valley. No one who has not seen a well of a couple of million gallons' capacity daily can have any idea of what it is like. Such wells are generally capped over with a powerful pipe and valve, and the flow is regulated as desired. When turned on full force the water bursts forth with a roar, and either mounts high into the air or spurts horizontally in a perfect flood, according to the position in which the controlling valve has been placed. It is a grand sight to see one of these wells pouring forth water enough to irrigate a thousand or more acres, and in a flood whose volume never suffers depreciation. The artesian wells of Kern are one of its most picturesque and interesting sights, as well as one of the most valuable features from an economic standpoint. They range in depth from 200 to 500 feet, and the size varies according to the freak of the owner. Some are over a foot in diameter and others only two or three inches. When properly stored in reservoirs there are single wells the water from which will irrigate 2,000 to 4,000 acres.

Although the Kern delta has been so abundantly supplied by nature with every resource of soil, climate and water, yet the centers of

population have been slow of formation, and for years the growth has not been rapid. Happily, however, as will be explained elsewhere, this state of facts no longer exists, and Kern County has commenced a growth that will within a few years give it the prominence to which it is justly entitled.

IRRIGATION.

The three essential elements in agricultural and horticultural pursuits—in the tillage of the earth—are soil, water and climate. In all ages of the world it has been proven that water is not equally distributed over the face of the earth. It is well known that the rainfall varies very much in all parts of the world. The history of man shows that in this and every other country, and this State is no exception to the rule, at one time crops are drowned out and at another time they are dried out. There is scarcely a section known where extreme has not followed extreme. In California, especially, there is not perfect reliability in the precipitation of water for farm husbandry. It is also known that natural water-courses cannot be utilized for this purpose. Many streams are so located, the beds of their channels are so situated, that their waters cannot be diverted from their natural course and be brought out upon the surrounding country for this purpose. It is equally well demonstrated that artesian water cannot be obtained in all places when needed. In view of these incontrovertible facts, what remains to be done is to meet the emergency—to provide the husbandman with just the amount of water he wants, and at just the time he needs it—never too much, never too little, to successfully carry out the great pursuit of life—the cultivation of the soil.

It is an indisputable fact, and no one need attempt to deny it, that the San Joaquin valley is a "dry country," especially the southern portion of it. The rainfall from Goshen to Caliente, a distance of 100 miles, is very light. Kern valley lies in this district. The annual rainfall at Bakersfield has been as low as four inches. There would be small hope for successful agricultural and horticultural pursuits were there no artificial means of obtaining water.

Nature designed that this life-giving element, which accomplishes such wonderful results in the leading pursuits of life, in all warm, dry countries, should be at hand, should be superabundantly supplied by the agency of man, for his own benefit. Fortunately this is demonstrated in Kern valley, by being located within a magnificent

ARTESIAN BELT.

The limits as yet are undefined, but of great extent. From the northern border of the county, especially on and south of the southern border of Tulare lake, it extends through the entire alluvial sections of Kern valley. This artesian district covers the entire country for fifteen to twenty miles east and north of Tulare lake, in Tulare County. But here we have only to do with the artesian district of Kern valley as far as developed. It covers a distance of nearly or quite fifty miles north and south, with a width of ten to fifteen miles. We have good reason for believing that it covers nearly the entire valley. Probably the largest artesian well that has yet been opened in this county is that finished for Dr. Leek in the northern part of the county in 1890. It is fifteen inches in diameter and 713 feet deep, and has a seven-inch flow of 4,500,000 gallons per day. The doctor has a section of land and was desirous of irrigating it all from one well, and has succeeded, having enough water and to spare. He has proved also that there is economy in the construction of a large well in many ways, and this only cost 25 cents per foot more than one of ordinary size.

A fair flow is obtained at a depth of 200 feet, and other flows are obtained at short intervals in going down further, so that any reasonable quantity of water can be obtained by going deep enough. One of these wells will usually irrigate a section of land, and if the water is collected and stored in reservoirs, some will supply water for 3,000 to 4,000 acres.

In many instances the flow is too great for

the farmer, and he has to cap his well, to prevent a superabundance of water. Just south of Tulare lake, in the northern part of Kern valley, there are more than three dozen of these wells within a radius of ten miles. We give here the flow of a dozen of these wells in gallons every twenty-four hours, all yielding over 1,000,000 each: 2,500,000, 2,500,000, 2,400,000, 2,400,000, 2,200,000, 2,200,000, 2,000,000, 1,600,000, 1,600,000, 1,500,000, 1,500,000, 1,200,000.

The water discharging from artesian wells, of which there are several on Kern Island within a distance of six miles from the lakes, maintains a uniform temperature of seventy-one degrees Fahr., summer and winter, making the water valuable for winter irrigation. These wells, just north of the little lakes, are from 250 to 460 feet deep.

CANALS.

Under the head of the Kern delta, a few pages back, reference is made to the water system there. The following account is more complete:

In order to present to the reader fully and accurately this immense system of irrigation by canals, we give a brief description of each canal in detail, with such facts and figures as will be interesting.

The canal of the Kern River Water and Irrigating Company, known as the Beardsley canal, the highest on the river, being the most northeasterly of this great system, is taken from the northerly bank, in the southeast quarter of section 3, township 29 south, range 28 east It is eight miles in length, fifteen feet wide on the bottom, and two and one-half feet deep. It has ten miles of distributing ditches. It appropriates 47,030 miners' inches, under a four-inch pressure, equivalent to 938 cubic feet per second. This location was made December 2, 1873.

The McCord canal is taken from the northerly bank of the river, in the northeast quarter of section 18, township 29 south, range 28 east. The main canal is four and one-half miles long, with three branches, having a total length of ten miles, and fifteen miles of distributing ditches. The main canal is twenty feet wide on the bottom and two and three feet deep. This, with the Beardsley, is the means of supply for that portion of the district above the Calloway canal. It appropriates 5,000 inches, equivalent to 100 cubic feet per second. This location was made March 20, 1875.

The Calloway canal belongs to the Kern River Land and Canal Company, and is the largest and most important in the system. It comes out of the northerly bank of the river, a short distance above the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's bridge, in the southeast quarter, section 13, township 29 south, range 27 east. It is thirty-two miles long, eighty feet wide on the bottom and 120 on the surface, with banks seven feet high and ten to sixteen feet wide on top, with inside slope of four to one, and outside two to one. On the west bank there is a delightful drive-way the full length. It has a depth of about six feet. The grade is eight-tenths of a foot per mile. In thirty miles it crosses Poso creek, by means of a weir 150 feet in length, built in the bed of the creek, and connecting at either end with the lower bank of the canal. This arrangement admits of the use of the winter waters of Poso creek, by diverting them into the canal. It has some sixty-five distributing ditches, from eight to twenty feet wide on the bottom, averaging sixteen feet, and from one to nine miles long, the aggregate length being about 150 miles. These branches have banks three and one-half feet high, intended for three feet of water, with slopes three to one and a grade of one and six-tenths feet per mile, giving to each a capacity of 196 and five-tenths cubic feet per second. The importance of this canal is seen when we state that it covers about 200,000 acres of land. The head-gate at the point of diversion from the river is 100 feet long, built of redwood lumber, 6 x 6 struts, 4 x 6 side posts and two-inch flooring. The foundation is twenty feet wide up and down the stream and has three

rows of sheet piling, 4 x 8, Oregon pine, driven to a depth of from twelve to sixteen feet, with intermediate or anchor piles of the same dimensions and material, to which the sills, 4 x 8, redwood, are spiked. There are twenty-five bays, and the gate-boards are 2 x 6, redwood. The top of the gate is eight feet from the floor. The gate extends from the right bank out into the stream and is connected with the weir by an artificial abutment. The weir extends from this abutment southerly across the river and is 400 feet long, being of similar construction to the head-gate, the only difference being that the gate-boards are twice as long, reaching across the bays. By means of the gate boards, which are movable, the water is under complete control and can be regulated at will. A considerable portion of the lands covered by this canal has been already cultivated and irrigated, and the life-giving waters of this magnificent aqueduct have transformed the barren plains of this region into luxuriant fields of alfalfa, and enabled the rearing of many beautiful homes in the midst of lovely gardens where grow the plants of many climes. The Calloway appropriates 74,000 inches of water, equivalent to 1,476 cubic feet per second. The location was made May 4, 1875.

The McCaffrey ditch, sharing the head-gate of the Calloway canal, is three miles long, seven to eight feet wide on the bottom and is two and one-half feet deep. It irrigates the land between the Calloway and the river. The appropriation is 1,296 inches, equivalent to twenty-six cubic feet per second. The date of location is October 31, 1874.

The Emery ditch, having its head-gate in the northeast quarter of section 22, township 29 south, range 27 east, is three miles long, six to eight feet wide on the bottom and two feet deep. It appropriates 2,000 inches, equivalent to forty cubic feet per second. Located December 2, 1876.

The Jones and Tuckey ditch begins in the northeast quarter of section 32, township 29 south, range 27 east. It is four miles in length, ten feet wide on the bottom and two feet deep. The appropriation is 1,000 inches, equivalent to twenty cubic feet per second. Located June 24, 1876.

The Railroad canal, commencing near the corner of southwest quarter of section 31, township 29 south, range 27 east, is 3,000 feet long. It is forty feet wide on the bottom and two feet deep. It empties into Goose Lake slough It appropriates 31,075 inches, equivalent to 620 cubic feet per second. Its location dates July 24, 1874.

The Wible canal, having its head-gate in the northwest quarter of section 6, township 30 south, range 27 east, and running about 1,000 feet, discharges into Goose lake canal, and by means of this canal and Goose Lake slough its waters are conveyed to the lands to be irrigated. It is forty feet wide on the bottom and two feet deep. Its appropriation is 5,040 inches, and its capacity 300 cubic feet per second. Located May 1, 1875.

The Goose Lake canal, the property of the Goose Lake Canal Company, is taken from the northerly bank of Kern river, in the northeast quarter of section 1, township 30 south, range 26 east, and runs thence northwesterly four and one-half miles, emptying into Goose lake slough. Flowing through this slough the water is taken out at different points along the slough in ditches. It is 140 feet wide on the bottom and three feet deep. It appropriates 90,000 inches, equivalent to 1,795 cubic feet per second. It was located July 13, 1875. The Railroad, Wible and Goose Lake canals all empty into the Goose Lake slough, and use it as a common channel to carry their waters to the adjoining lands as far down as Goose lake, a distance of twenty-two miles.

The Pioneer canal, owned by the Pioneer Canal Company, has its head gate in the northeast quarter of section 1, township 30 south, range 26 east. It has a length, westerly, of eleven and one-half miles, being sixty feet wide on the bottom and three feet deep. This canal flows through the entire length of the Mc-

Clung ranch, which is wholly irrigated by it, and its principal distributing branch, the Pottinger ditch, seventeen feet wide. It also passes through the Buena Vista ranch, furnishing mainly its irrigating waters. Its appropriation is 20,074 inches, equivalent to 400 cubic feet per second. This canal was located April 26, 1873.

The Edwards ditch, whose head-gate is in the northwest quarter of section 1, township 30 south, range 26 east, is two miles long, ten to twelve feet wide on the bottom and one foot deep. It appropriates 1,440 inches, equivalent to twenty-nine cubic feet per second, and was located December 21, 1874.

The James and Dixon canal is owned by a company of that name. It commences in the southeast quarter of section 3, township 30 south, range 26 east, and runs in a westerly direction about twelve miles. It is thirty feet wide on the bottom and three feet deep. Its appropriation is 14,000 inches, or 279 cubic feet per second. Located April 19, 1873.

The Johnson ditch is owned by the Lower New Kern River Irrigating Company, and begins in the southeast quarter of section 3, township 30 south, range 26 east, a few feet below the James & Dixon Canal, with which its waters join in a shallow slough a few hundred feet below. Its course is southwesterly about four miles. It is thirty feet wide on the bottom and three feet deep, and appropriates 8,640 inches, or 172 cubic feet per second. Located June 12, 1873.

The Ashe ditch is near the Johnson, and is taken from the river in the southeast quarter of section 3, township 30 south, range 26 east, and is one mile in length, three feet wide on the bottom and two feet deep, with a discharge capacity of twenty-four cubic feet per second.

The May ditch takes its supply from a short arm of the river in the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 18, township 30 south, range 26 east. It is two miles long, eight feet wide on the bottom and two feet deep. Its appropriation is 4,000 inches, eighty cubic feet per second. Located November 29, 1873.

The Joice canal draws from the river in the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 23, township 30 south, range 25 east. Nearly four miles long, twelve feet on the bottom and two feet deep. It appropriates 6,250 inches of water, 129 cubic feet per second. It was located May 26, 1873.

The Dixon canal is a branch of the Joice canal, diverting the water from the latter for about two and a half miles, and then it branches out to the northward, irrigating lands on the borders of the reclaimed swamp land district. It is eight feet on the bottom and four feet deep, and appropriates sixty-nine cubic feet of water per second. Its location dates April 13, 1875.

The foregoing canals and ditches, as indicated, are all on the north side of New Kern river, or now Kern river proper. We will give the location and brief description of those on the south side, about the same number being located on both sides of the old river.

The first one in order on the river, located at the highest point on the left bank of the stream, is the property of the Kern Island Irrigating Canal Company, called the Kern Island Canal. It is taken from Kern river near the southeast corner of southwest quarter of section 9, township 29 south, range 28 east, about two and one-half miles northeast of Bakersfield, through which town it passes. It is eighteen miles long, with a width at the head-gate of forty-eight and a half feet on the bottom and a depth of four feet. It terminates at Kern lake. At Bakersfield this canal makes a vertical fall of nearly twenty feet, furnishing water-power for a large flouring mill. This important canal has two main branches,—the town branch supplying Bakersfield and vicinity, having a length of two miles, and a central branch, diverging from the canal south of town, and running nearly parallel to it varying from one-half to two miles distant, for a distance of ten miles in a southerly direction. This branch has a width of twenty feet on the bottom, and a depth of three feet, with slopes of three to one. The central branch is

one of the best irrigating canals in the valley. It has nineteen drops in the distance of ten miles, placed at intervals of half a mile. The Kern Island and its branches have thirty-one lateral ditches, besides a connecting ditch with the Stine canal, having a total length of over eighty miles. It appropriates 400 cubic feet per second. Located in the year 1870. Old South Fork canal, next below the Kern Island, derives its water from the river in the central northern part of the northeast quarter of section 17, township 29 south, range 28 east, about three-fourths of a mile below the head-gate of the Kern Island canal. It runs three miles southwesterly into the bed of the old south fork of Kern river, in which its waters are conveyed to Kern lake in nearly a southerly direction. The canal is twenty-six feet on the bottom, and is from two to three feet deep. It has seven miles of distributing ditches, the principal of which is the Cotton Ranch ditch, irrigating 1,100 acres of alluvial bottom lands, north of and adjoining Bakersfield. Most of the water diverted into the old south fork is turned into the Panama slough, and again diverted below by the Panama ditch. This canal is also used at times as a feeder for the Kern Island canal. It appropriates seventy-five cubic feet per second.

The Farmers' canal, owned by the Farmers' canal Company, takes water from the river in the northeast quarter of section 24, township 29 south, range 27 east, about 200 feet above the Southern Pacific railroad bridge across Kern river, with forty-eight feet opening, fronting parallel with the river, the water entering the canal at right angles with the stream. The first artificial channel to the Panama slough is about three-fourths of a mile in length.

The total length of the main channel is about fifteen miles, consisting wholly of natural sloughs. It has four miles of branches varying from ten to twenty feet in width, and thirty miles of distributing ditches. The artificial channel is fifteen feet wide on the bottom, and three feet deep, the natural channel varies from twenty to fifty feet in width, with a depth of six to ten feet, having nearly vertical banks. The soil through which it passes is generally a firm clayey loam, and permits natural irrigation of adjacent lands by percolation. A great deal of the land along this channel requires little surface irrigation. Its volume of water is 287 feet per second. Located April 20, 1873.

The Castro ditch derives its water at the junction of Old and Kern rivers in the northeast quarter of section 26, township 29 south, range 27 east. It is sixteen feet wide, two feet deep and five miles long. It crosses Panama slough and irrigates a small amount of land east of that channel. Its volume of water is twenty cubic feet per second. The Stine canal, the property of the Stine Canal Company, takes its water at the junction of Old and Kern rivers adjoining that of Castro; same local description as the former. It occupies the bed of Old river for half a mile, is eighty feet wide on the bottom, three feet deep and fifteen miles long. It has two main branches, with numerous forks, varying in width from twelve to twenty feet on the bottom, and having an aggregate length of thirty-two and a half miles, forty-one and a half miles of distributing ditches. It is next in importance, in this system, to the Kern Island canal, and shares with the Farmers' canal in irrigating townships 30 and 31 south, range 27 east, besides supplying water for other lands west and south. It appropriates 1,117 cubic feet per second. Its location dates December 12, 1872.

The Anderson canal heads also in the northeast quarter of section 26, township 29 south, range 27 east, at the junction of Old and Kern rivers. Its head-gate connects with those of the Stine and Castro, and the same system of wing dams serves for all. The canal runs southwesterly four miles, is fifteen feet wide on the bottom and two and one-half feet deep. This canal is used exclusively for irrigating Stockdale ranch, located about five and one-half miles southwest of Bakersfield. Its appropriation is 5,057 inches, equivalent to 101 cubic feet per second The location was made October 9, 1872.

The Gates canal, owned by the Gates Canal

Company, is taken out of Kern river, in the southwest quarter of section 26, township 29 south, range 27 east, and runs in a southwesterly direction two and one-half miles. It is twelve feet wide on the bottom and two and one-half feet deep. It also is used exclusively in irrigating Stockdale ranch. Its appropriation is 5,057 inches, equivalent 101 cubic feet per second. This canal was located originally without record early in 1872, and re-located October 7, 1878.

The Buena Vista canal belongs to the Buena Vista Canal company. Its head-gate is in the northeast quarter of section 33, township 29 south, range 27 east, and runs southwesterly through Bellevue ranch, located about eight miles west of Bakersfield. It is thirteen and three-fourth miles long, thirty feet wide on the bottom and three feet deep. It has numerous ditches of various dimensions. Its appropriation is 14,000 inches, equivalent to 279 cubic feet per second. Its location was July 15, 1870.

The James canal, which is the property of the James Canal Company, heads in the northeast quarter of section 33, township 29 south, range 27 east. It runs southwesterly seventeen and one-fourth miles, is sixty feet wide on the bottom the first three miles and forty feet the remaining distance, and is three feet deep. This canal also flows through Bellevue ranch, supplying water for this ranch and lands still further south and west. The amount of appropriation is 19,730 inches, equivalent to 394 cubic feet per second. Date of location, October 15, 1871.

The Plunkett canal, belonging to the Plunkett Canal Company, commences in the northwest quarter of section 33, township 29 south, range 27 east. It runs southwesterly through Bellevue ranch, and is used exclusively for it. Amount of appropriation is 5,057 inches, equivalent to 101 cubic feet per second. Date of location, December 31, 1872. It is three and three-fourth miles long, twelve feet wide on the bottom and two and one-half feet deep.

The Meacham canal is the property of the Meacham Canal Company, commencing in the northwest quarter of section 6, township 30 south, range 27 east, and flows through Bellevue ranch southwesterly about four miles. It is twelve feet wide on the bottom and three feet deep. Its appropriation of water is 1,500 inches, equivalent to thirty cubic feet per second. It was located April 15, 1873.

The Wilson canal commences at a point on Kern river, near the head-gate of the Meacham canal, in the northwest quarter of section 6, township 30 south, range 27 east, and also flows through Bellevue ranch two and one half miles in a southwesterly direction, and is five feet wide on the bottom and two feet deep. It appropriates 500 inches, equivalent to ten cubic feet per second, and was located August 15, 1874.

The Henley canal begins in the southeast quarter of section 9, township 30 south, range 26 east, and runs southwesterly two and one-half miles. It is three feet wide on the bottom, and two feet deep. The amount of the appropriation is 2,880 inches, equivalent to fifty-seven cubic feet per second. Its location dates January 29, 1874.

The Frazer canal takes its waters out of Kern river, in the northeast quarter of section 16, township 39 south, range 26 east. It flows southwesterly two and one-fourth miles, and is five feet wide on the bottom, with a depth of one and one-half feet. It appropriates 2,600 inches, equivalent to fifty-two cubic feet per second. It was located April 15, 1873.

The Kern Valley Water Company has two main canals for the reclamation of swamp land in District No. 21, in Buena Vista slough, and a distributing canal. The principal canal is that on the west side of the district, following, generally, the border of the swamp lands for a distance of twenty-four miles. At its head it is 125 feet wide on the bottom, 7 feet deep, with sides sloping from three to one, and from seven to one, and a grade of nine-tenths of a foot per mile. The grade is very irregular, and we give it in detail, as it will be interesting for the reader to see that here is an almost perfect system of irrigation over an uneven country. For one-half mile the grade is

nine-tenths of a foot; nine miles, it is two feet; one-half mile, two and five-tenths feet, and one and one-fourth miles, level; vertical drop, one and six-tenths feet; one mile, eight feet; two miles, level.

Below this main channel a parallel distributing canal, thirty feet wide on the bottom and two feet deep, was constructed, about ten miles long. On the east side of the swamp a canal about six miles long was constructed for irrigation purposes, having a width on the bottom of twenty-five feet, a depth of three to five feet, and side slopes of three to one. The appropriation of water of the Kern Valley Water Company is 100,000 inches, equivalent to 1,995 cubic feet per second, and its location dates April 7, 1877.

The appropriation of the Kern valley, east side, is 30,000 inches, equivalent to 599 cubic feet per second, and the location dates April 9, 1877.

RESUME OF THE CANAL SYSTEM OF KERN VALLEY.

NAME OF CANAL.	Length, Miles.	Appropriation.	
		Inches, Miners'	Cubic Feet.
Beardsley	8	47,230	938
McCord	14½	5,000	100
Calloway	32	74,000	1,476
McCaffrey	3	1,296	26
Emery	3	2,000	40
Jones Tuckey	4	1,000	20
Railroad	3–5	31,075	620
Wible	1–5	5,040	100
Goose Lake	4½	90,000	1,795
Pioneer	11½	20,074	400
Edwards	2	1,440	29
James & Dixon	3	14,000	279
Johnson	4	8,640	172
Ashe	1	1,200	24
May	2	4,080	80
Joice	4	6,250	125
Dixon	2½	3,456	69
Kern Island	30	20,000	400
Old South Fork	3	3,800	75
Farmers	19¾	14,400	287
Castro	5	1,000	20
Stine	47½	55,980	1,117
Anderson	4	5,057	101
Gates	21½	5,057	101
Buena Vista	13¼	14,000	279
James	17¼	19,730	394
Plunkett	3¾	5.057	101
Meacham	4	1,500	30
Wilson	2½	500	10
Henley	2½	2,880	57
Traver	2¼	2,600	52
Kern Valley Water Company	40	130,000	2,594
Total	297 9–20	597,262	11,911

The first division of the above table down to and including the Dixon canal, represents the canals on the northern bank of Kern river. The rest, those taken out of the southern bank of the Kern.

There is not to be found in this country such an extensive system of irrigating canals, and of such magnitude and vast importance as this Kern valley system; and the people of Kern valley may challenge the world to produce better results under similar circumstances. Let it be distinctly understood, as we have intimated, that all these great works and very satisfactory achievements have been acquired in the short space or fourteen to fifteen years. The canal system of Kern valley is open to criticism. Perfection is not claimed; but as far as capital and brains could be employed, no pains have been spared in utilizing both in bringing science, art and an almost incalculable amount of labor into requisition to attain these results.

We recognize the bounteous hand of nature, as well as the intelligence and enterprise of man in these accomplishments, so plainly unfolded in the location of the valley, its genial climate and exceedingly rich soil; the location of Kern river, the great altitude of its source, its mountain tributaries, its immense water-shed, and the ease with which water can be diverted from it, which accounts for the great number of canals and ditches which have been taken from it, as we have shown.

We cannot dwell with too much emphasis upon a water supply for a great system of irrigation. The first and most important consideration, in a section where agricultural success is wholly dependent upon irrigation, as in Kern valley, is that of the amount and permanence of the water supply, for upon these depend the prosperity of the community. Fortunately Kern river, which is virtually the sole source of supply for all this valley, is a stream of large volume, whose waters can be entirely diverted without injury to any public interest, and whose discharge, though variable, is unfailing.

The river heads, as we have shown, among the loftiest peaks of the Sierra Nevada, whose ice-fields and beds of snow yield only to the heat of midsummer, furnishing an immense volume of water long after the winter rains of the foot-hills and valley are lost sight of. The rains of winter and the melting snows of summer on the upper Sierra thus maintain a full flow in Kern river for about two thirds of the year, the period covering the greatest demand for irrigation. Kern river has a slope through the valley of six to eight feet per mile, and lies in a shallow, sandy bed, with banks of sandy soil three to six feet high. These are favorable conditions, and enable water to be taken out at almost any point at comparatively small cost. Few permanent, costly dams or very expensive head-works have been found necessary. A simple wing-dam of sand and brush, running out into the channel of the river at an acute angle up the stream, serves every purpose, in most cases, for diverting water into the canals, there being only five weir extensions across the river in the whole system.

Then, again, the slope of the irrigable lands of the valley is so great, there is no difficulty in running canals in almost any direction over them, nor in distributing water in the smaller ditches, or in draining it off. It is, therefore, peculiarly favorable for irrigation, yet the soil is too friable to permit of canals of any considerable size taking the natural slope of the ground without serious erosion and damage.

The grade over these sloping plains is regulated by "drops," or weirs, placed at proper intervals, with movable weir-boards, which are also convenient and necessary for raising water to enter distributing ditches. These drops are constructed similar to the canal head-works, and are characterized by an absence of ponderous gates for regulating the water, and extreme lightness of timber used, studying the greatest economy in material. Head-gates are a necessity, when the water is taken out of the river, to control the admission of water to the canal. They are made entirely of wood, there being no stone readily accessible in this vicinity. The better class of these head-gates are constructed upon a foundation of anchor-piles driven into the sand as far as possible, with sheet-piling of two-inch planks at the upper and lower side of the structure.

Weirs, as before indicated, are constructed not only for drops, but for raising water for entering distributing ditches. Side-gates are at the head of distributing ditches for the purpose of admitting water from the canal into such ditches. They are constructed upon the same principle as head-gates.

The canal is the usually constructed flume for carrying one stream of water over another, across a gulch or ravine.

Wing-dams are built of brush, and in the river, from the lower side of the mouth of the canal up the stream, at an acute angle with the current, to turn the waters of the river into the canal.

Waste-gates are built at the heads of canals and also along their course, to let off any over-supply of water. Inverted siphons are put into canals, for the purpose of carrying their waters under another canal.

A module is put into a gate or other structure for the measurement of water.

It has been positively demonstrated that upon all the sandy soils, at least, which form the principal area of land in this valley, under cultivation, the effect of years of irrigation has been a marked increase in their fertility and an apparent change for the better in their composition. The mountains drained by Kern river are composed of friable granite, which is very rapidly disintegrating. Great quantities of this, as well as vast quantities of gypsum from the gypsum beds over which this river flows, are transported by the river to the plains below. Water and cultivation disintegrate the coarser particles, and these fertilizing elements become dissolved and prepared for plant-growth. In filtering through this porous soil all this sediment and fertilizing matter contained in the water is detained, and a perpetual restoration is furnished. Some of the richest fields in

Kern island, producing large annual crops, and of some productions two crops, were barren wastes of sand before being fertilized and reclaimed by irrigation.

The change for the better in the climate of Kern valley since the general introduction of irrigation, has been as marked as the improvement in the soil. This is more noticeable, in fact, because it affects the physical condition of every one. While it is admitted that formerly there was a good deal of malaria in Kern valley, we now say with positiveness that there is scarcely any at all. The healthfulness of Kern valley will compare favorably with any other in the State. Malarious fevers were quite prevalent in the valley formerly, but have been almost wholly abated, mainly, it is claimed, by these measures.

Old sloughs containing stagnant water have been purified by the introduction of pure mountain water running through them. Jungles of miasma-breeding willows have been cleared, swamps drained and dried out, and decaying vegetation on every hand destroyed. Besides, it may as well be understood first as last, that the miasmatic influences prevailing here in the early settlement of Kern valley were largely owing to the people drinking surface water. Since artesian and deep well water is used, a radical sanitary change is seen.

Prior to fourteen or fifteen years ago, there were not in this valley more than a dozen families outside of Bakersfield and vicinity, and almost all the entire valley was a barren, desolate, sandy waste, or desert, except the immediate environs of Bakersfield. Now about 150,000 acres of this land is made to "blossom as the rose," yielding as fine crops as grow, and capable of sustaining a population of 100,000 people, while not more than one-fourth of the irrigable land of the valley is under direct cultivation.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Southern Pacific Company's great overland railroad runs through the center of Kern valley, the entire length of the county, nearly northwest and southeast, meandering a little, a a distance of 117 miles, passing through Sumner, which adjoins Bakersfield. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company's overland Needles road, runs into this county fifty-six miles, connecting with the Southern Pacific at Mojave, while several surveys have been made, all tending in this direction, and which must, if the railroads are built, pass directly through Kern valley.

The Southern Pacific Railroad, New Fresno division, connects with the main line of road at Poso, giving Kern county about 15 miles of that line.

COLONY SETTLEMENT.

Very early in the history of Kern County, the lands of the valley were taken up in large tracts and devoted to stock-growing mainly, though more or less cultivation was also undertaken. The names of Haggin & Tevis and Miller & Lux are intimately connected with the development of the vast irrigation system which has converted so many thousand acres of arid land into productive fields and pastures. But such ownership in great bodies is not conducive to the best prosperity of any community, nor is it apt to be profitable in the long run to those interested. About two years ago the owners of several hundred thousand acres of land in the valley determined to introduce the colony system of settlement and to that end a large area was subdivided and put upon the market. A novel plan was inaugurated of searching out, both in the East and in Europe, those who were interested or who might become interested in California, and by personal effort inducing them to make their homes here. The fact was recognized that one of the great drawbacks to the rapid settlement, of the State was the apparently high price at which lands were held. Although it can be demonstrated (as it will be further along) that these lands are intrinsically of the highest value, nevertheless it is also a fact that people are loath to pay what seems at first glance a high rate. Accordingly actual settlers were offered the choicest locations for as little

as $35 to $60 an acre, and the result was the immediate success of the colony enterprise. Several sections of land within a few miles of town were laid out under the names of Rosedale and Mountain View colonies. Upon these a large number of English and American families of the most desirable class have been located, and now scarcely a week passes but other parties arrive and almost invariably decide to remain. Care has been taken to make no misrepresentation as to soil, product or climate, and the consequence is that the disappointment, if any, is on the other side, and is agreeble rather than unpleasant.

A local paper observes the following:

"The writer paid a visit to the locality of these colonies a short time since and the development that has been accomplished there in less than eight months is simply marvelous. Take the Rosedale, for instance. March the first settlers arrived. There was not a fence, irrigation ditch, house or any similar thing on the ground, while not a shrub, vine or other plant, except a little alfalfa, was to be seen. Now pleasant houses dot the country in every direction. Hundreds of acres of vineyard almost cover the ground, and examination shows that many of the vines, though planted only last April, have grapes upon them, in one case twenty-two clusters being counted on a single vine. There are fine crops of peanuts, potatoes, melons and other vegetables, while alfalfa planted barely seven months ago has yielded three large cuttings already. Peach and other trees have made a tremendous growth and will bear good crops next year. Most remarkable of all is the fact, that houses built on the naked land in April last are already almost hidden from view by the rapid growth of trees and shrubbery scarce six months old. The writer made a point of conversing with these settlers, who had literally come from the four corners of the earth, and without exception found them well pleased. Invalids had regained their health, sickly children had become robust and bronzed, and in every particular satisfaction was expressed with soil, climate, products, and above all the kind and helpful treatment accorded these strangers in a strange land.

"So rapid has been the settlement in these colonies that already a handsome two-story schoolhouse has been made necessary, while a church, stores, etc., will follow in rapid succession."

The desirability and feasibility of colony enterprises of this sort has thus been demonstrated and already numerous plans are on foot for similar settlements in other portions of the county. At the rate of progress already made it will be but a short time before the Kern delta will become a series of prosperous, wealthy colony settlements that will be without a superior.

OIL FIELD.

On the eastern slope of the Coast Range, adjoining the valley, has been developed large quantities of petroleum of the best quality. The principal holders and operators of which are the Union Land and Oil Company. This Company was organized at Columbus, Georgia, for the purpose of prospecting and developing Kern County oil lands. Messrs. John Hamilton, William De Witt, E. T. Hunt and M. Singleton, are leading members of the company. The locality is known as the old Buena Vista district. The company have developed several wells of large flow, which are at present capped to prevent waste of oil, having no shipping facilities. A railroad is much needed through this portion of the county, and would cause a rapid development of its many valuable resources.

For the mineral development, much is due to Mr. Hamilton for his energy and perseverance prospecting for minerals, oil, etc. He has spent twenty years in the county at this business, and has spent much time and money prospecting the locality now being developed by the company.

PHYSICIANS.

C. A. Rogers and Augustus Schofer. Find sketches elsewhere, by the index.

M. Perry was born in Sonora, Atchison County, Missouri, December 29, 1855, obtained his literary education in the State Normal School of Nebraska, from 1865 to 1872; attended lectures at College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and American Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri, graduating at the last-named institution, June 8, 1882, at twenty-seven years of age. He is a member of the Pawnee County Medical Society, of Nebraska, a society of "regulars." He is a permanent Fellow of the Eclectic Medical Association of California, etc. He also attended an extra course in 1884.

He was married January 12, 1889, to Miss Ellen Kelsey, *nee* Walters, in San Francisco, California. The doctor is a fine anatomist, and this qualification, combined with assurance and boldness, has brought him into note as a surgeon.

T. E. Taggart. See sketch elsewhere.

W. P. Cash was born in Ontonagon, Michigan, December 6, 1848, received his literary education in the common and high schools and an academy of the same place, up to 1867. During that year he attended Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, at Detroit, Michigan. His medical education, was received at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, and Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, Kentucky, graduating at the latter, in the class of 1887, in his fortieth year. He has also taken a course in, and diploma for, medical chemistry and pharmacy. Practiced in Minnesota till 1888, in which year he came to California; practiced in San Diego, and finally located in Delano, California. June 2, 1880, he married Miss Agatha F. Sorenson, of Carver, Carver County, Minnesota.

J. H. Johnson located in Havilah in 1878, and in Kernville in 1879. The Doctor graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, in 1878, and at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, March 8, 1887. During the eight years the Doctor was practicing his profession in Kernville he endeared himself to the people by his skill and his boldness in his surgical cases, to which he is peculiarly adapted. Wishing to enlarge his sphere of usefulness, he took a trip abroad in 1886, visiting the leading medical centers of education, returning and locating in Los Angeles, California, where he is now engaged in a large practice.

M. C. Hoag was born in Toledo, Ohio, February 25, 1847; graduated in the classical course of the University of New York; obtained his medical education at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, taking his degree June 4, 1874, at twenty-seven years of age. He practiced medicine and surgery very successfully in Bakersfield and Tehachapi during the years 1876–'77–'78–'79. He is now located at Sanger, California. He was married to Vine E. Shirley, in 1874, at Toledo, Ohio.

J. G. Murrell. Find sketch elsewhere by index.

W. H. Sweet was born in Newport, New Hampshire, March 7, 1852. His literary education was obtained at the New London Academy and Union Academy at Meridian, both in the same State. He came to California in 1869, and studied under Dr. J. P. Whitney, of San Francisco. He located in Havilah in 1872 and practiced his profession successfully for two years, when he moved to Visalia, entering into partnership with Dr. Russell, where he practiced a few months, then moved to Kernville, where he continued to practice till his death, July 15, 1876, at the early age of twenty-four years. Dr. Sweet married, while practicing in Havilah, Miss Lizzie Anna Davis, of Visalia, California.

Dr. H. S. Pelton, born in Burlington, Iowa, in 1863, attended the very excellent schools of that town, removing in 1880 to San Francisco, where he engaged in a tinware firm until he entered the Hahnemann Hospital College, graduating at the same November 1, 1888, when he located in Bakersfield, California, where he at once entered into a large and lucrative practice; but, the climate not agreeing with him, he located in Oakland, California, in May, 1891.

Dr. John Snook, born in London, England, in 1861, emigrated to America in 1883, pursued his medical studies in the Eclectic Medical College of Oakland, California, graduating April 22, 1886. He then located at Bakersfield, remaining three months; next he was in Colusa County for a few months; then removed to Hanford, Tulare County, California, and finally located in Bakersfield again in 1887.

Dr. S. M. Meeker, born in New York in 1827, came to Kern County in 1874, and commenced farming. April 28, 1881, he graduated at the California Medical College, and then located at Elmira, California, where he remained until July, 1891, when he located in Bakersfield.

H. S. Bachman. See sketch found by the index.

Dr. W. H. Cook, born in Carthage, Illinois, in 1855, commenced studying medicine with his father, who was a physician, in 1873; attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and graduated there February 15, 1876. He then located in Globe City, Arizona, where he remained until August, 1886; then he finally located in Bakersfield, where he has a very large business. In 1887 he was appointed surgeon to the Southern Pacific railroad, and has given entire satisfaction.

CLIMATE AND HEALTHFULNESS.

At least nine months in the year the climate is not only pleasant and healthful, but perfectly delightful, making it a luxury to live within such influences. The temperature is quite uniform, standing about the same as in counties north, and rising as high as in some southern counties. The heated term is short, usually lasting from the middle of June to the middle of September. The atmosphere is dry and rarefied, and the heat is never oppressive. By actual tests made, there is a difference of fifteen to eighteen degrees in the effect of the heat upon the human system here and in the States east of the Rocky Mountains. For instance, the heat does not affect man, or is not felt more here at 100 degrees, than there at eighty-two or eighty-five degrees. Here it seldom, if ever, smites; there it is often fatal. Heat here never interferes with manual or out-door labor, and is by no means continuous through the heated term. If a few hot, sultry days occur in succession, they are usually followed by as many cool agreeable ones. The nights are always cool, inviting sleep and rest, even in the hottest weather. The rainfall is light, and one is almost sure of 300 clear, bright, sunny days in a year. The death rate is low, and the health record good. Among the advantages here in climate may be named: First, absolute exemption from the hot, north winds, so destructive in the northern part of the State. These reach as far south as Fresno, with severe effect at times in early summer. Second, having the lightest rainfall in the San Joaquin valley, the atmosphere must be specially favorable to the drying of fruits in the sun, never in danger of having them destroyed by early rains.

BAKERSFIELD.

TO-DAY, dotted all over the world, there are towns of the size of this whose beginnings are lost in obscurity. Why founded, and by whom, can never be known either because the history was never written, or because the records have been lost.

Yet, somehow, it is a satisfaction to know who was one's great-great-grandfather; and it is exceedingly pleasant to a resident of one of to-day's villages (unless he and it alike are sluggish) to learn, so far as may be, the surroundings of his natal home. Who were the first comers, what they did, how and why they builded for the future, and the surroundings of the little youngster unto sturdy youth or mayhap into prosperous manhood, are matters of exceeding interest. But they must be chronicled by the historian of their day; or else he of the muck-rake coming long afterward at most can hand over only uncertain fragments of an indeterminate Rosetta stone to puzzling antiquarians. Therefore and wherefore people are yet living who report that, as far back as 1840 (and others were at the same doings before them) the head of the San Joaquin valley, of which Bakersfield is now the pivotal point, was a great range for cattle. The Dons, rejoicing in the possession of Spanish grants, lived to the south and nearer the sea; but their herds roamed at will; and near where are now the headquarters of the Miller & Lux Kern County domain, about twenty-five miles southwest of town, there was quite a settlement of vaqueros, their families and traders. For the simple wants of these country folk, ditches at that day were taken from Kern river,—small, to be sure; for their needs were little and their purse was light. But life existed; and its wants were more or less supplied. Who they were can be easily told as where they went; but season after season, now past and gone, found them and the herds they guarded the sole residents of Kern River valley.

In 1864 Colonel Thomas Baker, who had looked upon the land and found it good, obtained from the State a reclamation right, and, for his convenience in prosecuting the work, built a residence for himself and his family, which, until the fire of July, 1889, stood in the heart of the town. The levee which he builded is pretty nearly followed by the course of the present town ditch between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

At about that time, cotton being scarce and high, a firm known as Livermore & Chester put several hundred acres in cotton on the site of what is now known as the Cotton ranch, which is a part of the present town. There were difficulties of various kinds to be encountered; but, withal, a good deal of fine cotton was raised and hauled by teams to the south. All trading then was to and from Wilmington in Los An-

geles County; and it is said that somewhere in that section this cotton was manufactured into fabrics. A supply depot, established by Livermore & Chester for the wants of incomers and wayfarers, grew into a store with a very large yearly traffic.

In 1869, within the limits of the present town, there were three buildings; but there were people enough within a meeting and discussing radius, to agree upon the fact that a town should be laid out, and to seriously consider where should be the place. There were several minds about it; but, as has since been proved, the clearest-headed won the day. It happened that for some months General Palmer, at the head of a corps of engineers, was located somewhere near the present site of Pampa, searching for the best line for the proposed Atlantic & Pacific railroad through the mountains. Being appealed to for his judgment as to the best place for the disputed but needed town site, he confirmed the argument for Bakersfield where it now stands. Their arguments were: It stands where the key of irrigation must unlock the canals; the mountain passes over which railroads can come center toward it as spokes to the hub of a wheel; back of it northerly and easterly are tributary mountains; southerly and westerly are embracing plains. No matter where first a settlement may start, eventually, for nature has made it so, here or hereabouts the town must be.

The elevation of the site of Bakersfield above sea level is 415 feet.

So, in 1869, the town of Bakersfield—christened after Colonel Thomas Baker—was formally laid out, its plat duly filed; and with all proper form the bantling was started upon the high road which leads to prosperity. It is admitted that it is very hard to keep the road; and the early childhood of Bakersfield was not particularly promising. The soil was fertile, but the market was invisible; and there was no railroad yet. Many settlers tried, and tried hard. A great deal of the adjacent land was taken up; and many small irrigating ditches were made to draw upon the river for the needed water. But, beyond home use, there was no demand for country produce. Stock could walk to its slaughter-pen; but, for anything besides that, there was no demand.

In 1874, with the coming of the railroad, capital began to be expended in the valley. Settlers here and there were bought out; and one by one the little ditches of earlier days were systematically taken hold of and enlarged into canals capable of carrying large quantities of water. The property of Livermore & Chester, south of town, perhaps 40,000 acres in extent, was bought in a lump. In 1876 the Calloway Canal Company, started as a private enterprise by small owners and which had languished for want of funds, was bought out; and the present immense canal was prosecuted to a finish with ample means. Purchases here and there without stint showed that a heavy capitalist had entered into the country with the intention of making it his own. Under his plan of operations, hundreds of miles of canal were built, thousands and thousands of acres of land tilled, fencing done without stint, great numbers of cattle, sheep, horses and mules bred and raised, and all sorts of farming tests and experiments carried on.

This, as tributary to Bakersfield, made the town grow and prosper, precisely and in just so much as can a merchant who has a fixed number of solvent customers, each needing a certain yearly supply. The town depended upon the demands of the king of the country, and beyond his needs could not go. With this regular custom and such certain pay, it came to have a mercantile credit unsurpassed by any town in the San Joaquin valley; yet it was like a pool,—deep, perhaps, but landlocked. Beyond the limits of that day it could not go. It had a regular demand to which it gave a regular supply, and nothing more.

The produce of a great farm must be simple; for complex farming requires many hands and expensive help. So this well managed principality settled down to alfalfa growing and stock-raising, the combined enterprise requiring of all

farming industries the least hired help to the acre.

But, in our fathers' days, young people married; and they wanted a home. There are more of them to marry now than then; and land is becoming valuable. The fertile lands adjacent to Bakersfield have become of too much worth to be devoted to stock-raising; and yet fruit and vine are too complex to adopt on an extensive scale. Twenty acres of either will not only enrich one family, but, to give them proper care, will busy father and sons, mother and daughters. And as a natural sequence this vast domain, with its perfect system of irrigation, was put upon the market upon such terms as placed the opportunity to buy land and acquire a home within the reach of any prudent and industrious person.

Of the events of the year 1889 in the town of Bakersfield, the two most important were, the fire which destroyed all the business portion of the town (since rebuilt better than ever), and the announcement of the opportunity to purchase lands from the great estate of J. B. Haggin. The fire was a serious blow, over three-quarters of a million in value being wiped out in an afternoon. But the subdivision of that land a hundredfold more than compensates for the loss, as it offers opportunities for thousands of families to be provided with comfortable homes.

It requires immense expenditure to construct and comple the vast system of irrigating canals which now spread like network throughout the country. No capitalist or association of capital would undertake such an expense unless owning the land to be benefited thereby. So three steps have been taken: First, the aggregation of the land into one vast holding; second, improving it by levelling and clearing and the building of canals and miles and miles of distributing ditches; and third, now that it is all ready for the day of small homes, placing it on the market within the reach of those who would till the land and thereby honestly live. This condition of things will result in making Bakersfield one of the largest and most prosperous inland towns within the fertile State of California.

Some of the reasons why this must be the result are as follows:

1. 1,250,000 acres of land, as fertile as any that the sun shines upon, lie directly within reach of the town.

2. Just south, a mountain chain divides this region from Southern California. A town situated at the head of a great valley, and the foot of the only available mountain passes, has a commanding situation which cannot fail to make it great.

3. Oil, gypsum, asphaltum, gold, silver, lead and antimonial ores, lime, building stone, great forests of timber, and numerous other by-products of nature, lie within the county and within available reach of the town.

4. Kern river, from the cañon where it leaves the mountains, has a fall of 300 feet before reaching the town. A stream with an average discharge of 2,700 cubic feet of water per second, with this fall, can be made to furnish an immense water-power; and the time is not far distant when the town will be a great manufacturing center.

5. The mountain passes are so situated that no railroad can be built without passing through or very near to the town.

For these and many other reasons the shrewdest business men concede that the time is not far distant when the town of Bakersfield will become a large and flourishing city. No place is more richly dowered; nor is there any more promising outlook within the State of California.

SINCE THE FIRE.

The morning of July 7, 1889, opened with the promise of a quiet, pleasant, sunny Sabbath day for the town of Bakersfield. Citizens followed their bent, some attending church, some driving into the country, and others going here and there, as is the wont in a busy and thriving community. Just about noon a fire broke out, which practically wiped out the business portion of the town. Never was recuperative

power more quickly shown, howe er! Fine brick buildings quickly took the place of those that had been burned, and now the streets present a truly metropolitan appearance, being lined with handsome buildings that would be a credit to a city ten times the size. Everything points to a rapid growth in the immediate future, and the business men of Bakersfield have their plans all laid on the basis of a city of 10,000 or 15,000 inhabitants within the next five or six years—an anticipation which the most conservative must concede to be well founded. The city has two splendid hotels, two banks and a large number of business houses carrying immense stocks and doing a large business. Prominent features in advancing the prosperity of the community are the four newspapers, all weekly publications. There are the *Californian*, the *Echo*, the *Gazette* and the *Democrat*. The *Californian* is published by A. C. Maude, and stands well to the front as an ably edited and handsomely printed paper. The *Echo* is the property of the Echo Publishing Company, and the *Gazette* is edited by G. W. Wear, both ranking among the prominent papers of the State. The *Democrat* is a new candidate for popular support, and is the property of a company. The community shows its appreciation of the good work done by these papers by according them all a hearty support.

Carefully kept statistics show that Bakersfield ranks highly from the standpoint of health, the rate of mortality being unusually low, while the salubrity of the climate is acknowledged by all who have resided here for any length of time. There has been a steady improvement in health conditions ever since the first settlement of the place, and Bakersfield now challenges comparison with any other city in the State. The fact that the churches and schools are numerous and well attended, and that all the prominent fraternal organizations have strong societies, testifies to the intelligence of the community and its desirability as a place of residence or business.

The census of 1890 gives Bakersfield a population of 3,563.

This attractive city has all the conveniences of many larger cities,—street railways, waterworks, a well-organized fire department and as good schools as are found in the State. The hotels, business blocks and many of the residences are substantial as well as ornamental structures. The city fathers govern the city well. Although she has no regular police force, yet there is now perhaps less disturbance than in many larger places. Bakersfield has had a liberal share of crime in the past, and her good citizens are a unit now to enforce law and order, and promote the growth of morals. There is a street railway connecting the town of Sumner, the railroad station, with Bakersfield, and ere long the two places will merge into one.

NEWSPAPERS.

A brief history of the newspapers which have put forth herculean efforts in behalf of Bakersfield and Kern County will be of interest to the many who are interested in the past and present, as well as of the future growth and general welfare of the city and county.

THE KERN COUNTY GAZETTE

was founded in 1875, by J. F. Lithicum, and the first issue was October 20 of that year, a seven-column folio. Politically, Democratic from that time to the present. In September, 1880, Hon. George W. Wear purchased the paper, and has conducted it ever since. The files of the paper were destroyed by the fire which laid waste the city.

Mr. Wear is a self-made man in every sense. He was born in Carroll County, Mississippi, February 28, 1852. His education was obtained at private schools in his native State, and not an extravagant share did he receive; but that which he received he proceeded to use and applied it well, and daily added thereto. After serving as typo in various newspaper offices he published a paper at Dresden, Tennessee, and also at Union City, that State. He was married at the latter place in 1873, to a daughter of

Colonel John Nash. Mr. Wear and wife have three children living, two sons and a daughter.

Mr. Wear came to California and settled in Bakersfield in 1875, and was for a time the publisher of the *Kern County Californian* prior to purchasing the *Gazette*. His untiring zeal and efforts in behalf of Kern County led the citizens thereof to select him to represent them in the State Assembly, which he did with distinguished ability in the Twenty-eighth session of that body. When his term expired, "Cincinnatus-like," he returned to his former love, the *Gazette*, and his home, preferring the paper and its power for good when properly used, and his home and family to that of a public life which called him away.

THE KERN COUNTY CALIFORNIAN.

It has been stated elsewhere that this paper came into existence about the same time as did the county, viz., 1866, and then known as the *Weekly Courier*, published at Havilah, the first county seat. It has changed hands several times, which is of no moment in history. It was first radically Democratic, but for years has been the expounder and able advocate of true Republican principles, not whether right or wrong, but when right, fearless in defending the right, and equally so and as vigilant in denouncing the wrong.

This paper is now owned and ably edited by A. C. Maude, who became owner, editor and publisher some twelve years since. The editorials of this paper are able and the paper is doing great good in Kern County. Mr. Maude is awake to all the interests of his county, is familiar with its vast resources and prides himself on presenting through his paper the great inducements to those seeking homes in California. Such would do well to visit Bakersfield before settling elsewhere. The *Californian* now issues a daily.

THE WEEKLY ECHO

was established at Bakersfield by a stock company known as the Echo Publishing Company, August, 1886. The first issue was a seven-column folio, was enlarged to an eight-column folio in 1890, and it is devoted to the general interests of the county. S. C. Smith, present editor, has been connected with it since its birth. In connection with his partner, R. F. Gregory, he purchased the paper and plant early in 1889.

Mr. Smith is a native Iowan, came to Kern County in 1883, and settled in Bakersfield in 1886. Mr. Gregory hails from the Nutmeg State, and landed in California early in 1879, locating in Bakersfield. These gentlemen by diligence, perseverance and a proper presentation of Kern County's many advantages, have won a patronage equal to other papers of much longer standing.

THE KERN VALLEY DEMOCRAT

is a new paper issued weekly by Pueschell & Harrell. The first number was issued September 20, 1890, a seven-column folio. The 13th issue was a four-column quarto, and in April, 1891, was made a five-column quarto. Price $1.50 per year,—the lowest price for a paper of the kind in the valley. These gentlemen have new material throughout, gas engine for press-power, and propose to leave nothing undone that will tend to make it the best paper in Kern County. Their object is to start a daily at an early day.

E. A. Pueschell, of the above firm, was born in the town of Alleghany, Sierra County, California, December 18, 1858, the son of C. E. Pueschell, a hotel keeper and a native of Prussia, who came to America at the age of about twenty-five years, locating in this State in the fall of 1849; was one of the earliest to run a hotel in Nevada City, and later in Downieville and Alleghany. Afterward he came to Bakersfield and conducted the James' Hotel. He finally sold out his business and died two months afterward. He married Miss Annie Flock, in Nevada City, a native of Germany, and they had six children, of whom Mr. E. A. is the second-born. The latter learned the printers' trade at Truckee, in the office of the *Republican*, commencing at the age of fifteen years. He was

afterward in San Francisco two years, and then came to Bakersfield, where he was foreman in the office of the *Californian* three years. He was appointed postmaster under the administration of President Cleveland. He married Miss Annie, daughter of R. K. Vestal, of Bakersfield, and they have one daughter, Mary C.

Alfred Harrell, the partner, is the present county school superintendent, frequently referred to in other parts of this history.

THE COURTHOUSE.

The very credible public edifice was erected in 1875, on a public square of two acres. It is a solid cemented brick structure, two stories, with high basement, and surmounted by a handsome dome-covered cupola, on which stands the Goddess of Liberty. The basement is used for various storage purposes. The first floor is reached by broad and lofty steps, and contains the sheriff's office, offices of district attorney, auditor, treasurer, tax collector, and the jail.

The second story contains the superior courtroom, offices of clerk, recorder, superintendent of schools and board of supervisors' room. Cost of building, $35,000; furnishing, $10,000. These courthouse grounds are surrounded by a fine, high, solid wooden fence of considerable artistic beauty. The grounds are well set with blue-grass and white-clover, forming a beautiful park. Outside are rows of lofty poplars, along the streets and inside, the beautiful lawn is thickly shaded with almost every variety of ornamental tree and flowering shrub known, with pleasant walks therein. This lovely spot, on which Kern's pretty capital stands, is one of rare beauty and picturesqueness. The view from the front of this edifice from the veranda first floor, is one to be long remembered. Looking southward forty miles away, one beholds the San Emigdio mountains, which are at times in winter covered with snow on their higher altitudes. The highest points in this range rarely exceed 8,000 feet. Bear Mountain, a spur of the Sierra, is seen twenty miles away and is 7,000 feet high. Mount Breckenridge, thirty-five miles away, is 8,000 feet high. Mount Whitney, the highest point of land in the United States, is about 120 miles on an air line, 150 by trails and a little east of north from Bakersfield. The city is situated in a semicircle or amphitheater of mountains distant several miles.

LYNCH LAW IN BAKERSFIELD.

In times past, the good citizens have been compelled to administer justice without due process of law. As in other localities, there have been cases where technical advantages have been taken by lawyers to screen and clear the criminal. Such is said to have occurred in the case of the Yoakum brothers. Some years since, citizens of Kern County, well to do, but of an unyielding temper, Thomas and William Yoakum, were the murderers of Tucker and Johnson, who were shot from their wagons by men hid from view,—Tucker, while seated beside his wife and children, and Johnson while seated by the side of Mrs. Burdette. The Yoakums were arrested and William was tried for the murder of Tucker. The jury acquitted him. At the trial for the killing of Johnson, William Yoakum was found guilty and sentenced to death, but an appeal to a higher court secured a new trial. The feeling was so strong as to the guilt of the parties that it resulted in their being hanged and shot in jail.

The murder of Tucker and Johnson was the culmination of a disputed mineral claim. The Yoakums had threatened to kill the first man, woman or child, who, as they termed it, "trespassed" on their claim. It seems that Tucker asserted his claim on the same land, heeding not the Yoakums' threats, but, with Johnson, persisted in establishing his claim. The result was the four lost their lives.

A SINGULAR BANK ROBBERY

occurred in Bakersfield some years since. Soon after the founding of the Kern Valley Bank, the cashier, who was also deputy county treasurer as well as manager of the Wells-Fargo

Express business, and a man of unblemished reputation, and of liberal means, reported the bank had been robbed. He was discovered with a bruise on his face. He stated that he was busy writing at night when he was called to the door of the bank, and slugged, and supposed was chloroformed, as when he revived the money was all gone. The county had about $20,000 on deposit, the express company considerable, and the strange feature was that the safes were standing open and nothing had been broken. Detectives were employed, some of whom were experts from San Francisco. They soon decided that the wounded cashier was the robber. To this, the stockholders and officials of the bank would not agree. They knew the man and had implicit confidence in him. Detectives said they must either arrest him or abandon the hunt, as he and none other knew all about it. Finally the bank managers gave their consent that detectives should put the matter squarely at the cashier and see how he acted. This they did, telling him that it was known that he could produce the money, and if he would do so, the matter would be dropped. He confessed at once.

The building was a wood structure, ceiled with rough boards, in one of which, some feet above the floor, was a knot-hole, over which a picture hung. He said, "Look behind the picture, and protruding from the hole will be found a cord, attached to which are the sacks containing the coin, amounting to near $20,000." This was found to be true. He directed them to look in a box of waste paper for the remainder, currency, which was found. He admitted having self-inflicted the wound. The directors of the bank went on his bond, and when he was at liberty awaiting trial, he fled the country. He was heard of in Japan, where it is said he died. He left property ample to secure his bondsmen. He said the feeling to commit the deed was of short prompting and was irresistible. He had long been the trusted confidential man in more than one responsible position. This is but one of many illustrations how the love of money wrecks a once happy life and forever clouds a bright future. Could the young man be impressed with the fact that contentment and happiness can not be attained through dollars and cents dishonestly obtained, and that true enjoyment and the nearest approach to contentment and happiness in this life is attained by honest industry and proper use of earnings. Penuriousness is as abhorrent as is the wasteful spender of money; proper use without abuse should be the governing law.

THE LEGAL LIGHTS.

Although a young county, and until recently sparsely settled, Kern has had and now has some good legal talent.

Judge B. Brundage, once Superior Judge, and residing at Bakersfield, is considered the leading expounder of law in the county.

There are a number of lawyers in Bakersfield, and some who are young, but have a promising future. Among them we mention J. W. Mahan, who has a good practice, S. N. Reed, N. R. Wilkinson, Francour & Roth, J. W. Ahern, C. C. Cowgill, Alvin Fay, present District Attorney, I. E. Patten, J. A. Haralson, of Tehachapi, and T. A. Wells, of Delano.

In the past were: P. T. Colby, County Judge; George V. Smith, District Attorney; J. W. Freeman, deceased; A. C. Lawrence, deceased; and A. H. Davis, also deceased, having committed suicide. The two latter were in partnership.

General J. W. Freeman was an attorney, residing at Bakersfield during the latter years of his life. He was born in West Virginia in 1821. At the age of twenty-two years he entered the law department of the University of Virginia and graduated there. His first case in court was tried at Culpeper Courthouse, Virginia. He came to California early in 1850, locating at Visalia, where he practiced law; and while a resident there he represented that district in the State Senate, 1863–'68. Moving to Kern County, he followed mining at Kernville. He was active in setting off this county from

Tulare and in locating the county seat. He finally moved to Bakersfield, where he was district attorney for about sixteen years. He died October 10, 1890, highly esteemed by the community.

FREIGHTS SHIPPED FROM BAKERSFIELD,

during the months of August, September and October, 1890:

Merchandise	1,002,245 pounds
Hides	28,385 "
Corn	265,630 "
Spuds (Potatoes)	65,740 "
Honey	54,555 "
Green fruit, 49 carloads, or	732,395 "
Onions	40,250 "
M. T. Kegs	180,000 "
Lambs	3,619 head
Cattle	3,289 "
Calves	703 "
Horses	32 "
Wool	152,035 pounds
Asphaltum	40,000 "

Number of passengers departing 2,688.

Bakersfield is not an incorporated city, being yet under the management of the township trustees. Drainage, etc., and all improvements are done by stock companies, who contract with the trustees. The street-car line is owned by a stock company and connects with Sumner, and has a franchise to Belleview ranch. The water supply for drinking and cooking purposes is from artesian wells, furnished by a local stock company. The water is of excellent quality. There are two first-class banks—the Bank of Bakersfield and the Kern Valley Bank.

THE BAKERSFIELD GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY

was chartered in the spring of 1888, but nothing was done until some time in 1889, when the town was lighted by naphtha, which proved a failure. Blodget & Jostro purchased the plant, and after the fire put in coal works, and November 15, 1889, began lighting the town with gas. In the spring of 1890 they put in an electric light plant, incorporated with a capital stock of $100,000; paid in, $50,000,—all owned by H. A. Jostro, president; H. A. Blodget, secretary; and L. P. St. Clair, treasurer.

CHURCHES.

Havilah was the first point visited in Kern County by the Catholic clergy, from Visalia, during the mining period.

Upon the removal of the county seat from Havilah to Bakersfield, the mission was established at the latter place, and visits were regularly made from Visalia up to 1884, when the parish was established, and Father P. M. Bannon placed in charge of the parish, which included Kern, Inyo, and the north part of Los Angeles County. The ecclesiastical name is St. Francis' church.

The Baptists have a neat church edifice.

The Methodist and Episcopal churches have large memberships, and are in a prosperous condition. There has not been the interest manifested in erecting attractive buildings for worship as in some other towns.

SOCIETIES.

The citizens of Bakersfield take great interest in their fraternal and beneficial societies, and one rarely finds either gentleman or lady who does not belong to one or more societies. There is one case deserving special mention, namely, Dr. Cook, who is one of the efficient, energetic members of many of the orders, and is also one of the most obliging gentlemen one will meet in a life-time, and to whom the writer feels under obligation for much of the data pertaining to the societies in Bakersfield.

Bakersfield Court, No. 536, Independent Order of Foresters, was instituted April 5, 1890; charter members, twenty. Officers for 1891: C. J. Johnson, C. R.; J. V. Morley, V. C. R.; Charles Bickerdike, T. S.; J. Paul Spencer, R. S.; Charles H. Hoskin, Chaplain; Dr. J. Snook, Physician; A. Hosking, J. B.; J. E. Bailey, S. B.; C. J. Raaz, S. W.; and B. J. Curnow, J. W.

Sumner Grove, No. 56, Ancient Order of Druids, was instituted April 11, 1886. Char-

ter members, thirty-four. Officers in 1891: Silva Selna, N. A.; J. Duserre, V. A.; John Eyraud, R. S.; M. M. Espitlier, C.; and Dr. C. A. Rogers, Treasurer. Present number of members, sixty-one.

Mistletoe Council, No. 834, Legion of Honor, was organized January 20, 1882, with sixteen charter members. The first officers were: Mrs. Dr. D. B. Rogers, Past Commander; B. Brundage, Commander; Dr. S. L. Rogers, Medical Examiner; F. W. Craig, Secretary; and John O. Miller, Collector. Officers in 1891: L. S. Rogers, Commander; F. H. Colton, Collector; H. A. Blodgett, Treasurer; and Mrs. D. B. Rogers, Secretary. Present membership, seventeen. The order is in a prosperous condition. Insurance has been promptly met.

Baker Parlor, No. 42, Native Sons of the Golden West, was organized October 24, 1884, with twenty-six charter members. Officers in 1891 are: J. W. Ahern, Pres.; F. L. Borgwardt, F. V. P.; T. A. Baker, S. V. P.; A. T. Lightner, T. V. P.; I. H. Glenn, Past Pres ; A. J. Moulty, Marshal; L. Suender, Treas.; George W. Price, F. & R. Sec. Present membership, 31.

Rio Bravo Parlor, No. 65, N. D. G. W., was instituted in March, 1891, with thirty members and the following officers: Mrs. M. L. Wilkinson, P. P.; Miss Annie C. Foran, P.; Miss Susie Allen, 1st V. P.; Mrs. Kate Drury, 2d V. P,; Miss Emma Suender, 3d V. P.; Mrs. Cora F. Bender, R. S.; Mrs. Ethel L. Morrison, A. R. S.; Mrs. Eugenia F. Dinkelspiel, F. S.; Miss Frances Stark, A. F. S.; Miss Lida Jewett, Treas.; Miss Virginia Stark, M.; Mrs. Maria Leonard, I. S.; Miss Hattie Withington, O. S.; Miss Lottie Baker, Organist; Mrs. Carrie Dinkelspiel, Mrs. A. T. Lightner, Mrs. Ettie Weill, Trustees.

Ancient Order of United Workmen.—The lodge was organized February 25, 1879, with forty members. The officers of 1891 are: H. P. Olds, District Deputy; William E. Tibbet, Past Master Workman: William Montgomery, M. W.; Charles Bennet, Foreman; P. S. Jewett, Overseer; H. P. Olds, Recorder; H. F. Condict, Financier; O. O. Mattson, Receiver; L. P. St. Clair, Guide; A. Coons, I. W.; D. H. Coolbaugh, O. W.; Dr. L. S. Rogers, Medical Examiner; L. S. Rogers and William Lightner, Trustees. Present membership, eighty.

Hurlbut Post, G. A. R., No. 127, was organized January 25, 1886. Charter members: Henry F. Condict, C. A. Maul, S. A. Burnap, George K. Ober, H. T. Freear, Loren Towsley, E. C. Palmer, A. G. Myers, Thomas Metcalf, John A. Hynes, William McFarland, R. T. Norris and A. M. Seright. First officers: H. F. Condict, P. C.; S. A. Burnap, S. V. C.; H. T. Freear, J. V. C.; Thomas Metcalf, Chaplain; E. C. Palmer, Q. M.; William McFarland, O. D.; C. A. Maul, O. G.; George K. Ober, Adjutant. Members in 1891, fifty-nine. Officers: Thomas Metcalf, P. C.; F. H. Colton, S. V. C.; Aaron Bodley, J. V. C.; A. W. Storms, Adjutant; H. F. Condict, Q. M.; C. E. Coolbaugh, Surgeon; J. C. Jordan, Chaplain; George Dagget, O. D.; Frank Clemens, O. G. Past Post Commanders: H. F. Condict, George K. Ober, J. C. Jordan, R. M. Walker and C. A. Maul.

Hurlbut, W. R. C., No. 55, was organized July 9, 1888, with nineteen charter members and the following officers: Mrs. Julia M. Ober, Pres.; Mrs. Nina J. Condict, S. V. P.; Miss Bertie Condict, J. V. P.; Miss Maud Arick, Treas., Mrs. D. B. Rogers, Sec.; Mrs. Frances Nixon, Chaplain; Miss Lottie Condict, C.; Miss Hattie Shattenkirk, G.; Mrs. R. A. Walker, A. C.; Miss Maud Metcalf, A. G.

Officers in 1891: Mrs. M. Colton, President; Mrs. J. E. Beard, S. V. P.; Mrs. Emma Meacham, J. V. P.; Mrs. Kate Drury, Treas.; Mrs. Julia M. Ober, Sec.; Mrs. A. E. Willow, Chaplain; Mrs. B. S. Olds, C.; Mrs. Ida Petz, G.; Mrs. R. Bull, A. G.; and Miss Susie Allen, A. C. Past Presidents: Julia M. Ober and Nina J. Condict. Expended for relief during the past two years, $170.

Phil Sheridan Camp, No. 6, Sons of Veterans, was organized October 2, 1888, with twelve charter members. Officers: H. A.

Blodget, Capt.; J. W. Scribner, 1st Lieut.; F. Seibert, 2d Lieut.; W. H. Cook, 1st Sergt.; J. L. Drury, Quartermaster; S. L. Blodget, Sergt. of the Guard.

Bakersfield Lodge, No. 224, F. & A. M., was organized November 28, 1872, with fourteen charter members. Officers in 1891: A. H. Swain, W. M.; M. Macmurdo, S. W.; L. S. Rogers, J. W.; B. Ardizzi, Treas.; A. C. Maude, Sec'y; H. A. Jaston, S. D.; L. M. Kilvey, J. D.; S. H. Anderson, Tyler. There are at present forty-five members.

There is a young but active growing lodge of the order of the Eastern Star in Bakersfield.

Sumner Lodge, K. of P., No. 143, was instituted April 16, 1887, with thirty-six charter members. Officers in 1891: J. E. White, P. C.; W. H. Cook. C. C.; Charles E. Day, V. C.; R. C. Wiley, P.; Benj. Leet, M. of F.; S. Selna, M. of E.; John Robb, K. R. & S.; Patrick Friel, M. at A.; F. L. Alexander, I. G.; and F. B. Hack, O. G. Present membership, fifty-two.

Kern Lodge, K. of P., No. 76, was instituted July 26, 1882. Officers in 1891: O. D. Fish, P. C.; A. T. Lightner, C. C.; R. T. Gregory, V. C.; H. S. Pelton, P.; T. A. Briggs, M. of E.; C. A. Rogers, M. of F.; S. C. Smith, K. R. & S.; L. Beer, M. at A.; T. A. Baker, I. G., and D. A. Leonard, O. G.

Kern Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted April 25, 1872, with the following officers: B. Brundage, A. P. G.; H. Hirshfeld, N. G.; S. Jewett, V. G.; M. Jacoby, Treas.; Julius Witteshoefer, Sec'y.

Kern Lodge, I. O. O. F., was organized in Bakersfield April 26, 1872. Officers for 1891: Joseph V. Morley, A. P. G.; George Daggett, N. G.; T. W. Helm, V. G.; W. H. Cook, Sec'y; H. F. Condict, Per. Sec'y; O. O. Matson, Treas.; O. D. Kincaid, Warden; A. Coons, Cond.; R. Hosking, I. G.; H. Swain, R. S. N. G.; G. Leiser, L. S. N. G.; O. D. Fish, R. S. V. G.; S. L. Blodgett, L. S. V. G. There is no order more flourishing than this in the county.

Rebekah Degree, No 47, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Bakersfield June 19, 1888, with thirty-three charter members: Nina Condict was the first N. G.; May Fish, V. G.; Lotta Condict, Sec'y; Roby Walker, Treas. Officers in 1891: May Price, N. G.; Emma Suender, V. G.; Lotta Condict, Sec'y; J. B. Morley, Per. Sec.; R. Walker, Treas., Nina Condict, W.; J. A. Fenton, Chaplain; Richard Hosking, I. G.; A. Coons, R. S. of N. G.; E. Cohn, L. S. of N. G.; H. Swain, O. G.; H. F. Condict, R. S. of V. G.; O. D. Kincaid, L. S. of V. G.

W. C. T. U.—This excellent organization has a large active membership. Its officers are: Mrs. L. R. Bond, Pres.; Mrs. A. Bodley, Cor. Sec'y; Mrs. C. C. Stockton, Rec. Sec'y; Mrs. E. W. Barnes, Supt. Evangelical Work; Mrs. Dr. Helm, Supt. Mothers' Meeting Work; Mrs. E. Dayhoff, Supt. of Social Purity Work. This organization starts with a membership of sixty-five.

Bakersfield Lodge, No. 342, I. O. G. T.—Present officers: J. F. Frary, C. T.; Mrs. E. W. Barnes, V. T.; Mrs. J. C. Jordan, Chaplain; E. Squires, Sec'y; Strella Jordan, A. S.; May Jordan, F. S.; Lee Spencer, Treas.; W. Hutchinson, M.; Miss Ruth Baker, D. M.; Jacob Moon, G.; Oscal Houghton, L. D.; Rev. J. C. Jordan, P. C. T.

Practically a part of Bakersfield, being separated by less than a mile's distance, is Sumner, or East Bakersfield. This is the location of the Southern Pacific depot and shops, and is a lively suburb, destined before long to become an integral part of the county seat. The depot is a handsome brick structure of modern architecture, while the shops are provided with machinery for repair and construction work of all kinds.

SMALLER TOWNS.

POSO

is situated in a fine agricultural region, on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad, and is the junction of the Fresno division of that road, a little west of north from Bakersfield, and about half way from the county seat to the north line of the county.

In September, 1888, the Poso irrigation district was organized under the provisions of the Wright irrigation bill, and all the proceedings of the board of directors have been scrutinized and declared legal by competent authority. Bonds to the value of $500,000 were unanimously voted and issued of the denomination of $500 each, at six per cent., payable semi-annually. But after the engineer submitted his report, it was found that the total cost of all the irrigation works would not exceed the sum of $270,000. The board, after a full and careful examination, concluded that said sum was ample to construct and complete the necessary canals and works sufficient for the full and complete irrigation of all the land in the district. The assessed valuation of the lands in the district, about 40,000 acres, is $500,000, and the actual value $1,200,000. The population is about 200 and supports three schools, which are well attended. The character of the soil in this district, is a rich deep sandy loam of a dark color, and entirely free from alkali. It is easily worked, and is well adapted for every variety of farming, especially fruits; and owing to the freedom of this locality from frost, the culture of the orange and lemon will no doubt in the near future be one of the most important industries. The fertility of these lands is established by the heavy growth of wild feed every year on the uncultivated portion, and also from the fact that figs, apricots, peaches, vines, etc., recently set, have made a wonderful growth, with but slight irrigation and a sparse rainfall. The earliest wheat was shipped from this district last season. The water supply for the irrigation of these lands have been thoroughly and carefully investigated by the directors and their engineer, and will be obtained from Poso creek and its watershed, which covers an area of nearly 468 square miles, and is found to be sufficient to irrigate 100,000 acres through a system of reservoirs which are situated high enough to cover all the lands in the district. The district has the free and undisputed right to the water of Poso creek. The climate is exceedingly healthy and entirely free from malaria, owing no doubt to the situation of these lands, which rise with a gradual incline toward the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas.

The lands are situated on the east of the Southern Pacific railroad, between the flourishing town of Delano and the city of Bakersfield, the county seat of Kern County. The railroad has a depot at "Poso," contiguous to the dis-

trict, which is also the terminus of a branch line from Fresno via Porterville,—thus assuring this locality a well-established shipping point. B. C. Dorsey is the president, and J. E. Anderson secretary of the company. Spottiswood is the post office.

What is known as

THE WOODY PRECINCT

is in the foothills country, thirty-two miles from Bakersfield and twenty-five miles from Delano. Elevation about 2,000 feet. It is a fine grazing country. Winters are mild, with a greater precipitation than in the valley. Summer temperature reaches 110 in the shade ; in winter mercury rarely falls below freezing, and never below twenty-six degrees. This is known as the thermal belt. Fine oranges have been grown here by Mr. Maltby. Bananas have grown but never fruited. This will be developed and become a famous fruit-growing region.

DELANO,

the second town in size in Kern County, is located in the midst of a very fertile country, on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad, west of north from Bakersfield, and near the north boundary of Kern County. For many years there was little growth to the town. It was named in honor of the Secretary of the Interior under President Grant, Columbus Delano. The " no-fence law " drove out men of small means who were engaged in the stock business, and they bought tracts of land in this region and leased more from the railroad company and continued in the stock business, principally sheep ; and perhaps there were 225,000 sheep sheared annually within a radius of twelve miles of Delano. Hence the town was not an important place, except as a shipping point for wool and stock, for many years. Cattle were raised principally in early times and up to about 1885. They would graze on the plains until exceedingly dry, when they would take up the march for water in the foothills far away ; and it is said to have been an interesting sight to see a caravan of thousands of cattle wending their way to water, single file, forming a column several miles in length. Their thirst was so great on reaching water, that many drank until they died, and during an extraordinarily dry season thousands died in this way. Sheep were herded near watering places. There is no longer a scarcity of water in this region. A wonderful flow of water is obtained from artesian boring, and an irrigation system is in formation which will make the Delano country one of the most desirable in the great valley. There has been formed what is known as the Kern and Tulare Irrigation District, embracing lands in the two counties. This company was organized under what is known as the Wright law, in April, 1891. The lands are bonded for an amount sufficient to complete the work necessary to properly irrigate every acre of land included in the district. The water is to be appropriated from Kern river, thus assuring an inexhaustible supply. The river is tapped on section five, range twenty-nine, about twenty-five miles from Delano. The main canal and branches will be fifty-six miles in length, 100 feet in width at head of main canal, first distributing seventy-five feet, second fifty feet, etc. The active factors in perfecting this system of irrigation are J. B. Robinson, G. A. Eisen, John Schiltz, James Edwards, O. B. Kimberlin and others.

Delano began to prosper when water began to reach the land surrounding, so as to assure crops, and soon the appearance of thrift and prosperity was evidenced by good buildings, and then came the fire that swept away in an hour nearly the entire town. This did for Delano what it has done for all other towns and cities, —started it on the road to prosperity. A new and determined spirit seemed to possess the afflicted citizens, and soon the town shown forth in a splendor not known before. Good business blocks now grace the streets, and she has a $10,000 school building, second to but one in the county. She has a wide-awake newspaper, churches and fraternal societies, and enterprising progressive community, and a bright future.

The Delano *Courier* was started January 27,

1887, as a seven-column folio, independent in politics, by Ed. A. and Charles L. McGee, who came from Hanford, where they had been employed on the Hanford *Sentinel*. Edward A. came west in 1885, and Charles in 1886. The latter was born August 31, 1866, at Mansfield, Ohio, and began editorial work at twenty years of age. Edward was born November 27, 1862, in New York, and learned the printing trade in Iowa. Their father, John G. McGee, was a native of Canada, and became a book publisher in New York city, and later a farmer in Iowa. He has five sons altogether, and they are all yet living, as also their father. In 1885 Mr. Ed. McGee married Miss May Mahankee, of Parkersburg, Iowa, a lady of German descent. Mr. McGee is a member of the Board of Supervisors of Kern County.

GLENNVILLE

is a beautiful little village, settled by Madison M. Glenn in 1857, in the foothills in the northern portion of the county, northeast from Bakersfield, characterized by picturesque scenery, excellent water, delightful climate, and an excellent, hospitable people. The morals of the community are attested by their churches and societies. The Glennville Christian church was organized in February, 1880, by Rev. J. M. Gilstrap. The present membership is about fifty. A new church was erected in 1891.

This is known as the Lynn's valley country.

William P. Lynn, a farmer known as the father of the famous Lynn's valley, first settled in that region in the year 1854. He built the first mill in the county, on Poso creek, but the high water of 1861–'62 washed away the mill. Lynn was a bachelor, and never engaged in mining. He cultivated and produced principally hay and potatoes. After the floods, which swept away the mill, Lynn sold his interests in Kern County and went to Colorado, where he engaged in mining, and is said to have accumulated great wealth. W. P. Wilkes may be said to be the father of Glennville in a business sense. He came to Lynn's valley and located where Glennville now is, purchased thirty acres of land from J. M. Glenn, founder of the town. In 1867 he became associated in business with Colonel John C. Reed, and they opened the first store in Glennville that year. Mr. Perry purchased his partner's interest in the fall of that year, and the following year sold out and erected the present Lynn's Valley Hotel. A post office was established there in 1867. There had been a post office known as Lynn's Valley, which was discontinued after Glennville was established. Mr. Perry was elected auditor of Kern County in 1879, but was compelled to resign the position on account of poor health.

KERNVILLE

is a pleasant village due east from Glennville and about half way from that place on a direct line to the village of Weldon, which is well up in the mountains in the northeast portion of the county. It was first known as Whisky Flats, in 1863, but the name was changed the following year to the present appellation. The first store there was opened in 1863, by Curtis & Davis. The first public school was kept in a private dwelling, by Mrs. Carmel, a niece of Judge N. R. Packard of Bakersfield. The first postmaster was Adam Hamilton, in 1864.

Lerdo, Wade, Pampa, Bealville, Keane and Rosamond are points on the line of the railroad, all of which have great promise of future growth. Rosamond is near the south line of the county, and nearly due south from Mojave. The last named place is the junction of the Southern Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific railroads. There is a large amount of land in this region which will be reclaimed, as the possibility has been demonstrated at the pleasant little village of Lancaster, south of Mojave, as also at Rosamond. At both places artesian water has been developed and is in use. The soil responds liberally to water.

TEHACHAPI (post office GREENWOOD),

is on an elevated plateau nearly at the summit of the mountain from which it takes its name.

There is a large trade here with the mineral and stock-growing region in every direction. Considerable mining has been done in this region, but farming is the principal industry at present. The Tehachapi valley contains many thousand acres of fine agricultural land, 1,600 acres being already devoted to grain.

Tehachapi has a good newspaper, the *Summit Sun*, started by E. J. H. Nicholson, October 31, 1890, but now owned and edited by Horatio S. Bilyeu. It is a seven-column folio, independent in politics, and is a potent factor in advancing the interests of the town and surrounding country.

The "Piute Club," social, comprising gentlemen only, was organized at Tehachapi, February 3, 1890, with John Iribarne as President; A. Young, Vice Pres.; Hugo Kuhl, Sec.; and C. S. Spalding, Sec. The present officers are: A. F. Schafer, M. D., Pres.; John T. Bell, of Mojave, Vice Pres.; Charles A. Lee, Sec.; and S. Hineman, Sec. The society occupies Nicholson's hall, where they own a piano and give elegant entertainments.

The "Golden Guild" is a social organization of young ladies which, like the preceding, is maintained for the purpose of giving entertainments and doing benevolent work. Its present officers are: Miss Tudie Ward, Pres.; Miss Minnie Lee, Vice Pres.; Ada Nicholson, Sec.; and Effie Davis, Treas. The present membership is fifteen, and they meet every Saturday.

The prehistoric evidences of past races found in this region are worthy of some description; but before entering upon that field of antiquities let us assume that we are on a train wending its way up the Tehachapi mountain headed for Los Angeles, and we are told that ahead of us is the town of Tehachapi, situated in the western part of the beautiful valley of that name, and known far and wide for the celebrated "loop" in the railroad near that place, and for the terrible accident on the railroad near there some years since, by which the passenger train escaped from the conductor and engineer, and ran down the grade toward Sumner. Part of the cars were overturned, wrecked and burned, and some twenty passengers killed.

Again we resume our progress toward Los Angeles. The road runs into the ground under the mountains, groping along in the dark, then out, and winding around spurs and again into tunnels, all the while ascending, and finally it makes a turn and over itself. This forms the "loop," which is about a mile in circumference. After coming out of a tunnel the road runs around a mountain spur, and after a few other eccentricities goes on toward Los Angeles, conducting itself in a more straightforward manner.

On this line of road from Caliente, a delightful village at the base of the mountains to Summit City, there are seventeen tunnels, with numerous heavy embankments and many superb bridges, spanning the deep cañons across which the iron horse leaps, puffing away his fiery breath in drawing his load to the summit.

This is a great work, a wonderful display of engineering skill, and the line is said to have been surveyed and located by a young man under twenty years of age. Tehachapi "loop" is located midway between Keene and Girard, 340 miles from San Francisco. Length of "loop" 3,795 feet; elevation, lower at tunnel No. 9, 2,956 feet; upper, at grade over tunnel No. 9, 3,034 feet; difference in elevation 78 feet. It is said that one who is acquainted with the situation can get off a train when approaching the "loop" ascending the mountain, and walk directly across and be ready to board the same train as it appears at the opposite side. This has been done by brakemen on freight trains.

From Antelope mountain the observer has a fine view of Buena Vista and Kern lakes, with the connecting waters; Kern river in the distance, with timber on either side; while beyond is the valley, and still beyond the Coast Range is plainly discernible. Below lies the village of the valley, and at the east end Tehachapi lake, a beautiful sheet of water when viewed from this place. In the distance is Mount Whitney and surrounding peaks.

Now let us carefully examine the traces left in this region by an extinct civilization. In the vicinity of Tehachapi there are numerous and varied remains and evidences of ancient Aztec civilization. There are on the hillsides, running in different directions, well-defined aqueducts and ditches. The soil is a firm cement which does not wash away. Immediately in these ditches are growing stately oak trees, as large, and evidently as old, as those of the surrounding forests, showing that the ditches must have been constructed hundreds and perhaps thousands of years ago. One of these ditches leads to a silver-bearing ledge, where shafts had been sunk, and from the bottom of which drifts ran in different directions, showing that the aborigines had mined here for the precious minerals in the days of old. This old mine was re-discovered by the Narbeau brothers, who worked them for a time from the same shafts sunk by the ancient inhabitants of this continent. The lode did not prove as rich as was hoped for, and was abandoned. In running a water ditch through this region, Mr. P. D. Green had occasion to remove a venerable oak tree. In taking away the roots, he observed that immediately under where the tree had stood the soil was different from the hard cement surrounding; that it partook of the nature of vegetable mould and debris, being very soft and easily penetrated. Following down, an ancient shaft was easily traced, and on removing the debris, was clearly defined, the walls remaining perpendicular, intact, and solid. At the bottom of this shaft the skeleton of a man was found, immediately underneath and covered up by a pile of charcoal and ashes remaining from some ancient fire. The tree growing over this shaft was evidently hundreds of years old, showing that the excavation had been made centuries before the advent of the Spanish race on this continent.

CUMMING'S VALLEY

was first settled by Josiah Hart, from Texas, a hunter by occupation, who located the present George Cumming's place in 1858, but sold his squatter's right to John Findley in 1859. He was a Kentuckian by birth, born November 18, 1794, in Hardin County, and died in Cumming's valley, May 28, 1872. Isaac and Moses Hart, both residents of Bear valley, are sons of this pioneer. In this valley there are now 16,000 acres devoted to grain.

BEAR VALLEY.

The first settlers in Bear valley were Thomas H. Goodwin, who made a permanent settlement in 1864, and B. Tungate, who may have preceded him a short time. Judge P. D. Green, associated with John Geldon, George Milliken and one Holton, built cabins, put in a crop of barley in Bear valley as early as 1859, in part on two sections, 11 and 12, township 32, range 31. These crops were raised for the hay, not the grain; stockmen had first possession of this beautiful valley, it being an open range, and they were simply transient people. The settlements mentioned were made by permanent tillers of the soil.

Isaac Hart settled in the valley in 1869. He had been there as early as 1855, as an *attache* of the Government surveying party. It was his duty to build the mounds (corners), marking the section corners, etc. He still lives in the valley. (See sketch.)

MOJAVE DESERT.

An area of thirty to forty by about ninety miles of this desert region lies in Kern County. By far the larger portion is in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties. A significant fact is the recent (about ten years past) occupation of portions of this desert by cattle herders. As they were fenced out of those open ranges they were obliged to seek other fields. Stokey Bros., Charles Hitt, Mr. Moody, W. W. Landers, John Durnell, Richard Shackleford, Joseph Kiser, Bright Bros., and others have for eight to ten years been living here eight to ten miles apart. About twenty wind engines are now located on this section of the desert, and the number is fast increasing. The soil is too

alkaline for farming in some places, and in others there is no hard-pan or sub-soil underneath to retain water; however, much might be flooded.

On what the cattle men call sand, alfalfa grows; also tea brush (not sage). "Sand grass" supplies a soft tender blade, growing about two feet high, with stalks which harden at maturity, and these yield a fattening seed. It shoots up suddenly as the weather gets warm. Cattle like it even when it is hard. Sage bush grows in abundance, and also hardens until fall rains come, when it softens and cattle devour it. The tea brush is perennial. In the hottest sands it thrives in large bunches, about three feet high and same in diameter. It is barren in appearance, not in the least tempting, but cattle feed upon it and fatten. "Water weed," or "water plant," springs up after the spring rains, branches out and blooms, maturing in a space of about six weeks. It has a yellow bloom, which comes out on the stalk from ground up. Both bloom and stalk are nutritious.

"Salt grass" grows wherever water can be retained near the surface. It has no fattening qualities; it only aids in carrying cattle over the winter season. Probably 20,000 head of cattle range on the Mojave desert. Sheep are ranged out for a short distance upon the desert, but have to return to the foothills for water.

The use of the desert by stockmen is attracting attention, having become already a source of great profit.

Those curious trees scattered orchard-like over the Mojave desert are not cactus, as many think, but a species of yucca,—the *Yucca brevifolia*,—cousin to the "Spanish Bayonet" and "Adam and Eve's Needle and Thread," sometimes seen in cultivation.

POST OFFICES IN THE COUNTY, MARCH, 1891.

Annette,	Keene,
Bakersfield,*	Kernville,
Caliente,	Miramont,
Clarkson,	Mojave,
Delano,*	Onyx,*
Elmer,	Rosamond,
Freeman,	Rosedale,
Glenburn,	Spottiswood,
Glennville,	Sumner,*
Greenwich,	Weldon,
Havilah,	Woody,

*Money order offices.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COLONEL THOMAS BAKER.—It may be stated without fear of contradiction that no man has lived in Kern County who labored more diligently and devoted more years of unselfish energy and toil to the material development of Kern County in general and Bakersfield in particular than the late Colonel Thomas Baker. The history of the later years of his busy life might likewise be called an early history of the thriving little city which bears his revered name. The publishers of this work can pay no greater tribute to his memory than to reproduce a brief sketch of this man, which was written by an able biographer who knew him intimately during his busiest years, and which reads as follows:

Colonel Thomas Baker was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, November 5, 1810, his birthplace being in the beautiful valley extending from Newark to Dresden, through which the Ohio canal runs. A military bent was given to the youthful ambitions of Colonel Baker by the times in which he was educated and the circumstances in which he was placed. He was appointed a Colonel in the Ohio State militia before he attained his majority; but peace became so well assured that he turned his attention to civil pursuits.

Reared on a farm and familiar with surveying he studied law with the intention of making land law his specialty. Shortly after his admission to the bar he moved to Illinois, where, however, he remained but a short period. The rapid influx of population into the Territory of Iowa induced him to go there, and his ambitions as a lawyer were soon rewarded with success. He was appointed the first United States District Attorney of that Territory and retained the office until the adoption of the State constitution. He was then elected Senator, and on the organization of the Legislature was chosen President of the Senate, becoming under the new constitution *ex officio* Lieutenant Governor, the first in that office in Iowa. He was subsequently returned several times to the State Senate. No man had a larger share in the early legislation of that powerful State; and many of her important laws on her statute books were devised and drafted by him.

Influenced by the gold excitement and his bias for adventure, he finally determined to emigrate to the Pacific coast. In the autumn of 1850, after the usual tedious and dangerous overland made by most men of those days, he arrived at Benicia, where he remained a few months, when he removed to Stockton. In 1852 he removed to Tulare County, and was one of the founders of the town of Visalia. In 1855 he was chosen Representative of that district to the State Assembly. During the next fall he was appointed Receiver of the United States Land Office, which position he held during the administration of President Buchanan. In 1861 he was elected State Senator from Tulare and

Fresno counties, and served in the sessions of 1861–'62.

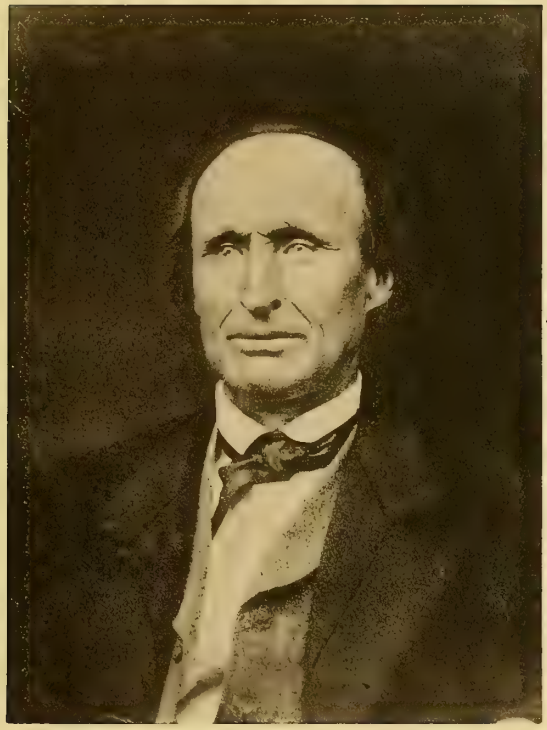
September 20, 1863, he arrived on Kern Island with his family, preparatory to commencing his work of reclamation, remarking at the time, "Here at last I have found a resting place, and here I expect to lay my bones." To him the the country was neither new nor strange. He had visited and explored it, and carefully noted its capabilities years before. He was a man of keen perception, broad views, and com prehended fully the natural resources and peculiar advantages of a country, and systematically set about the prosecution of his work of reclaiming and developing his lands. He was liberal to a fault, and that was with him an almost entire abrogation of self. Often, when his ingenuity was taxed to supply his own wants, he was found willing to aid those who were worthily in dire need, and the stranger was always a welcomed guest at his home. His friends, like those of President Jefferson, delighted with his genial manners and hospitality, seemed never to suspect that his store could be exhausted. The leading trait of his character was his uniform good nature and his philosophical placidity and coolness of temper and disposition. Nothing seemed to disturb his equanimity and self-poise for a moment. One of his favorite mottoes was, "Time will justify a man who means to do right." He thought it unworthy a rational being to indulge in vain regrets. Whatever ills he suffered he wasted no time in brooding over them, and it was this peculiarity of mind or mental training that often gave him the mastery over adverse circumstances and enabled him to extricate himself.

He knew better how to make a fortune than how to keep it. The result was that, though several times in his life he might have retired wealthy, fortunes were lost with seeming indifference. His ambition was not so much to acquire lands as it was to develop them, and in this he succeeded to a greater extent probably than any other man in the State of California. His absorbing desire was to see his lands improved and occupied by settlers as soon as possible; and in furtherance of this object he was invariably more liberal than the national Government itself.

He was the original owner of the town site of Bakersfield, and induced the erection of several of the public buildings there by his liberality. In fact he was the projector of nearly all the public works and improvements. His great experience, intuitive sagacity, indomitable perseverance and public spirit made him a useful man to his people.

September 12, 1857, Colonel Baker was married to Miss E. M. Alverson, daughter of Dr. L. Alverson, in Visalia. Dr. Alverson, on coming to Kern County in 1870 from Iowa, practiced medicine in Tulare and Kern counties, and died here in 1879. By this marriage there were four children, three of whom survive: May, now Mrs. H. A. Jastro; Thomas A., the present Treasurer of Kern County; and Lottie, still at home. An older daughter married C. C. Cowgill of Bakersfield, and is deceased. Colonel Baker died November 24, 1872. Mrs. Baker, the widow of the Colonel, was married January 19, 1875, to F. A. Tracy, a leading pioneer of Kern County, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work.

HON. ALVAH RUSSELL CONKLIN, of Bakersfield, was born, at Mehoopany, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1835. He came of the Mohawk valley branch of the Conklin family, State of New York, upon his father's side. His mother was one of the Vermont Redfields. He was educated at Kingston, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, at the Wyoming Seminary. He was a practical printer and was such until he was twenty years old, having edited two different newspapers before he arrived at that age. His legal education was acquired under the tutelage of Hon. Lyman Hakes, in Wilkes Barre, and with Hon. George S. Tutton, in Tunkhannock,



Col. Thomas Baker.

Pennsylvania. He emigrated to Missouri in 1858, and pursued his profession in Forest City, Holt County. From 1859 up to the time of the breaking out of the civil war, he was publishing the Forest City *Courier*. Early in 1861 he was waylaid and shot down in the highway while recruiting a company for the Thirteenth Missouri Infantry, Colonel Peabody's Regiment of Volunteers, being the second person "bushwhacked" in the State of Missouri.

He served four years in the Federal army, filling various responsible positions, and was the first Federal Judge Advocate to determine the admissibility of negro testimony before a military court. After the war he settled in Warrensburg, Missouri, where he resided up to 1875. From 1868 to 1872 he was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Johnson County.

In 1875 he emigrated to California, locating at Independence, Inyo County, where he actively engaged in the practice of his profession, in connection with Hon. Patrick Reddy, his brother-in-law. Under the new constitution, in 1879, he was the nominee of the Republican party of that county for the position of Superior Judge, which he declined, though the county was largely Republican in politics. In 1882 he was the nominee of the Republican party as its candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, winning his nomination over several well-known and active politicians, entirely through a three-minute magnetic speech before that body. Though the Republican ticket was defeated in the election, he received a vote of over 6,000 more than the head of the ticket. In 1884 he was nominated as one of the electors-at-large on the James G. Blaine ticket, and was elected. Upon the assembling of the Electoral College he was chosen as its president.

He was made a Mason in Forest City Lodge, No. 214, at Forest City, Missouri. He is now a member of Inyo Lodge, No. 221, Independence, California. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Bodie Chapter, No. 35, and received the orders of Knighthood in Bodie Commandery, No. 15, they having been conferred upon him by California Commandery, No. 1, by special request of Bodie Commandery. He has been a member, and an active one, of the Grand Lodge of California, Free and Accepted Masons, since 1879. For several years he ably discharged the duties of chairman of the Committee on Grievances in that body. In 1886 he was elected Junior Grand Warden; in 1887, chosen as Senior Grand Warden; in 1888, he was elected as Deputy Grand Master; and in 1890 he was promoted to the supreme head of the order in this jurisdiction, having been chosen Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, which position he now holds.

His family consists of his wife, two sons and two daughters. He is a resident of Bakersfield, Kern County, California, and occupies the position of Judge of the Superior Court of that County, to which position he was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. R. E. Arick.

JOHN COWAN RUSSELL is a Forty-niner and a prominent horticulturist and rancher of Tulare County. He was born in middle Tennessee, September 2, 1822, the son of James and Mary (Cowan) Russell, the former being a native of North Carolina. His parents were married in East Tennessee, and to them were born seven children, he being the fifth. One of his brothers was a surgeon in the Mexican war and two of them served in the Confederate army, one a colonel, the other a quartermaster, all coming out alive. Only two of the family are now living. Mr. Russell was reared and educated in the counties of Williamson, Maury and Lincoln, Tennessee, and had the early training of a farmer's son. Then for two years he was engaged in clerking.

With the overland emigration he came to this coast in 1849, over the southern route. He at once engaged in mining in Tuolumne County, where he met with only moderate success, and

never got more than $1,000 ahead, for two or three years. In 1854–'55–'56, at Douglas Flat, Calaveras County, he was interested with a company in tunneling, frequently taking out three or four pounds of gold a day, and in two years and a half mining, over $100,000. There were twelve shareholders in the company. Mr. Russell then went to Shaw's Flat, Tuolumne County, and bought an interest in the Reed claim, which they mined one summer and winter; sank a shaft thirty feet and took out $32,000. They were the discoverers of the Sidewiper mine, developed it and took out $100,000. He also owned an interest in a quartz mine at Carson Hill, near the noted Union mine, Carson Hill, and expended on it about $5,000, receiving little in return. He then sold out, went to Contra Costa County and spent some time there and at San Francisco. He purchased and partly opened a cement mine at Benicia, spent $1,200 on it and lost about half of that amount. The mine was afterward worked and furnished the cement used in building the State capitol. In 1860, during the silver mining excitement, he went to Virginia City and mined a year, investing money but never realizing much from it. In 1861 he went to Empire City, Nevada, and built a sawmill and gave his attention to the lumber business. He had the logs cut in California and floated down the Carson river, and while there had a franchise to clear and control that river. He did a successful business there until 1868, meanwhile continuing his mining interests. From that place he went to Hamilton, White Pine County, Nevada, and conducted a lumber business from 1868 till 1875, then going to the Ward mining district, still, however, having an interest in the lumber business until 1880. We next find him at El Paso, engaged in the stone coal business. There he obtained a contract from the Mexican Central Railroad Company to furnish them lime for building their road from Paso del Norte to the city of Mexico, which he did for two years, burning kilns, shipping car loads and being financially successful.

In 1884 Mr. Russell came to Tulare County and purchased a half section of land, two miles northwest of Traver, where he is farming and has gone into fruit and grape culture. He has fourteen acres in peaches, apricots, nectarines and French prunes, all bearing and doing well, and thirty acres of young orchard of peaches and prunes, and sixty acres in raisin grapes, also in a flourishing condition, three years old. He has invested in other lands in Tulare County, a portion of which is near Visalia. While now giving his attention to agricultural pursuits, he is still interested in a mine in Lincoln County, Nevada. The company once sold it for $300,000, but, the purchasers not being able to pay for it, it came back to the original owners.

Mr. Russell was made a Master Mason in February, 1849, at Fayetteville, Tennessee, and is now a Knight Templar in that order. His political views are in harmony with Democratic principles. He is a man of high moral character and is a most worthy citizen.

Such is an epitome of the history of one who since 1849 has been very actively engaged in business in the great State of California—one who has had an opportunity to mark the wonderful growth of the State, who has had much to do in digging the golden treasures from her mines, who has been largely interested in the manufacture of her trees into lumber, and who is now devoting his attention to the development of her rich fruit interests.

JOHN W. SHORT, late editor of the *Republican*, at Fresno, was born near the village of Shelbyville, the county seat of Shelby County, Missouri, October 8, 1858. His father, J. H. Short, was a native of Delaware, and his mother, whose maiden name was Emily Wharton, was born in Ohio and now resides in Fresno County, together with several members of her family.

John W. Short was the oldest of a family of three children, two sons and one daughter. His

earliest recollections are of the closing days of the war of the Rebellion, when fire and sword had desolated that section as they only did where a division of sentiment arrayed neighbor against neighbor and brother against brother. His father was a volunteer in defense of his country, enlisting as a private in the State service, was soon made corporal and served in that capacity till the close of the war. Hardship and exposure during that struggle destroyed his health, and a few months later he died, not yet having reached the age of thirty-five years. Three years later the mother was again married, and in 1872 removed to Nebraska. Leaving the remainder of the family at Nebraska City, the eldest son and step-father pushed on to the then wild and unsettled region in the central portion of the State, locating on Government land near where the city of Hastings now stands. For the first year the boy of twelve years was satisfied with the charm of frontier life, but soon began to feel the want of schools and opportunities for improvement. His mother's eldest brother, the late Hon. J. F. Wharton, was living at a town near Omaha, Nebraska, and sent an invitation to his nephew to live with him and attend the school which he was teaching. The invitation was accepted, but at the close of the first term the young man became possessed by the idea that the printers' occupation is the ideal one, and made an engagement with the local paper to learn that trade. When fifteen years of age he had learned to set type and do other work about a rural printing office. His uncle deciding to remove to California, he returned to Hastings, near where his mother resided and secured work in the only newspaper office then established there. He remained in the same office nearly six years, the last two years doing editorial work instead of type-setting. During that time he attended the public school one term, which was his last effort to gather knowledge outside the hard school of experience. After this he spent nearly a year in northern Kansas, editing a paper there. He then returned to Nebraska, but shortly afterward received a letter from his uncle, who had just located at Fresno, informing him that he had engaged a position for him on the *Republican* of that place, then a weekly paper published by S. A. Miller. The summons was promptly responded to, and in May, 1881, Mr. Short arrived at Fresno. The following autumn his younger brother, Frank H. Short, and his mother and step-father, also left Nebraska and came to Fresno. He worked continuously on the *Republican* for over four years, then became a partner of J. W. Shanklin and bought a half interest in the paper. October 1, 1887, Short & Shanklin established the *Daily Morning Republican*. The paper met with unprecedented success; in a year after its first issue its circulation was equal to the best interior dailies in cities of like population. In May, 1890, the paper was sold to J. C. Judkins, who still successfully conducts it.

September 3, 1885, Mr. Short was married to Jessie G. Francis, at Calistoga, who is a native daughter of California, and is six years younger than her husband. They have one child, James Vernon Short, one year of age.

Since retiring from the *Republican* Mr. Short has spent several months in looking at various portions of the State, but has returned with a view to making his home in Fresno. For his residence he has built a handsome cottage on North J street.

The name of John W. Short is inseparably connected with the newspaper history of Fresno, alike creditably to himself and to that important factor in the growth and development of the community. His pen is always used in the cause of humanity and in the amelioration of civilized life.

ADDISON J. BUMP is a widely and favorably known early settler of California, having come to the State in the year of its birth. A sketch of his life will be found of interest to many, and is as follows:

Mr. Bump was born in Madison County, New York, July 6, 1825, son of Elihu Bump, also a native of the Empire State. Grandfather Gideon Bump was born in Vermont, was a farmer, and, it is believed, a Universalist. Addison J. was reared and educated in New York. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, making the journey with ox teams, and after his arrival here engaged in mining, at first near Placerville and subsequently on the Cosumnes river in Sacramento County. He had moderate success, found as high as $50 in a day, made a deal of money and also lost it. Coming easy, it went the same way. After mining for some time, he turned his attention to the cattle business, buying in Los Angeles County and driving to Sacramento County, and in this was fairly successful.

After having remained in California five years, Mr. Bump returned to New York and was married to Miss Adelia C. Bunnell, a native of the town of Lima, Livingston County, New York, and a former school-mate of his. She is a descendant of Connecticut ancestry. To them seven children have been born, all grew to maturity and are still living. Their names are as follows: Ella, wife of Ross W. Miller, resides in Tulare County; Elizabeth, wife of Richard Dally, Solano County; Charles A. is a clerk in the United States Land Office at Visalia; Frank N., Hattie and Lottie (twins), and Clara are members of the home circle.

Two years after his marriage, Mr. Bump came with his wife to this State and settled at Cook's Bar, on the Cosumnes river, Sacramento County, where they kept hotel two years. From there they removed to Freeport on the Sacramento river, where he built a store and was engaged in the general merchandise business for six years. Disposing of his interests at that place, he went to Forestville, Sonoma County, and built the first store in the town and also a nice home; opened a branch store on the Sacramento river and continued the business there about four years. He again sold out, and for the next three or four years we find him engaged in business at Walnut Grove on the Sacramento river, after which he disposed of his mercantile interests and retired from business. On Mokelumne river he then purchased 160 acres of land, built and made improvements on the property, and not long afterward sold it. A few years later, in connection with F. B. Huston, he engaged in a general merchandise store and hotel-keeping at Courtland, and was in business there until his health became impaired. He had, in the meantime, become the owner of 320 acres of land in Tulare valley; and to this, in October, 1886, he came and built his present home, and began wheat farming. He has since purchased 160 acres of land at Orosi, forty acres of which he has planted to Muscat grapes and five acres to budded Washington navel oranges, both vines and trees being in a flourishing condition. This land is situated about six miles east of Dinuba, in a vicinity where the soil is unsurpassed by any in California; and Mr. Bump has the distinction of being the pioneer orange-grower in this section of the county.

In politics he is a Republican. Personally he is vivacious, courteous and obliging, and his many estimable qualities have surrounded him with a large circle of friends.

M. AYERS, of the mercantile firm of Agee & Ayers, Grangeville, is a native son of the golden West, born in Butte County, in 1860. His father, A. S. Ayers, a native of Ohio, crossed the plains to California in 1852, and for fourteen years followed mining. He then farmed for nine years on the Sacramento river, and in 1877 came to Grangeville, purchased lands, and now owns 260 acres, forty of which is in fruit trees and vines and the remainder in alfalfa and grain.

A. M. Ayers was educated in the public schools of Sacramento, and remained with his father until twenty-one years of age, when he purchased 160 acres of land and began farming. He continued that occupation until 1886, when

he sold out, and for one year was superintendent of the Last Chance ditch. He next secured clerkship in the general merchandise store of D. Brownstone, and in February, 1889, in partnership with W. M. Agee, they bought out the entire business, including building and grounds. The store, 40 x 86 feet, is well stocked with a general assortment for the family and household. They also carry agricultural implements and farm machinery, and do an extensive business. Mr. Ayers also owns town property, upon which he built his residence in 1886.

He was married in Sonoma County, in 1883, to Miss Clara Farnsworth, a native of California, and they have four children,—Ralph, Clifford, Raymond and Bessie. Mr. Ayers is a member of Welcome Lodge, No. 255, F. &. A. M., at Lemoore. He was appointed Postmaster of Grangeville in September, 1889, by John Wanamaker, Postmaster General.

W. E. HOUGHTON, an influential citizen of Kern County and a resident and representative business man of Bakersfield, was born in Lincoln, Penobscot County, Maine, August 7, 1852. His father, George E. Houghton, a mechanic by trade, removed with his family from Maine to Lee, Massachusetts, afterward coming to California and locating at Stockton, where he died in 1878. Of his eight children, William E. is the youngest. The mother, a native of Maine, and a most estimable lady, now lives in San Jose. Of the other members of the family, a brother, R. E. Houghton, is an able attorney of San Francisco, and another is Master in Chancery in the same city. A third brother is engaged in the milling business in Seattle, Washington, and a fourth, who was for some years a prominent tutor in public and private schools of California, lost his life by accident in Bakersfield, in February, 1888.

W. E. Houghton received his early schooling in the town of Lee, Massachusetts. After coming to California he took a commercial course of study in San Jose, and in 1873 came to Kern county as bookkeeper for John H. Reddington & Co. In 1876 he became cashier for the Kern Valley Bank, in which position he continued about two years and a half. From 1879 to 1888 he was in the employ of Miller & Lux as an accountant and searcher of records during the time of their extensive litigation, which involved grave questions of land titles and water rights in Central California. The firm of Houghton & Lightner was organized in 1887, and from year to year their business has developed until it is now recognized as one of the most extensive and systematically conducted of all on the coast. The firm, comprising the subject of this sketch and Abia T. Lightner, both men of established business reputation, have personally a wide experience in land matters in California. They have developed a complete set of abstracts of titles of all the lands in Kern County, and are doing a large business in the abstract line.

Mr. Houghton was married, December 25, 1880, to Miss Ella Said of Bakersfield, and they are the parents of two children. Their residence is a model of its kind and is located at the corner of G street and Railroad avenue.

ORVILLE COY GOODIN was born in Missouri, in 1856, son of W. S. and Eliza (Blair) Goodin, natives of Tennessee and Missouri respectively. He is the oldest son in a family of seven children, only three of whom are now living. The year following his birth he was brought by his parents to California. In the fall of 1861 they came to Tulare County and settled on a ranch four miles northeast of Visalia, where his mother died when he was eleven years old. He remained at home until he was sixteen, when he started out to make his own way in the world, working for wages.

In 1878 Mr. Goodin purchased 320 acres of land, a portion of which, when Orosi was started, he sold for the town site, and on twenty

acres he reserved he built the second house in the village. He has a nice home and is keeping pace with the rapid development that is taking place all around him; has thirteen acres of vineyard at Orosi, in a flourishing condition; and owns 160 acres of land three miles south of the town and 100 acres three-quarters of a mile northeast.

Mr. Goodin was united in marriage in 1884, with Miss Nannie Ragle, a native of Sonoma County, California. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and to him belongs the distinction of having been appointed the first Postmaster of Orosi.

D. W. MADDEN, President of the Tulare County Bank and a prominent citizen of Tulare, California, was born in Montour County, Pennsylvania, in 1825. His grandfather, Joseph Madden, at one time an aid-de-camp to General George Washington, settled in Montour County, which was afterward the home of many generations of the family.

Mr. Madden's father being a farmer, he was reared on the farm and received only limited educational advantages. In 1844, with his clothes strapped on his back and $18 in his pocket, he started out to make his own way in the world; joined an emigrant train and went to Michigan, settling at White Pigeon, which was named for the White Pigeon tribe of Indians. In 1846 he settled at Paw Paw, Illinois, where he followed farming and school-teaching, it being necessary for him to study of nights to keep in advance of his classes; still he met with great success.

Mr. Madden was married, at Paw Paw, in 1847, and there continued to reside until 1852. In that year, in company with his brother, brother-in-law and a man named Berry, he started for California. Each man furnished one horse, and with one wagon they set forth; but, before reaching St. Joe, his friends dropped out and he was left alone with his one horse. He then joined a French company and with them left St. Joe, April 9, 1852. That being the cholera year, deaths were of frequent occurrence, and although our subject was attacked by that dread disease his pure "grit" tided him safely over. After five months of travel he landed at Hangtown, with no money and very poor clothes. While recuperating he did some work in a hotel; afterward went to Sacramento, and was given a start in peddling by A. T. Oatley, who furnished horses, wagon and a load of miners' supplies. With these Mr. Madden started for Volcano, a mining camp, with the agreement that he should have one-half the net profits; returned nine days later, as he expresses it, "with more money than I had ever seen." Flour was then selling at $1 per pound and other supplies in proportion. After peddling about six months, he was employed by the California Stage Company, Sacramento, and remained with them seven years.

His wife having died in the East, Mr. Madden was married a second time, at Folsom City, December 31, 1859, to Miss Nancy E. Carnahan, with whom he grew up from childhood in Montour County, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1860 they went to Toll House, Placer County, purchased a ranch of 640 acres and also bought the toll road and built fifteen miles additional. They also kept a wayside hotel and made a deal of money until their business was ruined by the completion of the Central Pacific railroad. In 1866 Mr. Madden sold out and moved to Cisco, Placer County, where he built a hotel with a dining-room capacity to seat 500 people. This was a center for stage lines and overland travel, and they did a large and lucrative business. In 1869 he moved to Rockwell, same county, and bought a large fruit ranch, and ran a dairy. A year later he sold out and moved to San Jose, and subsequently to Hollister, purchasing an interest in the stage line from Hollister to Gilroy; this venture, however, was a losing one, and he soon found himself financially ruined. He then moved to Santa Cruz and rented a saloon,

but in a few days closed out the "institution" and returned to farming, which again placed him upon a financial footing. In 1874 Mr. Madden decided to engage in the sheep business, came to Visalia and rented 5,000 sheep on shares, but this was not the business his fancy had pictured, and a year later he found himself again reduced to penury. In the fall of 1875 he came to Tulare and secured a position with Sisson, Wallace & Co., at $65 per month, and remained in their employ for eighteen months. At that time Tulare had only about 200 inhabitants.

Mr. Madden's next business venture was to rent the Lake House. After operating the hotel for two years, with little profit, he gave it up. He then purchased the old Pacific Hotel on J street, giving his notes at one and one-half per cent. interest per month, with the resolution to stay with the purchase if he could make a living. He bought old furniture, also on time, and thus started his hotel, prosperity attending his labors from that time forward. In two years he was enabled to pay off all indebtedness, and subsequently increased the size of his hotel and did a fine business.

In 1881 Mr. Madden bored an artesian well in his back yard for household purposes, but was induced to supply one and another, and thus was started the water system of the town, which was gradually extended beyond this capacity. In the destructive fire of 1886 his hotel and pump house were consumed. after which he moved out and located on O street, between Tulare and Kern streets. He then incorporated a water company and established a permanent plant; bored two wells 400 feet deep, and in 1888 two more at an equal depth, all cased with 10-inch pipe. They have two boilers, sixty-horse power, and two Buffalo Duplex pumps with a capacity of 75,000 gallons per hour, and have put in another pump in order to guard against accidents. The pipes are so arranged as to draw upon all the wells at one time, and no diminution has ever been known in the water supply. The water is piped into two large elevated tanks, with a capacity of 40,000 gallons each, from which distributing pipes supply the town.

In 1890 Mr. Madden was instrumental in organizing the Tulare County Bank, which opened its doors for business in July of that year, and he was elected president of the institution. Mr. Madden has been School Trustee for many years, and was instrumental in the building of their fine schoolhouse in 1884.

The public school system of California is unsurpassed in the United States, and the public schools of Tulare City have reached the highest degree of perfection of all in the State. For fifteen years Mr. Madden has given the affairs of the schools his personal attention and to him, in a large measure, is due the excellent and progressive condition of Tulare schools. Churches, schools, and moral enterprises have found in him a generous supporter.

He and his wife have four children, viz.: Lelia E., now Mrs. E. D. Castle; Margaret E., wife of F. W. Gorham; Washington D.; and Mamie M., wife of I. O. Bachelder—all settled in the vicinity of Tulare.

Mr. Madden is a member of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 269, F. & A. M.; of Tulare Chapter, No. 71, R. A. M.; and of Visalia Commandery, No. 26, K. T.

As a monument to his memory, Mr. Madden has just (1891) erected on the Plaza and presented to the city of Tulare a drinking fountain, which is in bronze, and represents "Rebecca at the Well."

To the stranger this signifies the disposition of the man, but no such symbol was necessary to his town's people, who will ever remember him for his kind words, genial disposition and disinterested public spirit. Mr. Madden is a typical Californian he belongs to the old school, that noble class who developed the great State of California. Only courageous men, men of nerve and progress, came to the golden West in the early '50s and remained; only men of personal courage, men of forceful characters, could pick up, cross the plains, and stay with

the ups and downs of varied fortune on the Pacific coast. Many fell by the way or soon returned to the old home, while only the determined, the progressive, the hopeful, the men of indomitable will remained and compelled final success.

The early Californians are a remarkable class of men. Their chief characteristics are large generosity, energy of will, intense activity, hope even in the midst of disaster; and with all large and progressive ideas, only such men could make a country like California.

Mr. Madden is one of these noble men.

WILEY HINDS, an early settler of Tulare County, California, was born in Arkansas, in 1836, son of Thomas and Rachel Hinds. He was the third of six children, had the misfortune to be born in slavery, and at an early age was bereft of his mother by death. Upon the death of their master his parents were set free. His father worked and saved his money, and when Wiley was ten years old paid $300 for his freedom. As he grew older the boy was sent to school and made the best of his educational advantages. In 1858 he came to California and to Visalia in company with E. Hinds, paying his own expenses, however.

Soon after his arrival here he obtained work at $30 per month, and worked for Mr. Pemberton fourteen months. He was then employed by Mr. Wallace, having charge of his hogs a year, for which he received $400. Next he worked for George E. Long five years, till he sold out. Mr. Hinds continued to work for wages until 1865, when he engaged in the stock business on his own account, in partnership, at first, with Mr. Harrington. After residing in California fourteen years and meeting with the success that his honest endeavors merited, he returned to the scenes of his childhood and visited both Kansas and Arkansas. While on this visit he made the acquaintance of Miss Lucy McKinney, a native of Kansas, who, in 1873, became his wife. He brought her to his California home, and their union has been blessed with eight children. One of their little children lost its life by eating sugar-coated pills that were accidentally left within her reach. Their children were all born in Tulare County, and, with the exception above cited, are all living. Their names are: Joanna, Julietta, John Thomas, Polly Rachel, Wiley Douglass, Edith Bell and Earnest Logan.

Mr. Hinds has been a straightforward, hard-working man, and his efforts have met with success. He purchased his first eighty acres of land, upon which he now resides, in 1868. Two years later he added eighty adjoining acres, and later 240 acres east of Farmersville. He owns 1,000 acres of land in the foothills, city lots in Visalia and a house and lot in Oakland. In his stock-raising and farming operations he has met with eminent success. Mr. Hinds is a member of the Methodist Church, and in politics is a Republican. By his own integrity, industry and economy he has won for himself a position of prominence in his county. By all who know him his word is regarded as good as his note.

The old slavery times have passed away, thank God. A man's soul is filled with disgust at the heinousness of the law in a great free country like the United States that made it possible to hold such a man in bondage.

ALPHA H. GLASSCOCK, an early settler of California, and now a resident of Visalia, Tulare County, was born in Illinois, August 28, 1835.

His father, Robert L. Glasscock, was born in Kentucky, in 1806, and was a descendant of Scotch ancestry who settled in America before the Revolution. He married Elizabeth Sulinger, of Irish ancestry and a native of Missouri, and of their eight children Alpha H. was next to the oldest. He was educated in Madison County (now Iron County), Missouri. His

father was a merchant and steamboat owner, and with him our subject was engaged in the mercantile business for six years.

In 1859 Mr. Glasscock made the journey to the far West, stopped one winter in Nevada, then came to California and settled in Tulare County. For seven years he was successfully engaged in the cattle business.

G. R. G. GLENN is a native of Georgia, born in 1837. He was engaged in various pursuits at his home until after the close of the Rebellion. From 1866 until 1868 he was in Mississippi, and in June of the latter year he came to California. Solano County was the scene of his first exploits in this State, but Fresno was destined to be his home. He landed in this county in the year 1869, with $75, and by wise investment and careful expenditure he is to-day independent and ranks among Fresno's well-to-do citizens. Early in his career here he entered into the sheep business, buying low and selling at a good profit, then investing his earnings in low-priced lands, from which on subsequent sales he realized handsome returns. He owns a fine vineyard in the Fresno colony, and has been very successful in grape culture. He is a stockholder in the Fresno Loan & Savings Bank and also in the Farmers' Bank.

Mr. Glenn was married, in 1876, to Miss Strother, and has a family of three children. He is a prominent member of the Baptist denomination, and at present is treasurer of the First Baptist Church of Fresno, of which society he was one of the organizers.

HUGO KUHL is one of the business men who have contributed to Tehachapi's prosperity. He came to this State with his parents in 1864, and has since been identified with its interests.

His father, Peter Kuhl, a farmer, and his mother, whose maiden name was Ann Moose, were both natives of Germany, the former having come from his native land to America in 1848. They were married at Davenport, Iowa, and of their five children the subject of this sketch was the third born. As already stated, the family came to California in 1864. Settling at Dixon, Solano County, the father engaged in farming and is yet a resident of that place, the mother having died in 1869. Hugo learned the trade of blacksmith at Dixon, worked at his trade four years in Sacramento, and afterward four years at Mojave. He located at Tehachapi in the fall of 1888 and opened a general blacksmithing and wagon-making establishment, which he is still successfully conducting.

He was married December 19, 1886, in Los Angeles, to Mrs. M. E. Macarter, a native of Boston, Massachusetts. By her former marriage she has three children: Rose M., William I. and Maud, and by her present husband, two: Mamie and Lillian.

As a business man and citizen, Mr. Kuhl bears a most honorable name. He is Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, Tehachapi.

HARRY QUINN.—Among the men who are connected with the sheep interests of Tulare county, none have attained greater success or prominence than he whose name graces this biographical sketch.

Mr. Quinn was born in Ireland, December 25, 1843, son of Thomas and Margaret (Donaldson) Quinn, the latter of Scotch descent. His father was a farmer in Ireland. Harry lived at home until sixteen years of age, securing a common-school education and assisting in the farm work. At that early age he started out in life for himself and emigrated to Australia. On his arrival there he first went to the mines of the Melbourne colony and subsequently to the mining districts of Adelaide colony. There was, however, little in mining for him, and he

gave it up and turned his attention to the sheep industry. Securing a position on a large sheep ranch as a common laborer, he began zealously to learn the various details of the business, being thus engaged for eight years. He came to California in 1868, traveled through the northern part of the State and Nevada, and afterward came to the Tule river, in Tulare County. Being much pleased with the country, he decided to locate here. He hired out as manager of sheep ranches until 1872, when he purchased of A. Leitch, of Stockton, a one-half interest in his band of 7,000 sheep, grazing at that time being free throughout the valley. In 1879 Mr. Quinn bought 160 acres, where his residence is now located, and the firm of Leitch & Quinn own over 10,000 acres as a range for their sheep. This land lies on the border in Kern and Tulare counties, and in the mountains. Their flock averages 12,000 sheep and is divided into five bands, with no sheep older than five years. One band of 2,000 sheep consists wholly of pure blood French merinos, valuable stock for both wool and mutton. With the increase from these sheep they will eventually stock their ranch. Mr. Quinn is a wise and careful manager, and, to avoid the possibility of a famine from dry years and short feed, sows annually 400 acres of grain for hay, and has 300 acres in alfalfa, all of which is carefully stacked and stored, constantly keeping on hand a sufficient quantity of hay to carry his sheep through a possible dry year.

In 1886 Mr. Quinn took an extended tour through the East, passing through twenty-two States. On this trip he was married, in Robeson County, North Carolina, December 15, 1886, to Miss Katie Robertson, a niece of Mr. A. Leitch and a daughter of John Robertson, a native of the Isle of Skye, Scotland, and Mary (Leitch) Robertson. Their union has been blessed with two children, Margaret and John Robertson.

Mr. Quinn is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W., and also of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, F. & A. M., Visalia. He built his present large and handsome residence in 1890, at a cost of $5,000, and with the highly improved grounds surrounding the house: his place is the most beautiful and attractive in his section of the valley.

CHARLES A. LEE, Postmaster at Tehachapi (Greenwich postoffice), has, during his brief residence here, thoroughly identified himself with the business and social interests of the town. He came to California from his native State, Indiana, in 1887.

Mr. Lee was born in Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana, February 1, 1866, and and at the age of fifteen began railroading. He pursued that calling in various portions of the Middle States until he came to California. Here, after a few months of travel in the southern and central part of the State, he again engaged in railroading, entering the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He continued in their employ until he met with a serious, almost fatal, accident, which resulted in the amputation of his right leg, and other injuries seriously crippling his left hand. Upon his recovery from this great physical shock, he engaged in the fruit and confectionery business in Tehachapi. He was soon afterward deputized postmaster by Hon. P. D. Green, and assumed the duties of his office on the first of January, 1890. In this capacity he has proven himself one of the most efficient, accommodating and popular postmasters the town has ever had. In one respect he is worthy of special commendation. The universal rules governing the conduct of the United States post offices do not require the distribution of mail before the hour of eight o'clock in the morning or after seven in the evening; but as the mails arrive at his office at unseasonable hours, he is seldom at his post of duty later than 6:30 A. M., and is invariably there as late as 9 P. M. The public should appreciate this effort on his part to give them a liberal service.

Mr. Lee is active in the social circles of Tehachapi, and as popular as he is jovial and uniformally courteous. Although a single man he is domestic in his taste, owns a new residence and has it presided over by his sister, Miss Allie, a young lady of culture, winning manners and womanly graces. He also has a sister Minnie and a brother Fred, residing with him.

M. B. CARPENTER is a native of New York State, born in Henderson, Jefferson County, June 12, 1827. His father was a substantial farmer and in favor of education, and thus our subject was privileged to attend the public schools of Henderson, the State Normal School at Albany (the second normal school established in the United States), and the Jefferson County Institute at Watertown. After completing his studies he returned home and followed an agricultural life. He was married at Rodman, in 1853, to Miss Euphrasia P. Redfield, and, after one year passed with Mr. Carpenter's parents, they moved to Poweshiek County, Iowa, and settled on a farm. In 1859 they returned home, and in February, 1862, located in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, where they continued general farming till 1875, the year in which they came to California.

After their arrival in the Golden State they came to Tulare County and settled at Porterville, where Mrs. Carpenter had a brother, L. J. Redfield. The following year Mr. Carpenter purchased railroad land where Poplar now is, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was among the first to plant a deciduous fruit orchard on the plains, beginning in 1878 in an experimental way. He also planted vines, but they were destroyed by rabbits and thus furnished an object lesson to his neighbors that vines could only be grown by fencing the land.

Mr. Carpenter was appointed Postmaster of Poplar, April 12, 1880, and filled the office continuously to November 18, 1890, his long service being proof of his faithful attendance to duty. For many years he has been secretary and treasurer of the South Side Tule River Ditch Company, and as School Trustee has advanced the interests of education. He is a member of Porterville Lodge, No. 359, I. O. O. F., and of Rockford Lodge, No. 76, Farmers' Alliance.

Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter have four children: Fred H., Arthur D., Byron L. and Clara H. The sons are all landholders, and are settled conveniently near the home place.

G. H. MALTER, one of the prominent and successful vineyardists of Fresno, was born in Silesia, Prussia, in 1852. He was educated in art and science in the Polytechnic school at Brieg, Prussia. In 1868 he emigrated to the United States, coming directly to San Francisco, where he found employment as draughtsman in a foundry, until 1872, when he organized the firm of Malter, Lind & Co., who, in later years, became very prominent as contractors and builders of heavy mills and mining machinery. They built many of the large reduction works in Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, etc.; among them they built a 120-stamp mill for the Homestake mine, which was at that time the largest stampmill in the world. They also built some of the heavy quartz mills of Mexico. In 1884–5 Mr. Malters was President of the Ætna Iron Works, and there manufactured much of their own machinery. They were for many years prominently known through all the mining sections of this continent.

In 1879 Mr. Malter first turned his attention to viticulture, purchasing 480 acres east of Fresno, and a little later he bought the Henrietta ranch of 1,640 acres. He planted 420 acres of this land in vines, mainly of the varieties suitable for wine purposes. In 1881 Mr. Lind bought an interest in the first purchase, which partnership continued until 1883, when a division was made. Mr. Malter subsequently

sold most of the Henrietta ranch, retaining in all but 300 acres, 160 acres of which are planted in wine grapes, eighty acres in raisin grapes, and sixty in alfalfa and grain. Mr. Malter is also largely engaged in farming in Tulare County, where he owns 2,400 acres, and a one-third interest in the Mussel Slough Canal. Mr. Malter continued in engineering business until 1888, when he retired, that he might devote all his attention to his vineyard interests. He has given the cultivation of the vine and the manufacture of wine much thought and study, and now superintends every detail of his extensive business. His vineyard is in a high state of cultivation and is very productive. He has an extensive winery; his fermenting house contains eighty-four tanks, with a capacity of ten tons each. In this sherry house he can make 15,000 gallons at a time. He has one of the largest distilleries in the State. His wines have attained great distinction and much demand. They are often sold or contracted for in advance of the vintage. He makes about 300,000 gallons of sweet wines yearly, and sells only in car-load lots.

In satisfying his aesthetic tastes Mr. Malter has just finished the erection of a handsome three-story residence, complete in every detail for the requirements of bachelor life. The upper floor of the building is used exclusively to store his carefully selected library, which comprises upwards of 4,000 volumes, mostly standard works of Greek, Latin, German, French and English literature, and among them many valuable works now out of print.

PEDRO YRIBARNE is one of a class of men who have become of late years an important and progressive element in the stock interests of Kern County.

He is a native of the south of France, and was born in the month of August, 1855. He was reared on a farm, and in 1877 came to America. Upon his arrival in California he went to Los Angeles, and worked for the Capital Mining Company. By frugal habits and industry he accumulated a small capital, and engaged in the sheep business on a moderate scale, having gained experience in this line of business at his old home. His small flocks of sheep have gradually increased in numbers, until now he has about 9,000 head, which he ranges largely on his own lands in Kern County. He has acquired ownership to 380 acres of land in Little Caliente valley, 320 acres in Tudie cañnon, about six miles northeast of Tehachapi, and approximately 1,000 acres adjoining the famous Tejon ranch in Kern County.

Mr. Yribarne has two brothers, Michael and John, who came to America in 1887 and 1889 respectively, and are in his employ. His eminent success in his chosen industry is due to his great diligence in business matters, his acquired technical knowledge of sheep-raising and his sagacious business methods.

A. C. WILLIAMS, a tried and faithful servant in the government of Fresno County, is a native of the Golden State. He was born in Vacaville, Solano County, in 1857, his parents being among the pioneers who came to this State in 1852. Young Williams was educated in the common schools, with a finishing course, in 1873, at the California Baptist College, Vacaville.

Reared on a farm he engaged in agricultural pursuits for himself in 1874, in Fresno County, giving his attention to raising wheat, that being before the fruit industry was started. A year later, however, he went to Colusa County, and was variously employed until 1879, when he returned to Fresno and received the appointment of Deputy County Clerk, under A. M. Clark. He continued in that position until 1884, then being elected to fill the office. He has since been re-elected at each succeeding election down to the present time, 1890. When

he first entered this office its work was very light; now it ranks fourth in importance in the State. He formerly performed all the work; now he employs four deputies.

Mr. Williams was married in Fresno in 1885, to Miss Mattie Thomas, and their household is brightened by one child, Clara, four years of age.

Mr. Williams is a Mason and a member of Fresno Lodge, Trigo Chapter and Fresno Commandery, Knights Templar.

W. J. HUTCHISON, an early pioneer of California, who for many years has been connected with the assessor's office of Fresno County, was born in Monroe County, Tennessee, in 1833. The year following his birth, his parents moved to White Oak Springs, Wisconsin, where he received the rudiments of a common-school education, attending school three months during the winter. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to learn the trade of blacksmith at Warren, Illinois, and at nine teen he started across the plains for California, making the journey in a "prairie schooner."

Arrived in the Golden State, Mr. Hutchison settled at Mud Springs, now El Dorado, and engaged in placer mining, which he continued with varied success up to 1866. In that year he came to Centerville, Fresno County, and resumed work at his trade, working at it for ten years. In 1874 he received the appointment of deputy assessor, under T. W. Simpson, for the term of three years. In 1877 he ran for County Assessor against J. A. Stroud, and being defeated he became his deputy for the term. Running for the same office in 1879, he was again defeated, his opponent being W. H. McKenzie. Mr. Hutchison then accepted the position of deputy sheriff, under E. Hall, for a term of three years. In 1882 he again ran for County Assessor, this time receiving almost the unanimous vote of both parties; was elected for four years, and was re-elected in 1886 and 1890. When he took the office the assessment roll of 1882 was $7,250,000, and by 1890 it had increased to $36,000,000. In 1883 Mr. Hutchison employed seven deputies; twenty-three are now required to do the work.

Mr. Hutchison was married in El Dorado County in 1863, to Miss Priscilla M. Schaeffer, a native of Pennsylvania. Of the four children born to them, three are living, namely: George D., engaged in the livery business at Porterville; John L., manager of their ranch at Selma; and Mark S., who is attending the Garden City Commercial College at San Jose.

With his sons, George D. and John L., Mr. Hutchison owns a forty-acre ranch at Selma, twenty acres of which are in raisin-grape vines, the rest to be set out to vines in 1891. They also own improved city property.

J. E. RAWLINS. — To the young men of our country are we indebted for much of our rapid progression and development, and in the foremost rank at Hanford, Tulare County, California, we find the subject of this sketch. He was born in Warwickshire, England, in July, 1855. His father, Samuel Rawlins, was a prominent business man of Birmingham, and his mother, Catharine (Donaldson) Rawlins, was a native of Scotland. Young Rawlins was educated at Repton. At the age of sixteen years he was sent to Scotland, and passed two years in learning the practical workings of a farm. He then attended the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, Gloucestershire, where he graduated in 1875.

In 1877 Mr. Rawlins started for New Zealand, *via* the United States, and stopped in California to visit his friend, James S. Robinson, at Hanford. With a view of engaging in the sheep business, he then visited a friend in Mendocino County, but returned to the Lucerne district in 1878 and purchased 160 acres of land, located eight miles south of Hanford, and

gave his attention to stock-raising. In 1879 he was elected secretary and director of the Lakeside Ditch Company, and was instrumental in working the company out of debt and placing it upon a sound financial basis, resigning after two years of service. In 1881 the firm of Robinson & Rawlins was established, composed of the brothers, James S. and William Rose Robinson (the latter now deceased), and the brothers, J. E. and Henry Rawlins. This company purchased 400 acres of land in the Coast Range, and developed the coal mine near Coalinga, which they operated until 1888. In that year they incorporated as the San Joaquin Valley Coal Mining Company, with a subscribed capital of $300,000, J. E. Rawlins being elected president of the company. In 1881 the firm of Robinson & Rawlins established the Hanford Water Works, the supply being raised by steam power from wells to an elevated tank, and through pipes supplying the town for domestic and fire purposes. In 1890 they sank an artesian well 500 feet, with a twelve-inch casing, and developed a capacity of 30,000 gallons per hour.

In 1884 Mr. Rawlins returned to England, and was married to Miss Margaret A. McCalmont, youngest daughter of Hugh B. B. McCalmont. Their union has been blessed with three children,—Ethel Kathleen, Hugh Martin and Evangeline.

Mr. Rawlins was one of the incorporators of the Bank of Hanford in 1887, and was elected vice-president. In the spring of 1888 he was instrumental in the organization of the Hanford Improvement Association, capital $20,000, and of this company he was elected president. They purchased 400 acres of land adjoining the town, subdivided the tract into ten-acre lots, and sold the same under the name of the Lucerne Colony Lands, selling on the installment plan, and meeting with eminent success in the enterprise. In 1890 he was one of the incorporators of the Hanford Development Company, of which he was also elected president. This company was organized for the purpose of building the Artesian Hotel, which was completed in a very satisfactory manner.

With all his enterprises Mr. Rawlins was not neglectful of religious privileges, and partly through his efforts and financial aid the Episcopal Church was erected on Doughty street, Hanford, in 1882. He has sold his former land holdings, and now owns eighty acres near town, where he now resides, twenty-five acres of which are in fruit and vines, the rest being in alfalfa. Mr. Rawlins keeps about twenty-five head of fine horses, and breeds for driving purposes.

WILLIAM PEASLEE may well be termed the town-builder of Tehachapi. Evidence of his skill and taste as a carpenter and builder are from week to week looming up in the form of attractive dwellings and business houses. There is no trade or calling, the prosecution of which has a more telling effect on the appearance of a town than that of architect and builder. Therefore Tehachapi may congratulate itself upon the permanent location of so thorough a mechanic as William Peaslee within its borders.

Mr. Peaslee is a native of Upton, Maine; born August 19, 1855. He came West in December, 1886; spent eighteen months in Monrovia, California, where he erected many handsome cottages and business blocks, and in 1890 located in Tehachapi. Here he built a workshop, is doing a thriving business, and has gained an enviable reputation as a thorough skillful and conscientious workman.

JOHN EVERMON BUCKMAN, Tulare County, California, was born in an ox wagon, August 28, 1864, while his parents were in Arizona *en route* to this State. His father, Clement Evermon Buckman, a native of Kentucky, married and in 1865 settled in Cali-

fornia, purchasing in Tulare County the ranch on which his son, the subject of this sketch, resides. He first bought eighty acres, subsequently added to it eighty acres more, and also became the owner of other real estate. He was an upright and honored citizen and reared a highly respectable family. His death occurred in 1879. His widow and eight of their eleven children survive. One of the sons now holds the responsible office of auditor of Tulare County, and a history of him will be found in this book.

John Evermon Buckman was educated in the Visalia Normal School, and for four years taught school in the country. He is now doing a general farming business, also raising cattle and hogs, and, while he is living on the old homestead, he has 160 acres of land in his own name.

Mr. Buckman was married in 1885, to Miss Mary E. Voorhess, a native of California, daughter of William and Amelia (Miller) Voorhess, who came to this State in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Buckman have four children: Mary Ada, Lily A., William Enoch and John Andrew. He is a Democrat and a member of the Farmers' Alliance; is a capable business man and has served as deputy county auditor two terms.

AUGUSTUS SCHOFER, M. D., a resident and practicing physician of Tehachapi, was born in San Francisco in 1864. His father, Henry Schofer, a native of Germany, came to California in 1857, and was subsequently married, in San Francisco, to Miss Mary Ford, a lady of Irish birth. Of their three children the subject of our sketch was the second born. Henry Schofer owns large tracts of land in Kern County. His residence, however, is in Gilroy, Santa Clara County.

The Doctor attended St. Mary's College, of San Francisco, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1884, and received his medical education at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York city, graduating in 1887. He entered upon his professional career at Plainsburg, Merced County, California, and a year later, in 1889, removed to Kern County and located in Tehachapi. Here he has established a large and growing practice, and has a wide circle of friends.

He was married, March 5, 1888, to Miss Belle Lander, of Merced.

FRANK J. BURLEIGH, one of the enterprising business men of Fresno, was born in Hill, New Hampshire, February 25, 1848. In the fall of 1854 he moved with his parents to Lawrence, Kansas. His father rented the first hotel built in the town, a sod structure, 100 x 30 feet, one story, with thatched roof. A year later he moved to Riley County, Kansas, took up 160 acres of land on Deep creek, and remained there until 1861. From that time until 1869 he was located at Manhattan, engaged in running freight wagons to Leavenworth. In 1869 he again took up farming in Riley County, on Timber creek, and made that place his home until 1874, when he moved his family to California and settled in Fresno County.

Frank J. Burleigh was reared in Kansas, and was married in Manhattan, to Miss Mary A. Harris, a native of England. After their arrival in California he went to the mountains and worked in sawmills until 1878, when he returned to Fresno and brought with him a six-horse load of lumber, with which he built a two-room house on J street. With that as a foundation he has since built a commodious residence. From time to time he has invested in city property, and he also owns a twenty acre tract in Central colony. In 1880 he built his first warehouse, between Inyo and Kern streets, in partnership with S. Harris, and in 1882 they started a lumber business, being agents for the Puget Sound Lumber Company. The partnership continued until 1884, when they dissolved and closed up the business. Mr. Burleigh then dealt more extensively in live stock, in which

he had been engaged since 1878. In March, 1888, he began his present warehouse, between Mono and Ventura streets, on the west side of the railroad. This building is 60 x 250 feet, with a capacity of 8,000 tons. Mr. Burleigh deals extensively in wheat, barley and live-stock. The present year he has sold 150,000 grain sacks to the farmers.

He and his wife are the parents of two children: Charles M., born in 1876, and Hattie L., born in 1878. Both are at home attending school. Having been deprived of educational advantages in his youth, Mr. Burleigh is the more careful that his children shall be educated. He has met with serious reverses during his career in Fresno, but by diligence and perseverance overcame and settled a loss of $15,000, and now carries on a lucrative and satisfactory business.

JOHN M. BRITE.—This venerable citizen of Kern County and patriarch of Brite's valley may appropriately be termed the pioneer of pioneers, as will be seen by the following brief narration of facts bearing upon his experiences in California and in Kern County.

Mr. Brite first came to this county in 1855 He then located in the Tehachapi valley on the ranch now owned by John Clark. There he built the first house in the valley, which was made from hewn pine logs, after the old Missouri style, like the home of his youth. He lived on this place about three years, after which he sold the same to John Dosier, and in the spring of 1858 located in what has from that date been known as Brite's valley. This beautiful spot, on the rugged eminence of the Tehachapi range, is a depression in the mountains, one mile south and seven miles west of Tehachapi. It is about four miles in length and two miles and a half in width, and is surrounded on all sides by mountain peaks and high rolling hills, which are covered with a heavy growth of oak and pine timber. This valley has an almost level surface, ascending slightly to the north. It has a fertile black loam soil, with only a few spots of alkali, and it produces a fine yield of grain without irrigation. A bountiful supply of spring water is at hand for stock and domestic uses, and the climate is superb. A lack of sufficient and unmolested cattle range is what first directed Mr. Brite's attention to this favorable locality. He at first took up a homestead of eighty acres, in 1858, and later he acquired by purchase eighty acres more. From time to time he has added to his possessions, and now owns 580 acres, all under fence and in a fine state of improvement. He built the first sawmill in the Tehachapi country, in 1863. It was a circular mill, located at the head of Tehachapi creek, and propelled by an overshot wheel. It did service for about twenty years and was finally burned down. In 1878 he built a steam mill on Antelope creek, which he sold to A. C. Deitz of San Francisco. This mill was abandoned in 1880. In 1888, associated with his sons, L. F., W. L., and J. B., he erected a second steam mill in the mountains, south of Brite's valley, which they still own and operate together with lumber yards in Tehachapi. The firm owns 6,140 acres of timber and grazing lands in the vicinity of their mill, and are doing business under the name of Brite & Sons.

John M. Brite was born in Callaway County, Missouri, August 9, 1822. His father, Henry Brite, was a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation; was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, and lived near the city of Lexington. He married Elizabeth Moore, a daughter in one of the first families of that county. Of their twelve children (eight of whom lived to maturity) John M. was the fifth born. About the year 1819 the family emigrated to Missouri and subsequently to Texas, where both parents died—the mother in Clarksville, Red River County, in 1839, and the father in Bastrop County, in 1865. Of their children Eliza H. came to California, married Benjamin Barton of the famous Barton ranch, and lives in the city of Redlands,

San Bernardino County; Wharton H. came to the mining regions of this State and died some time in the fifties. Aside from these and the subject of this sketch, no other members of the of the family ever came to this coast.

November 22, 1849, Mr. Brite married Miss Amanda E., daughter of Joseph Duty, Esq., of Traverse County, Texas. She was born September 1, 1833. Thirteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brite, as follows: Elizabeth Louise, born July 27, 1851; Joseph Henry, May 21, 1853; James Moore, January 8, 1856; Mary Elizabeth, November 25, 1857; Lucas Franklin, August 13, 1859; Martha Ann, September 20, 1861; Eliza Lee, June 22, 1863; William Longstreet, March 16, 1865; John Brickenridge, December 10, 1866; Charles Richard, October 26, 1868; Chloe Mildred, January 17, 1871; Clara Ellen, March 10, 1873; Cora May, August 26, 1876.

Joseph H., the oldest son of the family, is engaged in farming in Brite's valley. He married, November 7, 1877, Miss Lydia A., daughter of Nathan McCrig. She was born December 9, 1861. Her father, a native of Tennessee, came to California, and his death occurred in Cummings Valley, in 1872. This union has resulted in four children, three of whom are living, viz.: Charles H., born October 1, 1878; Minnie E., July 26, 1886, and Myrtal M., April 9, 1889. One son, John A., died in 1883, aged two years.

James M. was married on the 25th of December, 1877, to Miss Lucinda, daughter of Francis M. Wiggins, deceased. She was born at El Monte, Los Angeles County, California, March 28, 1860. They have five children,—James Arthur, born July 2, 1880; Francis Moore, October 14, 1882; Jesse D., February 27, 1885; Walter L., June 21, 1887; and Joseph Thomas, February 4, 1890.

L. F., familiarly known as "Gabe," married Miss Laura, daughter of John Smith. Their three children are John Perry, born January 17, 1887; Vance, May 14, 1889; and Bertha, August 17, 1890.

Elizabeth Louise, oldest of the family, died in Texas, at the age of two years. Martha A. died in Tehachapi, also at the age of two years. Mary lived to be seventeen, and died in Tehachapi. Chloe Mildred is the wife of J. E. Stowell, Cummings valley, this county. Other members of the family are single and at home.

Mr. Brite has taken a somewhat active part in shaping the civil affairs in Kern County. He was one of its original petitioners for a county organization in 1865. He served on its first County Board, succeeding Colonel Bishop, and since that time has served fourteen years. While not a blind partizan, he was born and reared a Democrat and votes the ticket straight when he regards it as consistent with the prinples of good government. He has always been found foremost in favoring any movement tending to the social and educational advancement of the county; and, while not professing to be a religious man, he has always lived and reared his family on a high plain of morality, believing that temperance in all things is essential to useful living and the highest type of happiness.

W. C. WIGGINS.—This venerable citizen is one of the first settlers of the village of old Tehachapi. He was born in Mason County, Kentucky, October 19, 1822; lived in St. Louis, Missouri, seventeen years, afterward in Lamar County, Texas, and from that place, in 1854, came to San Francisco. The fall of that year he went to El Monte, Los Angeles County, and there for seven years followed his trade, that of mechanic. Since 1861 he has resided at Tehachapi. He owns 160 acres of fine bottom land at this place, all under a high state of cultivation.

March 6, 1851, he married Miss Mary J., daughter of J. H. Dircks, deceased, a soldier of the regular army. Mrs. Wiggins was born in the Choctaw Nation. She died, leaving six children: Henry F.; Lucinda, wife of John

Durnel; Alice, wife of G. W. Bryant; Emma, wife of Daniel Davenport; John W.; and Martha, wife of Frank Collins.

M. TOMBS, one of the pioneers of Fresno, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1828. Until twelve years of age he assisted his father on the farm, and at that time was apprenticed to his brother, William C. Tombs, in Kilerea, to learn the trade of saddler and harness-maker, serving a period of five years. Then, seeking a broader field of labor, in 1845 he emigrated to America, landing at Quebec, Canada. He first worked at his trade in Ogdensburg and later in Toronto and western towns in New York, living a migratory life and working as opportunity offered. As a harness-maker he was successful and did some fine work. Of eight sets of harness that he made to be exhibited at State fairs, each took a premium.

In 1850 he made the voyage *via* the Isthmus of Panama to California, landing in San Francisco in December. For a time he was successfully engaged in placer mining on the Yuba river, but in a quartz-mining scheme he lost everything he had made. In the fall of 1854 he engaged in the stock business in Mariposa County, buying one section of land and improving the privilege of free grazing. He had 100 head of horses and 3,300 head of cattle, and did a prosperous business until 1864, the memorable dry year, when he lost nearly all his cattle and saved his horses only by taking them to the mountains. Closing out his stock interests in 1867, he went to Merced County and again turned his attention to his trade.

In September, 1873, Mr. Tombs came to Fresno. He brought with him a load of lumber, doors and windows from Merced, and on the present site of the First National Bank he put up the eighth house in the town. When it was completed he opened a shop in it, and remained at work there until 1882. In that year he made a trip to Europe for the purpose of settling an estate in Ireland to which he had become heir. On his return to Fresno he engaged in the hotel business with John Albin at the California House on K Street, and also rented the United States Hotel. After being associated with Mr. Albin for two years he bought out that gentlemen's interest and continued alone until 1886. That year he closed out his hotel business, purchased the general merchandise stock of R. P. Fanning on Mariposa street, and entered upon a mercantile life. This, however, was to be of short duration, for the following year a disastrous fire destroyed his store, and, having only a small insurance, he lost $17,000. Then for one season Mr. Tombs was successfully engaged in burning brick. In January, 1888, he began his present hotel, corner of J and Merced streets. This hotel, 70 × 73 feet, three stories high, containing sixty-two rooms, was completed and opened to the public on the 13th of July, 1888. Since Fresno was incorporated Mr. Tombs has been a member of its city Council. He has also served the public in other ways; was instrumental in bringing about and perfecting the present sewer system; served as School Trustee for two terms before the city was incorporated. In addition to the property interests already referred to Mr. Tombs owns other city real estate and a forty-acre ranch near Fresno.

Mr. Tombs was married in Merced County in 1861 to Miss Madelaine Beighle, a native of Pennsylvania. They have a family of six children.

HENRY DEAS.—The subject of this sketch is one of the most thrifty and prosperous citizens of Cummings valley. A brief outline of his life is as follows:

He was born in Germany, February 27, 1850; was reared and educated in his native land and there learned the trade of shoemaker. In 1870 he came to America, and at once engaged in farming in Santa Cruz County, California.

Three years later he located in Cummings valley, where he now owns 1,760 acres of fine agricultural and grazing land. Of this amount about 500 acres are grain-producing and the rest is suitable only for grazing purposes, but i also valuable for its timber. He keeps about 100 head of cattle, twenty horses and other domestic stock.

Mr. Deas was married in Tehachapi, November 30, 1879, to Miss Martha, daughter of William Baker, deceased, one of the leading pioneers of Central California, and a son of the venerable Thomas Baker, the founder of the city of Bakersfield. Mrs. Deas was born in Visalia, April 25, 1862. Their four children are Ana M., born June 27, 1881; Mattie D., May 17, 1883; Frederick W., November 11, 1884, and Henry, June 8, 1886.

Mr. Deas is a modern and model farmer, and his success in life is due entirely to his own personal industry and business tact. The orderly arrangement and solid improvements on his ranch and the taste displayed in and about his home is a true index of the character and thrift of Mr. Deas and his estimable wife.

COLLIS H. EMMONS.—Prominent among the representative business houses of the Fresno of to-day stands that of Donahoo, Emmons & Co., of which firm Mr. Emmons, the managing partner, forms the subject of this biography.

A native of Pennsylvania, born in September, 1856, his early life was spent in various parts of the East. The family home is at Huntington, West Virginia, but young Emmons was sent to school in New York. There he pursued his studies for a time, returning later to Virginia, where he graduated at a college.

At the age of seventeen he came to California and entered the well known establishment of Huntington, Hopkins & Co., of Sacramento, where he learned the hardware trade. He was in this business for thirteen years, commencing at the bottom and gradually working up until at one time he was one of the assistant managers of the concern. In 1886 he came to Fresno and took a half interest in his present business, and is now its sole manager. When Mr. Emmons entered the firm the business was small and uncertain. To-day it is the largest wholesale and retail hardware house in the valley and transacts the largest business. The development of the raisin industry and the enormous growth of the town and county in connection with wise and judicious management have had much to do with the success of this firm.

Mr. Emmons is unmarried.

D P. BÜHN was born in Baden, Germany, February 27, 1850. At the age of fourteen years he came to America, and from 1864 until 1871 lived in San Francisco and Los Angeles, where he was engaged in the liquor business. In the last named year he came to Tehachapi and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1881 he purchased a lot and on it erected the Golden Gate Restaurant building, in which he established a restaurant and is now conducting a successful business.

He was married in 1870, to Katherine Ockert, who was born at his native home in Germany. She died in 1881, at the age of thirty years, leaving three children, two daughters and one son, namely: Annie, now Mrs. David Clark, of Tehachapi, and Finley and Amelia.

LOUIS M. COLE is associated with E. E. Manheim, they being partners and managers of the firm of Kutner, Goldstein & Co., general merchants at Hanford. The business was started in 1881, by Kutner, Goldstein & Co., with Mr. S. Rehoefer as manager, in a store building 25 x 100 feet, located on Sixth street. In 1886 Mr. Rehoefer sold his interest to Mr. Arthur Dinkelspiel, who then assumed the man-

agement. The business having grown to such proportions that greater facilities were necessary, an addition of 25 x 100 feet was made, and the capacity of the store doubled. A warehouse, 50 x 50 feet, was also added. Business was then continued very successfully until September, 1890, when that portion of the town was swept away by fire, the store and contents being entirely destroyed. Before the debris had ceased to smoke operations to rebuild had commenced, and sixty days from the date of the fire their present handsome store, 50 x 150 feet, was ready for occupancy. On December 31, 1890. Kutner, Goldstein & Co., the universal providers, was incorporated. Mr. Dinkelspiel then went to Fresno to reside and Messrs. Cole and Manheim, former clerks, were placed in management of the Hanford branch of their extended business. The new store is very handsomely and completely fitted, and their extended stock is all graded in the several departments for convenience of handling.

Louis M. Cole was born in Chicago, in 1870. His father, Samuel Cole, a practicing physician of that city, moved to Denver in 1871, practiced his profession there fourteen years and then returned to Chicago, where he still resides. Louis was educated in the Denver high school and took a course of study at the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Chicago. In 1887 he came to Hanford, and under the instruction of his uncle, Arthur Dinkelspiel, he learned the mercantile business.

E. E. Manheim is a native of California, born in San Francisco in 1868. His father, Isaac Manheim, came to California about 1852, followed mercantile life in Humboldt County until 1863, when he settled at San Francisco and continued the business there for many years. He is now an insurance and commission broker. E. E. Manheim was educated in the high school at San Francisco. Entering his father's office, he acquired a knowledge of bookkeeping and in 1889 came to Hanford, in the employ of Kutner, Goldstein & Co. A short time ago the Kutner-Goldstein Company purchased an additional 25 x 150 feet on the west side of the present site, and after the construction of their new store will have a larger amount of square feet than any other store in the county. They also do an extensive grain business, handling two-thirds of the crop brought to this market.

LEWIS L. CORY is one of the prominent young attorneys of Fresno. His parents came across the plains to the Pacific coast in 1847 and settled in San Jose, where the family home was located for many years, and where he was born in 1861. Very early in life he was sent to the public schools and afterward to the University of the Pacific. At the age of fifteen he went East to complete his studies, entering the freshman class at Rutgers College in New Jersey and remaining there two years. In 1879 he entered the junior class at Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersy, then under the direction of the venerable James McCosh, LL. D., and graduated in 1881, at the age of twenty years. He then went to New York city and took a two years' course in the Columbia Law School, without question one of the finest institutions of its kind in America. During this period Mr. Cory was at different times studying in the law office of Judge Fullerton, of New York, one of the most celebrated attorneys in the East. After graduating at Columbia Law School in 1883, he was admitted to the bar in New York State, and practiced there for two years in connection with the firm of Hubbell & Co.

Considering the opportunities for a professional man much better in the West than in the East, Mr. Cory returned to California, and in 1884 settled in his old home, San Jose. The following year he removed to Fresno, where he has since resided. He is a partner in the well-known law firm of Church & Cory, of which Mr. George E. Church is the senior member. The firm has an extensive practice throughout

Central California, being employed in many of the most important cases of litigation.

Mr. Cory was married in 1882, to Miss Carrie Ayres Martin, a native of New Jersey, and their union has been blessed by two children.

JUDGE FRANK H. SHORT, one of the rising young lawyers of Fresno, was born in Shelby County, Missouri, in 1862. His father, Hamilton Short, carried on farming up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1863.

In 1871 young Short moved with his mother and family to Hastings, Nebraska, where he attended the city schools and taught one term prior to the year 1881, when they all came to California and located in Fresno. Here he entered the high school in order to further pursue his studies, and afterward taught one year at Gertrude, in the meantime devoting his leisure moments to the study of law. In 1884 he entered the office of J. F. Wharton, a lawyer of great prominence throughout this county. At the fall election of 1884, Mr. Short, at the age of twenty-two years, was elected Justice of the Peace for a period of two years, and at the expiration of his term of office he formed a partnership with Judge J. F. Wharton, which continued until the latter's death in March, 1889. He then became associated with Judge George A. Nourse in a partnership, which partnership continued until January 1, 1891, since which time Mr. Short has been practicing alone, doing a general law business and having a large practice,—civil, criminal and probate. He was connected with the Corrick-Gates cases, which were quite noted, also more recently in the Vincent murder case,—Vincent being prosecuted for the murder of his wife, and being the first white man sentenced to be hung in Fresno County: Mr. Short prosecuted in this case; also in the Sullivan murder case, and appeared for the defense in the Jack Smith murder case; also in the Williams arson cases,—all cases of much interest in this county. Though but twenty-eight years old Mr. Short has appeared on one side or the other of nearly all of the more important cases recently tried in this county.

In 1888 he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for District Attorney, against Mr. Tupper, and although defeated ran about 200 votes ahead of his ticket. He takes much interest in politics, and in 1890 was chairman of the Republican County Convention, a delegate to the State Convention and a member of the committee on platform and resolutions, and was also a delegate to the Congressional Convention. Though attending closely to his professional duties he has extensive real-estate interests in Fresno, and his residence has the largest grounds and is one of the handsomest and best kept places in Fresno city, having been planted more than seventeen years ago.

Judge Short was married in Fresno, in October, 1885, to Miss Emma Packard, and their union has been blesssed with one son, Frank H. Short, Jr., who is now three years old.

GEORGE W. CODY, of Grangeville, was born in Oakland County, Michigan, in 1842. At the early age of seven years he began his pioneer life, by going with his parents to Dane County, Wisconsin, and settling near Madison, in that wild, unbroken, prairie country. His father purchased a small farm and there resided until 1859, when they again moved, settling in Johnson County, Nebraska, where everything was new and undeveloped. Mr. Cody enlisted at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, January 20, 1861, in Company H, Eighth Kansas Infantry, under Colonel John A. Martin, later governor of Kansas. The regiment was connected with the Army of the Cumberland and that of Tennessee. Our subject served three and a half years, passing through fifteen battles and skirmishes, and also spending fifteen months in the prison pens of the Confederacy.

He was captured at Chickamauga, Georgia, and first confined in the Atlanta bull pens, and being frequently removed he passed through Libby and Andersonville, Pemberton, Danville, Charleston, and Florence prisons, besides many other tombs of incarceration. Upon his release, being greatly reduced and his time having expired, he was discharged and returned to his home in Nebraska.

He then began farming and milling, and subsequently moved to Tecumseh, where he opened a general merchandise store. In 1873 he sold out and came direct to Lemoore, Tulare County, California, where the family of his wife then resided. He purchased 320 acres of land, and renting other lands farmed to the amount of 1,000 acres annually, without water. Mr. Cody was connected with and aided in the construction of the Lower King's river, the People's and the Last Chance ditches. He farmed until 1881 and then moved to Orange, Los Angeles County, bought forty acres of land and set it to English walnuts and raisin vines. He remained there until the boom of 1886, and then moved to Los Angeles and engaged extensively in real-estate operations. In 1888 he came to Fresno and became interested in the Providence Mine in the Sierra Nevada mountains. Here they erected quartz mills and other expensive machinery, but the prospects were soon worked out and much money sacrificed. In the fall of 1889 he purchased his present ranch of twenty acres two and a half miles northeast of Grangeville, and eighty acres adjoining the town. The entire tract is now set to fruit and vines, where Mr. Cody devotes his time to his ranch interests.

Mr. Cody claims to have invented the most economical and perfect raisin dryer in existence. He makes the raisin culture a specialty; packs all his own and buys others and packs for some of his neighbors, etc. Packs but two grades,—Three Crown London Layers and Three Crown Loose,—grades the balance and sacks them. One grade is called Two Crown Loose, and the other Seedless Muscatel.

He was married at Elk Station, Johnson County, Nebraska, in 1865, to Miss Mary M. Gray, a native of Wisconsin, and daughter of Hon. A. W. Gray, whose biography appears elsewhere in this history. Mr. and Mrs. Cody have three children living,—Thorley G., Harvey P. and Andrew Milo. Two are dead, Guy Tyrral and Marenda Josephine.

ABRAHAM B. COVALT, Fresno, the resident agent of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Sisterville, West Virginia, in 1829. His father, Abraham Covalt, a farmer and physician, was born in 1800, and recently died at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

The subject of our sketch received a limited education in the select schools of Virginia, after which he was made Colonel of a West Virginia militia regiment. In 1849 he went to Burlington, Iowa, and learned the painter's trade in all its branches, remaining there until 1857. In that year he located in Danville, Missouri, still following his trade. At the Presidential election he voted for Abraham Lincoln, and for this loyal act his property was destroyed by incendiary fire, lighted by Southern sympathizers.

Mr. Covalt was married at Danville, in 1858, to Miss Emily Case, and after the destruction of their home they moved to Macomb, Illinois. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-fourth Infantry Volunteers, Captain J. P. Higgins and Colonel L. H. Waters in command. The regiment was forwarded to the Army of the Cumberland, and their first hard work was escorting General Bragg through Cumberland Gap. They had several small fights, and on reaching Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December 31, 1862, they entered a general engagement, which lasted for three days. Mr. Covalt was wounded on the first day, but, although disabled, he remained with his regiment during the battle. He was then sent to hospital No. 16, at Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained

until April 16, 1863, at that time receiving a discharge.

After leaving the service Mr. Covalt returned to Macomb, Illinois; being unable to work at his trade he opened a vegetable and fruit stand. He subsequently removed to Atchison, Kansas, and clerked for Ellsworth Cheeseborough, father-in-law of Hon. John P. Ingalls, United States Senator from Kansas. At the death of Mr. Cheeseborough, in 1867, his business was discontinued, and Mr. Covalt turned his attention to the life-insurance business, engaging with Dr. George A. Moore, the present president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, with whom he has since been connected.

He came to the Pacific coast in 1875, first settling in Portland, Oregon, and remaining there until 1880, when he moved his family to Oakland, California, where they still reside. Mr. Covalt came to Fresno in 1880 to look after the interests of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is also financial agent for the San Francisco Savings Union of San Francisco, and the Bank of Sacramento. Owing to injuries received in the war, from the effect of which he has never recovered, he is unable to enter actively into business.

Mr. and Mrs. Covalt have five children, three sons and two daughters, all living in Oakland.

JOHN CLARK FOSTER, deceased, was one of the California pioneers of 1849, and also one of the pioneer stockmen of the Mussel slough country. He was born in the Spartanburg district, South Carolina, in 1805, and his ancestors were among the early settlers of that locality when under British rule, and they were also identified with the Revolutionary war. He was married in 1832, to Miss Sarah Smith, a native of the same district, born in 1806. After marriage they removed to Oskaloosa, Alabama, and being a carpenter and millwright by trade he engaged in running a sawmill. Remaining until 1840, he moved to Crawford County, Arkansas, settling near Van Buren, where he followed his trade and farming. With the gold excitement of 1849 Mr. Foster was among the first to start. Joining a small company of thirty men, they traveled with ox teams to Santa Fe, where they sold their teams, secured pack animals and a guide and started for Fort Bridger, 800 miles distant, across the Rocky mountains, with no road and but a poorly defined and dangerous trail. At Fort Bridger they struck the old emigrant route through Salt Lake, and, having lost several of their animals, walking was necessary. As we now journey across the continent in parlor cars, how little we realize the indomitable will and energy of these early pioneers! After suffering many hardships Mr. Foster and his little company arrived at Diamond Spring, California, and there commenced mining operations, remaining until the fall of 1850. In that year he went to Smith's Bar on the Feather river, and mined until the winter of 1852, meeting with average success. He then left the mines to return for his family, via the Nicaragua route, and safely arrived at his home in the spring of 1853. He again embarked, with his wife and eight children, by prairie schooner and ox teams, across the plains, following the Fort Smith route up the Arkansas river, over the spur of the Rocky mountains to the head of Cherry creek, and again landed at Diamond Spring. There he followed mining near Placerville about seven years, after which he went to the Sacramento valley and engaged in farming for two years, or until he was washed out by the flood of 1862, when he went to Sheldon, same county, and farmed until 1866. In that year they came to the Mussel slough district and rented the old Middleton place of 640 acres, where he carried on farming and stock-raising. In 1867 they located 160 acres, known as Willow Point Place, on King's river, and later secured the remainder of the section, where he engaged quite extensively in the stock business, and after the completion of the Last Chance ditch farmed to a considerable extent.

Mr. Foster died in 1878, at the age of seventy-

three years. His good wife followed him in 1880, dying at the age of seventy-four years, leaving five children to mourn their loss: Frances, now Mrs. J. F. Brooks, a rancher north of Hanford; Sarah, now Mrs. P. Byrd of Visalia; William W., George S. and John C. The brothers are all unmarried, and upon the sale of their father's estate they combined their interests, purchased forty acres west of Grangeville in the edge of the town, and erected a commodious and handsome cottage, where they reside in harmonious unity. They have a fine vineyard of sixteen acres, with six acres in deciduous fruits and the remainder in alfalfa and pasture. They are recognized among the substantial residents of Grangeville, and are highly esteemed among their town people.

DANIEL DAVENPORT has been a resident of California since 1855. His father, Jesse Davenport, settled in San Bernardino County as a rancher that year, having been accompanied to this State by his wife and family. He later spent one year in Arizona; returned to California and located at Santa Cruz, where he remained eight years. In 1871 he took up his abode in Cummings valley, the present home of A. C. Alberts, Esq., where he died in 1877.

Daniel Davenport is a native of Brown County, Illinois, born August 29, 1851, and came to California in 1858, locating in San Bernardino. Thus far he has devoted his life to farming. He has a mechanical turn of mind, handles tools with the skill of an experienced workman and does his own blacksmithing and oversees his own carpenter work. He owns one of the best located and improved grain and fruit ranches in the Cummings valley; also owns ninety-five acres of timber land and 200 acres of stock range, keeping about forty-five head of cattle.

Mr. Davenport has been twice married. His first wife, *nee* Cynthia Hart, departed this life in 1877, leaving one son, Milton. His second marriage occurred April 29, 1882, to Miss Emma, daughter of Judge W. C. Wiggins of Tehachapi. By her he has six children: Edna, Jesse, Mary, Berenice, James and Henry.

M. W. SHIPP was born in Holmes County, Mississippi, May 3, 1834, and was reared on his father's cotton plantation in that State. When he became of age he engaged in the cotton business for himself and pursued that occupation there until he came West.

In 1868 Mr. Shipp came to California, making the voyage via the Isthmus of Panama, and arriving at the Golden Gate June 8. After a week's sojourn in San Francisco he went to Solano County, where he had acquaintances. There he tried to buy a piece of land, but prices were high and he deferred making purchase. He finally procured a team and went through the San Joaquin valley on a prospecting tour. He traveled on down to Los Angeles and returned north on the western side of the mountains. During this trip he saw Fresno County, and in Fresno County he determined to locate. He bought 1,060 head of sheep and drove them down to this county, on Big Dry creek, his partner in this enterprise being Major Nelson, the present county treasurer. Mr. Shipp has been engaged in the stock business ever since he came here. Eighteen months ago he retired in favor of his two sons, to whom he has entrusted his cattle interests. His operations in this valley have been uniformly successful. A man of sound judgment and undaunted courage, he has earned his success through steady and persistent methods of work.

Mr. Shipp has interests in valuable property in Fresno, and also owns a fine vineyard of thirty acres adjacent to the town. He is a stockholder of the Farmers' Bank, and also holds an interest in the I Street Improvement Company.

He was married in 1858 to Miss M. J. Strother, who, like himself, was born and reared

in Mississippi, she being just four years younger. They have a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters, viz.: George, a resident of New Mexico; John M., who has charge of the ranch; Eliza, now Mrs. Ambrose of Arizona; Carrie, Lela, Lizzie and Mittie.

ALFRED BAIRD, a resident of Big Dry Creek, Fresno County, California, was born in Ohio, November 16, 1829. The Buckeye State continued to be the scene of his childhood and youth until he reached the age of eighteen years. He then went to Iowa and settled on the frontier of that State, where he engaged in carpentering. For twelve years he pursued this occupation with varying success. The year 1859 found him en route to California, making the trip with ox teams and horses and taking with him his wife and two children. Three years previous to this time he was married to Miss Lydia K. Beard, a native of Indiana, who, with her parents, settled on the Iowa frontier about the time Mr. Baird took up his abode there.

The journey across the plains consumed the entire summer and proved an uneventful one. Arrived in California, Mr. Baird tarried a short time at a point near Visalia and finally settled down on King's river, Fresno County; here he has lived since the fall of 1859. The remarkable changes that have taken place, the rapid development of the soil, and the birth and growth of Fresno have all been witnessed by him. His early reminiscences of life in the San Joaquin valley are interesting in the extreme.

The year of his arrival here found him engaged in gardening on King's river, and prosperity attended him for two years, when the flood came and he lost his whole place. He then procured some sheep on shares and also engaged in the cattle business, which he continued with excellent success for eighteen years. Mr. Baird ascribed his success to his sheep investment and to the fact that his stock had the entire public domain to run over. He sold out his sheep interests in 1878, but still holds his ranch property, consisting of 8,000 acres of land, scattered through Tulare as well as Fresno County. He resides at Big Dry Creek, twenty miles east of Fresno, on what is known as Poverty ranch, the ranch being so named on account of a weed growing in abundance near his place called poverty weed. In his agricultural pursuits Mr. Baird has also met with eminent success.

During his long residence in this county he has assumed his share of work and responsibility in politics. He has been a Republican candidate for Assemblyman, and on two occasions for County Treasurer, never, however, being elected, owing to the Democratic ascendancy in the district.

His family of four children consists of Benjamin M., a resident of Visalia; Alice, now Mrs. Dr. Reid of Tulare; L. E. Baird, living in Oregon; and Florence G., now Mrs. R. E. Keiler.

GEORGE HARRIS.—Antelope cañon is one of the wildest yet most picturesquely beautiful nooks of the Tehachapi mountain region, and Mr. Harris has the honor of being one of its most independent denizens. In point of altitude he holds the vantage ground, being located nearer the head of this gorge than any other settler. He has been a resident of California since 1883.

Mr. Harris was born in Sullivan County, New York, November 3, 1840, and remained at home in his native State until he was twenty-one years of age. His father, W. D. Harris, was a blacksmith by trade, and of his six children the subject of this sketch was the second born.

In 1861 Mr. Harris enlisted for the defense of the Union, joining the Eighty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, and serving as a soldier until 1863, a little less than two years. He was in the Ninth Army Corps, and did some lively fighting, but fortunately received no wounds.

After the close of the war he spent about eight years as a stationary engineer in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, then traveled extensively throughout the United States, Mexico and British Columbia, and in 1885 located on his present ranch. His property is located in section ten, and comprises 240 acres, timber and farming land. He has also some mining property which he jointly holds with Mr. S. D. Furber. Mr. Harris is a single man, and his hospitality and great generous heart make him popular, and class him among the old-time Californians. As a business man and a citizen, none stand higher in the estimation of the local public than George Harris.

WILLIAM H. TUCKER was born in Hardin County, Tennessee, December 22, 1852. His father, C. H. Tucker, carried on farming extensively, corn and cotton being his principal crops. Young Tucker's education was begun in Hardin County, and continued in Saline County, Illinois, to which place his parents moved in 1864, in order to give their children better school facilities. Two years later they returned to Tennessee, as the schools of that section had been improved by securing normal-school teachers from Illinois. Mr. Tucker finished his education at the Saltillo high school, on the Tennessee river, completing his studies in 1876.

He then went to Texas, where he had a brother living, and passed the winter of 1876 in teaching school and looking over the country. Returning to Tennessee in the fall of 1877, he remained in his native State until December of the following year, when he came to California. He tarried for a short time in Stockton before coming to Fresno County. Soon after his arrival here he purchased 428 acres of land on the San Joaquin river, and 250 acres near by, and at once gave his attention to wheat farming. He was thus occupied until February, 1889, when he sold the former property. He still retains the other ranch, and has it rented; it is yet used for wheat, but when irrigated, which it will be in the near future, its value will be greatly increased.

In February, 1889, Mr. Tucker moved his family to Fresno, and engaged in the real-estate business. In a trade he secured his present store property, 50x150 feet, on K, between Stanislaus and Tuolumne streets. He then bought the stock of general merchandise goods from John N. Albin. He has renewed this stock, and now carries a full line of all kinds of general merchandise, except dry goods, and is doing a prosperous business.

Mr. Tucker was married in Fresno County, in May, 1882, to Miss Amanda Jackson Ward, a native of California. Four children have come to brighten their home.

S. D. FURBER is one of the most active miners of the Summit district, near Tehachapi. He is a native of Illinois, born in Bunker Hill, Macoupin County, April 14, 1864. He came from Kansas City to California in 1879, and located in Los Angeles; thence to Kern County in 1885. He was educated in Los Angeles as a chemist and assayer of minerals, and since his location in Kern County has devoted his entire time to the exploration of the mining districts of the Tehachapi. He has located and practically developed several of the best mining prospects in that region of the country, taking from the sands what is termed light gold quartz, assaying from $10 to $41 per ton. Recently he became sole owner of the Colorado mine located in Antelope cañon. This mine was opened by Mr. Olmsted and his boys in 1885, and in 1885 a fine stamp quartz mill was erected. Later this became known as the Baltic, and is soon to be worked by its new owner.

Mr. Furber, while yet a comparatively young man, has shown much enterprise as a miner, and the success so richly merited is only the

natural result of industry and an irrepressible ambition. He is favorably known as a man of sterling business principles and strict temperate habits.

NERO HARRINGTON.—Few people have seen and experienced more of frontier life on the plains and on the Pacific coast than the venerable subject of this sketch and his estimable wife.

Mr. Harrington was born in Ohio, September 1, 1820. His father, Giles Harrington, was a native of Connecticut, and his mother, Ann Murry, was born in Vermont. They reared a family of ten children, of whom Nero is next to the youngest and the only living member. They were among the earliest settlers of Gallia County, Ohio, and lived there till 1842. At that time they located in Missouri, where the father died the following year.

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Harrington left home, and that year (1841) married Miss Charlotte Cooper, a native of Washington County, Maryland, born May 17, 1820. Her father, Cunningham Cooper, a farmer by occupation, removed from Maryland to Ohio in 1827, becoming one of the pioneers of the Buckeye State. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington lived in Kentucky about six months. In 1842 they removed to Iowa and located in Van Buren County, where they made their home for fifteen years. In 1857 they started across the plains to California with their family of seven children, making the journey with an ox team and being six months en route. They located in Shasta County. There they lived for twenty-eight years, reared a large family, developed a comfortable home and accumulated some property. In 1885 he sold his real-estate interests and for a short time lived in the town of Red Bluff, then six years in Arizona, and from there he came to Kern County and located in the Tehachapi valley. Four miles from the village of Tehachapi he owns eighty acres of well-improved land and a comfortable home. He and his wife have ten children, forty grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren, all occupying honorable and prosperous positions in life. The following is a record of their children's names and dates of birth: Catharine, wife of Ezekiel Thatcher of Shasta County, was born December 28, 1842; Cunningham, born May 26, 1843, lives in Arizona; George W., April 26, 1845, a farmer of Humboldt County, California; Clemena, December 22, 1847, became the wife of John Klotz, and is now deceased; Mary A., August 17, 1851, is now Mrs. Bidwell of Shasta; Rhoda A., April 4, 1853, is the wife of G. W. Munsey of Tehachapi; Morgan, October 4, 1855, resides in Shasta County; Cinderella, September 4, 1857, is the wife of A. H. Edwards of Shasta valley, California; Stephen T., February 26, 1860, resides at Reno, Nevada; and Charlotte is now Mrs. W. Black of Tehachapi.

CAPTAIN ROBERT L. FREEMAN, Receiver of the United States Land Office at Visalia, first came to California in 1849. A review of his life, briefly given, is as follows:

Captain Robert L. Freeman was born in New Jersey, April 24, 1830. His ancestors came to America the year previous to the Revolutionary war, and his maternal grandfather was a soldier in the army under General Washington. Captain Freeman's father, Isaac P. Freeman, a native of New Jersey, married Ann Lee, who was born in Virginia, a member of one of the most distinguished families of the Old Dominion. To Isaac P. Freeman and his wife eight children were born, of whom the four oldest are deceased. Of the four living the subject of this sketch is the oldest.

He received his education at Princeton, New Jersey. In 1847 he enlisted in the Second Ohio Cavalry and was a participant in the war with Mexico. In a skirmish he received a bayonet wound through his arm, which disabled him

and on account of this he was discharged. After his recovery he became a clerk on a steamer plying between New Orleans and St. Louis, remaining thus employed until the time of his coming to California in 1849. The overland journey to this State from St. Joseph to the Feather river occupied five months, and was fraught with much danger. Two of his company were drowned in the Green river, and they were attacked several times by Indians, but only suffered the loss of a few of their cattle. From the Feather river they went to Mokelumne Hill. At that place young Freeman mined a year and a half with good success; found a hundred dollars in a single piece, and averaged twenty dollars per day.

After remaining in the golden State two years he returned to Iowa, passed his examination in 1859 and engaged in the practice of his profession of attorney at law. Upon the breaking out of the great civil war he at once raised a company of cavalry in McGregor, Iowa, his company being attached to the Seventh Army Corps. They participated in the battles of Perry Grove, Hartsville, Pilot Knob and a number of other engagements. On the Red River expedition Captain Freeman's horse was shot from under him, and the Captain's head was severely injured by the fall. While in the service he acted most of the time as Assistant Adjutant General on the staff, in succession of Generals Curtis, Fremont, Halleck, Sherman, Davidson and Carr, there being frequent changes of generals in his department.

When he came out of the service, our subject was elected Recorder of Clayton County, Iowa, and served eight years. In 1876 he returned to California and has since made his home here. He has been engaged in farming in Tulare County; has two ranches and a home on one of them.

On the 9th of July, 1889, President Harrison commissioned Captain Freeman Receiver of the United States Land Office. No more fitting appointment could have been made, nor could a more worthy candidate for the office have been found. A veteran of two wars, a man in the full enjoyment of all his faculties, he is in every way deserving of the office and is creditably performing the duties of the same.

The Captain is a modest, unassuming old gentleman and truly a representative American. He went into the great war the stanchest kind of a Democrat, and came out an equally strong Republican and the latter party has since had his fealty. He is a Knight Templar, Mason and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THOMAS JEFFERSON DUNCAN, a native of Illinois, was born November 30, 1835. He was reared in Missouri, and came across the plains to California when he was nineteen years old. His stock in business then consisted of five hundred head of cattle and a few horses. The trip consumed over three months, and was uneventful, although the Indians were extremely hostile, and our subject lost many of his cattle through methods peculiar to their race.

Arrived in the golden State, Mr. Duncan settled in Stockton, and lived there until the year 1871, running his cattle through the San Joaquin valley in the vicinity of Lathrop. He disposed of his stock in 1866, and five years later came to Fresno County, where he has since resided. He was one of the first men in the valley to rent land for sheep purposes, an arrangement which has since proved so successful. Previous to the dry year of 1887, he owned 9,000 head of sheep, and at the close of that disastrous year he had only 1,500 head. In 1881 he closed out his entire stock, consisting of 4,000 head, making a good profit and investing his means in town property and land adjoining the corporation. This latter property, two acres and a half in the Villa Home tract, located one-half mile from the courthouse, is the present residence of Mr. Duncan. He is one of the directors of the Fresno Loan and Savings Bank,

and was at one time a stockholder in the Fowler Switch Canal Company—a company which he helped to organize.

Mr. Duncan was married in 1870, to Miss Miller, and has three sons and one daughter, namely: Andrew F., Ellen, Roy and Ray. The oldest is now attending college at Stockton.

C. MERRIAM, a prominent lawyer of Fresno, was born in Logansport, Indian a April 30, 1849. He enjoyed excellent educational advantages, graduating at the University of Chicago, Illinois, in 1870, and subsequently attending the Albany Law School, Albany, New York, where he graduated in 1874.

After completing his course of study in the East, he returned to his Indiana home and settled down to the practice of his profession. He did well there ; but, like thousands of other young professional men, he saw in the West superior opportunities for rapid advancement, and directed his course toward the Pacific coast. Arriving in California in 1876, he settled at once in San Francisco, where he was engaged in the practice of law for three years. At the earnest solicitation of some friends in Tulare County, he lived in that locality for a time. Then he came to Fresno County and opened an office in Selma, and shortly afterward settled in Fresno, where he has since continued to reside. Mr. Merriam is actively engaged in the practice of his profession in this city.

He was married December 12, 1888, to Miss Lulu E. Mizner, a native of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

DAVID FRANKLIN COFFEE, County Assessor of Tulare county, California, dates his birth in Tennessee, May 10, 1845. He is a son of Joel and Martha (Moore) Coffee, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky. His paternal ancestors came from Scotland to America before the Revolution. They subsequently settled in Kentucky and were among the prominent pioneers of that State. General Coffee, a cousin of Mr. Coffee's father, was a general in the Confederate army.

David F. was next to the youngest in a family of eight children, and he was reared and educated in southern Illinois. In 1864, at the age of nineteen years, he came to California and settled in Stanislaus County, engaging in agricultural pursuits. In 1874 he removed to Tulare County, and purchased and improved a ranch. His political views have always been those of the Democracy, and in 1890 he was nominated by his party and elected Assessor of the county, which position he is filling with marked ability.

Mr. Coffee was united in marriage in 1868, to Miss Elorendo Hunter, a native of Canada. Seven children have been born to them, all in California, namely: Joel Stanford, Ada Ella, Clara, Laura, Rosie, Mina and Leroy. The two last named died in infancy.

Mr. Coffee is associated with the A. O. U. W. and the K. of P.

I N. HYDE was born in Stanislaus county, California, in 1857. His father, S. S. Hyde, a native of Kentucky, emigrated to this State in 1850, coming as United States Marshal. He was a prominent figure in the early history of California ; was for a time engaged in teaching, being one of the first teachers in the State. He moved to Fresno County in 1860, settled near King's river, and engaged in wheat farming and stock-raising. In 1867 he planted the first Muscat vineyard on the plains, and was the first to divert water from the King's river for irrigating purposes, which he did on May 24, 1867. The channel through which he conducted the water was three miles long, two spades wide and two spades deep. He was also one of the first supervisors of this county, and held the office until his death, which occurred in 1869. While out among his stock he met with

an accident that proved fatal to him, and he died, leaving a wife and ten children.

His son, I. N. Hyde, was educated in the public shools of the county, and in the academy of Fresno. He graduated in 1876, received a certificate to teach school in the county, and was engaged in teaching in the schools of Fresno until 1888. At that time he passed a rigid examination in twenty-one studies, and received a life diploma, issued by the State of California and signed by the regents of the State University.

In 1877 the Legislature canceled the great register of Fresno County, and Mr. Hyde was appointed deputy clerk by A. M. Clark to compile a new great register. In 1888 he was appointed deputy recorder under T. A. Bell, which position he still holds.

Mr. Hyde was married in Millerton, Fresno County, December 25, 1879, to Miss Minnie E. McClelland. Their union has been blessed with four children, two sons and two daughters.

The home ranch of ninety acres is still owned by Mr. Hyde and his brother, H. R. Hyde. They have twenty-seven acres of oranges on the place, which were planted in 1888, and which promise a rich profit in the near future.

Mr. Hyde is a member of Fresno Lodge, No. 186, I. O. O. F.; Wahtoke Tribe, No. 63, I. O. R. M., of which he is Sachem; Fresno Lodge, No. 3455, Knights of Honor; and Parlor No. 24, Native Sons of the Golden West.

LYMAN BROWN RUGGLES was born in Pennsylvania, April 3, 1828, and comes of old New England stock. The family record runs back to one Joseph Ruggles, who landed in Massachusetts in 1635. His son, Timothy, was a member of the Connecticut Legislature when that body voted on the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, and he with one other member voted against the measure, thus proving their loyalty to the king. His brother Joseph's grandson, Eden Ruggles, was the father of Joseph Ruggles, both natives of Connecticut. The latter married Silva Brown, a native of New York and, on the maternal side, a relative of Colonel Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame. To them were born seven sons and three daughters, the subject of this sketch being the middle son. Of this family one son and one daughter are deceased.

When only a few months old, Lyman B. was taken by his parents to Ohio, where they resided eleven years. At the expiration of that time they removed to Michigan and settled on a farm in Van Buren County. There Mr. Ruggles remained until 1850, when he came to California. For two years he mined in El Dorado and Nevada counties, and during that time saved nearly $1,000. In 1852 he went to Yolo County and took up a piece of Government land, which he improved and on which he was engaged in farming for twenty-one years. In 1873 he sold out and engaged in the lumber business at Woodland, and two years later, in 1875, came to Tulare County and settled on 160 acres of land half way between Hanford and Traver. This farm he cultivated and also purchased other lands in the vicinity of Dinuba. In 1888 he removed to Traver and took an interest in the Traver Warehouse Association, and engaged in the handling of wheat and agricultural implements. He was president of the corporation for two years, but at this writing is retired from active business. He owns a home in Traver, where he lives, and has 400 acres of grain land that he is having farmed to wheat.

In 1857 Mr. Ruggles was united in marriage with Miss Martha Ann Dexter, a native of Illinois, who bore him five children. Of these children we state that Mattie M. became the wife of Peter Mull, and is now deceased; Gertrude M. is the wife of George Farmer; the sons are John, Charles and Clarence, all except the last having reached maturity. After thirty-one years of happy married life Mrs. Ruggles passed away. She was a devoted wife and loving mother, and in her death the family and many friends sustained a heavy loss. April 28,

1889, Mr. Ruggles wedded Mrs. Emma (Hackney, Robinson, a native of Tennessee.

In politics Mr. Ruggles is a Republican, and while in Yolo County he was a member of the Board of Supervisors. In 1880 he was Republican candidate for the State Assembly, and ran 100 votes ahead of his ticket. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and his church affiliations are with the Methodists, he being a trustee of the Methodist Church of Traver. Mr. Ruggles is widely known in Tulare and several other counties of the State, and wherever known highly respected and esteemed.

BERNARD KESSING, deceased, was one of the respected pioneers of Central California.

He was born in Germany, November 4, 1838, and came to America at the age of twenty years; first located at Cincinnati, Ohio, where for fifteen years he was engaged in the clothing trade. In 1871 he came from Cincinnati to California. In San Francisco he did clerical work a year and a half for his uncle, John F. Kessing, a wealthy merchant. He moved to Tulare in the year 1872 and built the first hotel and store in that place. He also was the first Postmaster and agent for Wells, Fargo & Co. at that point. After living in Tulare two years, he moved to Sumner, following up the construction of the Southern Pacific railroad; six months later, opened up the first stock of merchandise at Caliente. From Caliente he removed to the Loop, what was then known as "Camp 12."

Mr. Kessing was married in San Francisco, November 4, 1872, to Mrs. Mary A. Goss, a native of Hanover, Germany. She enjoyed the advantages of a good German education, lost her parents when quite young, and came to this country at the age of sixteen years.

Removing from the Loop, Mr. and Mrs. Kessing took up their residence at Tehachapi, where they erected the first frame building in the town, the Summit House, which Mrs. Kessing still owns and conducts. Failing health caused Mr. Kessing to go to San Diego to recuperate, and his death occurred there, January 27, 1889, at the age of fifty-one years.

Mrs. Kessing is a lady of business tact and executive ability and conducts her business affairs in a most creditable manner. She has a son at Bakersfield, and one daughter, an accomplished young lady, at home.

WILLIAM WALTER CROSS, Superior Judge of Tulare County for the past twelve years, is a native of Illinois, born in Vermilion County, December 8, 1842. His ancestors were among the first settlers of Maryland, having come to this country from England with Lord Baltimore. His father, Joshua Anderson Cross, a native of Maryland, married Mary C. Ford, who was born in Pennsylvania. In 1852, accompanied by his family, he crossed the plains to the far West. The Judge was ten years of age at that time, and remembers vividly the long journey with ox teams. They settled in Nevada City, where the father purchased property, built and sold houses, and carried on the business of contracting and building. His death occurred in 1881, caused by an accidental fall.

The Judge was the seventh of a family of nine children. He was educated in the schools of Nevada City and in the College of Benicia. At the age of nineteen years he began to read law under George S. Hupp, and later with Hon. Aaron A. Sargent, being admitted to the bar by Judge McFarland. He then practiced in the State of Nevada one year with Judge John Garber and George S. Hupp. At the expiration of that time he returned to California and continued the practice of his profession in Nevada City. In 1867 he was elected District Attorney, and served two years; was renominated for the office but declined to be the candidate. He remained in Nevada City until 1872, when

he came to Tulare County and settled in Visalia, opening a law office with Judge Burckhalter as partner. In 1874 the supervisors appointed him District Attorney, and at the expiration of the term he was elected to that office. In 1879 he was elected Superior Judge on the Democratic ticket, and has capably and honorably performed the duties of Superior Judge, three times having been elected to the position by his fellow-citizens.

Judge Cross was happily married on the 20th of August, 1872, to Miss Florence Edwards, a native of Missouri. When a year old she was brought by her parents to California, and in this State was reared and educated. Their union has been blessed with seven children, six of whom are living. Their names are as follows: William Walter, Jr., Florence R., Mabel E., Lillian, Anderson and Gertrude.

The Judge is an active member of the I. O. O. F., and for years has been a member of the Grand Lodge. Politically he is a Democrat. He has given much of his time and attention to politics and has also done much to promote the growth and development of the country; is liberal with his means both in private and public affairs. As a judge his decisions are made with great fairness and legal acuteness and are very seldom reversed. With the legal profession he stands high as a lawyer, and the general opinion of the citizens of his county is that he is the peer of any judge in the State.

HON. E. H. TUCKER.—The self-made men of America have ever stood in the front ranks of our poets and authors, our orators and statesmen, our inventors and mechanics. He who has been the producer of his own fortune, whose education is the result of his own efforts, who has marked out his own path, pursued his own policy, and has succeeded, is always an eminent success.

No man has ever risen to eminent distinction who did not come from the middle or lower classes. It is the rare combination of brains, industry and perseverance that makes the individual capable of being a leader, a man of influence, one who can make and mould public opinion. E. H. Tucker, the subject of this sketch, the member of the Assembly from the wealthy and populous county of Fresno, is an excellent example of the self-made men of our day. He was born fifty-two years ago in the State of Kentucky, of the good old pioneer stock of the early days, when it took pluck, a good rifle and a scalping knife to go West. His father was one of the early settlers of Iowa, where Mr. Tucker received the best common-school education obtainable in a log-cabin schoolhouse of the pioneer days.

In 1852 his father was attacked with the gold fever, removed to this State and settled at Sutter Creek, in Amador County. His parents resided in Amador until their death, some years ago. For several years he mined with his father and two brothers, with more or less success, and when the Fraser river excitement arose he was caught up in the whirl, and soon found himself *en route* to the new El Dorado. On his arrival at Whatcom he met Colonel W. H. Wallace, an old and honored friend of his father's, who persuaded him to abandon the Fraser river trip, and go to his home at Steilacoom, on Puget Sound. Mr. Tucker did so, and within two years he became so popular with his newly made acquaintances that he was nominated and elected on the Democratic ticket to the responsible office of Sheriff. At the expiration of his term of office he was re elected by over a two thirds vote of the county. Before the close of his term he resigned, to assist Colonel Justin Steinberger, to recruit the regiment of First Washington Territory United States Infantry Volunteers, which was ordered for that section by a special act of Congress. When the organization of the regiment was completed, Mr. Tucker was mustered into service on the 27th of December, 1862, at Fort Steilacoom, with the rank of Captain. He served in the regiment with distinction, in command of Company "K" until the

close of the war, when he was honorably mustered out of the service at Fort Vancouver, on the 8th day of April, 1865.

During a greater portion of his army service his company was stationed at Fort Steilacoom. He was afterwards appointed Quartermaster's Agent at Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, and was with General George Crook's command in charge of transportation, during that official's campaign against the Pit River Indians of eastern Oregon and northern California, and was present at the battle of Goose lake, in which the Indians were badly whipped. At the close of the Indian war, Mr. Tucker returned to California. He made up his mind that the future wealth of this State must be in the agricultural products and stock-raising, as mining was becoming less and less important each year. He went to Fresno County in 1874, and settled at Kingston, where he was for a time engaged in staging and mail contracting between Kingsburg and Grangeville in Tulare County. As early as 1878, through his influence with the authorities at Washington, he secured the establishment of a daily mail service between Kingsburg, Wild Flower, Kingston and Grangeville. He sold out his staging business in 1879 to Messrs. Simpson and Woodward. In October, 1879, he married Miss Fanning, of Fresno City, and settled in the now prosperous town of Selma. He was one of the original founders of that beautiful little city, and much of its prosperity and that of the surrounding country is due to his wide-awake energy and business tact.

In 1891 he was elected the first president of the newly formed Selma Irrigation District Company.

His business is that of real-estate agent and the breeding of fine horses. He is largely interested in the canals of Selma and is president of the Fowler Switch Canal Company, one of the largest and most important enterprises of that nature in the State.

While this is Mr. Tucker's first experience as a legislator, he has served several years as a member of the State Irrigation Committee, and spent much of his time at the capital, during the session of 1886–'87, in the interest of irrigation, and was always considered one of its most intelligent supporters. He was instrumental in getting the injunction laws amended by which canal companies may give bonds and flow water, pending litigation, and was a stanch supporter of the "Wright Bill."

Mr. Tucker is what you may term an uncompromising irrigationist, and says the rights of the people to a reasonable run of the waters of all streams, for irrigation, must and will prevail in the near future. He is the president of the Board of Trade of Selma.

In the Legislature of 1890–'91 he was honored with the chairmanship of the Committee on Irrigation, also the chairmanship of the Committee on Indian Affairs. He is a member also of the Judiciary and County and Township Government Committees. He is always found in his seat, is a good debater, and no bill is introduced that he does not carefully scrutinize. If a good measure, he indorses it; and if he thinks it one not in the best interest of the public, he unsparingly denounces it.

He has introduced the following acts which will become laws, and are all most excellent measures:

AN ACT.

To amend sections 10, 22 and 27 of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the Organization and Government of Irrigation Districts, and to provide for the Acquisition of Water and other Property, and for the distribution of Water thereby for Irrigation Purposes," approved March 7, 1887; an act relating to appointments to office in case of vacancies, and to assessments of real property, and to the collection of such assessments; and also an act for the protection of the owners of ditches and flumes for irrigative purposes.

AN ACT.

To amend section 392 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of California, relating to the place of trial of civil action.

AN ACT.

To amend section 1248 of the Code of Civil Procedure, of the State of California, relating to the assessment of damages where the right of eminent domain is exercised.

AN ACT.

Supplemental to an Act entitled "An Act to provide for the Organization and Government of Irrigation Districts and to provide for the acquisition of water and other property, and for the distribution of the water thereby for irrigation purposes," approved March 7, 1887, and to provide for the examination, approval and confirmation of proceedings for the issue and sale of bonds issued under the provision of said act.

CLEMENT T. BUCKMAN, Auditor of Tulare County, California, is a son of Clement E. and Survilla (Shanks) Buckman, natives of Kentucky. His mother was descended from Maryland ancestors. He was born in Kansas, March 31, 1859, while his parents were en route to California. They did however, come direct to this State but remained a few years in Arizona, reaching California in 1864.

Mr. Buckman was educated in the Visalia Normal School. For a number of years he was engaged in farming and stock-raising on a ranch of 400 acres purchased by his father. He now owns a ranch of 160 acres which he rents. He acted as Deputy Assessor of the county for six years, and in 1888 was elected County Auditor, being re-elected for a second term, which he is now serving. His position is one of importance, as he has the oversight of all the receipts and disbursements of the county. Sixteen years ago Mr Buckman had the misfortune to lose his right arm, the result of an accident with his gun while he was crossing a fence; and he has learned to wield his pen in a swift and graceful manner with his left hand.

He was married September 13, 1882, to Miss Irene Combs, a native of Missouri and daughter of the late J. C. Combs. They are the parents of three children: Ethel F., Clement T., Jr., and Chester Raymond.

Mr. Buckman was born a Democrat, and has taken a deep interest in local politics. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and by all who know him he is regarded as a most reliable citizen.

T. A. BELL, Recorder for Fresno County, was born in Gallatin, Sumner County, Tennessee, in 1856. His father, T. H. Bell, carried on general farming, making tobacco the staple crop. In 1859 he moved to Dyer County, West Tennessee, and there young Bell received his education at the Newbern School, which was chartered as Union Seminary. He entered the primary department and continued in school until he was eighteen years old. At that time the family moved to California and settled in Fresno County. On King's river his father engaged in wheat farming and stock-raising, remaining there until the administration of President Cleveland, when he was appointed Receiver of the Visalia land office. After his appointment he moved to Selma, and still makes that his home.

T. A. Bell lived with his parents until 1880, when he engaged in the sheep business, making headquarters at Centreville and keeping from 1,500 to 2,500 sheep. This he continued until 1884. In that year he sold his flock and entered mercantile life in Fresno, under the firm name of Harrell & Bell. Two years later he sold his interest and became agent for the Fresno Agricultural Implement Works, and was also in the land business.

In the fall of 1888 Mr. Bell was elected County Recorder, and was re-elected in the fall of 1890. He employs ten deputies, three of whom are official: J. M. Collier, C. C. Elliott and I. N. Hyde.

He was married in San Francisco, in January, 1887, to Miss Emma S. Maddon, a native of Stockton, California. They have two children: Mary Gertrude, born July 9, 1888, and Irma E., born May 5, 1891. Mr. Bell is a member of Fresno Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. M.; Vineland Lodge, No. 67, K. of P., and Fresno Lodge, No. 3455, Knights of Honor. Of the last named lodge he is a charter member.

MAURICE EDWARD POWER, District Attorney of Tulare County, California, is a native of the Golden State, born in Santa Clara County, December 14, 1860. The ancestors of his family came from Ireland at an early day, and his father, John Power, was born in Quebec, Canada. At the age of sixteen years he came to the United States and settled in Maine, where he engaged in lumbering until 1852. At that time he came to California in search of gold, and mined for seven years. In 1859 he married Mary A. Welsh, by whom he had five children, the subject of this sketch being the eldest.

Maurice E. received his education at the Santa Clara College and at the Washington College. He read law under Judge J. B. Lamar, and in August, 1885, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. He practiced law in San Jose until March 10, 1888, when he came to Visalia, at which place he has since continued the practice of his profession. He received the appointment of Deputy District Attorney under Charles G. Lamerson, holding the position until the expiration of Mr. Lamerson's term. He was then appointed to the same position by Mr. Jacobs. In the fall of 1890 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for District Attorney, and was elected without an opposing candidate. He at once entered upon the duties of his office with alacrity and ability, and his many friends bespeak for him a successful career in his chosen profession.

Mr. Power is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and is Second Vice President of the parlor to which he belongs.

W. H. KNAPP, one of the leading agriculturists of the Tehachapi valley, has been a resident of California since 1875. He is a native of Medina, New York, born May 9, 1853, son of E. H. and Jane (Jackson) Knapp, both natives of the Empire State and members of pioneer New York families. The father, a farmer by occupation, removed from New York to Walworth County, Wisconsin, where he lived about ten years; in 1870 he went to Homer, Calhoun County, Michigan.

W. H. Knapp had received a good common-school education and at Homer learned telegraphy. After his arrival in California he spent one season in Napa City, and in May, 1876, was tendered a position as telegraph operator at Tulare. He remained there, however, only one month and was then assigned to the Tehachapi station. The Southern Pacific railroad was then in course of construction and the present thriving town of Tehachapi consisted of Mr. Knapp's operating office, 7 x 9 feet, and a few tents pitched by the railroad company. With an eye to the future resources of this valley, Mr. Knapp took note of the great fertility of the soil and the delightful climate, and decided to make a practical farmer's test. In 1877 he pre-empted eighty acres of Government land and sowed it to barley, the result being a revelation to himself and to the stock-rangers who had traversed the country for several years. To his pre-emption claim he has added until he now has 480 acres adjoining town. He has set out 180 fruit trees and has some fine improvements on his property. In 1888 he resigned his position as agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Tehachapi station, and now devotes his time and attention to his personal interests.

Mr. Knapp was married December 24, 1878, to Miss Sierra Nevada Williams, daughter of a

California pioneer, the tall James E. Williams. She was born in Visalia, December 2, 1863, and lived with her parents in the first hotel which was built by them at Old Town, about two miles from the present village of Tehachapi. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp have three children: James E., born November 15, 1881; Gertrude, May 13, 1884; and Bertha, February 3, 1887.

Mr. Knapp is one of Tehachapi's most thrifty citizens and a member of the town school board.

JOHN A. PATTERSON has the distinction of being the only person now (1891) living in Tulare County who was here when the first county election was held. A resume of his life is as follows:

John A. Patterson was born in Georgia, October 15, 1824. He was educated at a private school, and his youth was spent in assisting his father on the farm. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California with a company of adventurers, and after a journey of six months arrived at his destination on the 24th of September. Cholera, that scourge of the plains, followed them for a distance of 400 miles and claimed as its victims five of their number.

After his arrival in California, Mr. Patterson and his companions at once sought the mines. At Mariposa, on the Tuolumne river and at other places he worked in the mines, averaging about $10 per day. After mining three years he purchased cattle, in partnership with a Mr. Hazelton, went to King's river and turned loose the first band of wild cattle at that place. He made his home there fourteen years, and during that time Tulare County was organized. He remembers little about it although he came into the county to help with the organization. He moved to Visalia and purchased a ranch a mile and a half east of the city. In 1871 he sold out and moved to his present location, a ranch of 500 acres of choice land. The first house he built on it was consumed by fire. It was soon replaced, however, by a more commodious one that now nestles among the trees and flowers of its owner's own planting. At Stone Corral Mr. Patterson has 2,000 acres of land.

In 1854 he was married to Rebecca Glenn, a native of Missouri, and to them eleven children were born, of whom two died when young. The remaining children are as follows: Thomas J., Mary, Arza, Georgia, Robert L., Nettie, Andrew D., Henry and Charles. All are settled near their parents in Tulare County. The oldest son, Thomas J., is one of the prominent practicing physicians of Visalia.

In politics Mr. Patterson is a Democrat. He was a member of the State Assembly, and was instrumental in having the bill passed for the erection of the fine county courthouse. Although Mr. Patterson has witnessed the changes that forty years have wrought on this coast, still he appears strong and vigorous. He is a man of high moral character and strong convictions, commanding the respect and esteem of all who know him.

L. L. DIXON was born in Mississippi, in 1853, one of a distinguished family of seven children. In 1870 they all moved to California and settled in the town of Madera, Fresno County. For a time our subject was a student at the University of California at Berkeley, not, however, finishing the course which he originally selected, that of mining and engineering. Returning to Madera, he remained there for a while. Then he took up some land near Bakersfield and turned his attention to ranching, but this did not prove congenial to his taste and he sought other occupations. He soon secured a position in the State Engineer's Department, where he had important duties to perform. His services in this field of labor were very satisfactory.

In 1882 Mr. Dixon came to Fresno. During that year and the one following he was Deputy County Clerk, and at the same time filled the position of Deputy County Recorder. At vari-

ous times since then he has been accountant for different corporations and individuals, being particularly successful in this office work. He was the bookkeeper for Thomas E. Hughes in his real-estate business until January, 1889, when he assumed the office work in the Hughes Hotel, resigning October 15, 1890, when he opened a real-estate office of his own. In connection with his real-estate transactions he also does an insurance business, in both of which he has been quite successful.

Mr. Dixon was married, in 1889, to Miss Mead, a native of New York. They have one child.

EDWARD M. JEFFERDS, of the firm of Jefferds & Bell, United States land office and real estate, Visalia, California, is a native of the Golden State, being born at Rough and Ready, Nevada County, July 25, 1854. His parents were Forrest G. and Zanetta D. (Garfield) Jefferds, the former a native of Brownsville, Piscataquis County, Maine, born August 26, 1829, and the son of Alpheus and Rebekah Jefferds, who moved from Brownsville to Foxcroft in the same county when Forrest was two years old, and where he remained with his father until he was sixteen years old. He then went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and labored for the Hamilton Paint and Iron Works until the Mexican war broke out. He then enlisted in Company A, Massachusetts Volunteers, and served through the war. He was discharged in Boston July 24, 1848, and subsequently learned the trade of making gas meters for the Boston Gas Light Company. In August, 1851, he started for California, via the Isthmus of Panama, going by steamer from New York to Chagres (before the railroad was built), being ten days on the steamer, then up the Chagres river in a canoe to Cruces, and from there to Panama on a mule. He went from Panama to San Francisco on the old steamer Republic, landing October 5, 1851. In a few days he went to the mines in Nevada County, and lived near Nevada City on Gold Run about a year; next he moved to Rough and Ready; and in 1855 removed to Timbuctoo, Yuba County, where he was owner of a hydraulic claim, known as the Babb claim, which he worked until 1861. In 1860 Mr. Jefferds went to Tulare County, and bought land near what is now Farmersville. In 1852 he married Miss Zanetta D. Garfield, a native of Woburn, Massachusetts, and they had three children,—Edward M., Minnie and Nettie. The mother died in 1868, and in 1869 he married Mrs. Nellie Reed, widow of Tilden Reed. In 1871 he was elected County Assessor of Tulare County, which office he held eleven years.

His son, Edward M., the subject of this sketch, was educated at the common schools of California, and subsequently attended the Foxcroft Academy in Maine. He next took a course at Heald's Business College in San Francisco, and was graduated at that institution in 1875. He taught school in Tulare County during several winters. Mr. Jefferds served as Deputy County Assessor for five years, and two years as Deputy County Recorder under J. E. Denny. Twice he received the nomination in the Republican convention for County Recorder. In September, 1885, he went into the United States Land Office, in which he continued until January, 1889, since which time he has carried on the business for himself. Mr. Jefferds has taken an interest in many of the public enterprises of Visalia. He is prominently connected with the I. O. O. F., and is a Past Grand of the order. He has been a member of the A. O. U. W. since 1880, and is a charter member of the "Native Sons of the Golden West," Parlor No. 19. He is also President of the Visalia Fire Department.

September 1, 1878, Mr. Jefferds married Frankie C. Thoms, a native of Visalia, and the daughter of A. O. Thoms, one of the pioneers of this coast, who at one time ran a stage line from San Francisco to Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Jefferds have two children,—Cleora, born December 11, 1879, and Amos O., born De-

cember 11, 1881. His residence is on South Court street, and his office in Harrell Block.

P. BERNAMAYOU is one of the prosperous farmers of Cummings valley. He was born in France, January 17, 1858, and was reared as a farmer. At the age of sixteen years he came to America, landing in San Francisco. After spenting some months on cattle ranges in Southern California, he came to Kern County in 1885 and located at Tehachapi. Here he engaged in stock-raising in Cummings valley and subsequently turned his attention to grain farming, in which he has been very successful, one year raising as high as 10,000 sacks of barley, from which he realized $12,000. He owns 640 acres of land, section 35, all under fence He is one of the most enterprising of men, and is a representative member of the French colony in that region.

J. M. COLLIER, second son of J. N. Collier and Mrs. Patton Knox, *nee* Robinson, Collier, was born in Pickens County, Alabama, in 1855. In 1865 his father moved to Deer Creek, Washington County, Mississippi, where he still resides, and it was in that State that J. M. received his education. He attended the Vicksburg public schools and worked to pay for his board and tuition, finishing his studies in 1875.

After leaving school Mr. Collier went to Stormville, Bolivar County, that State, and engaged in mercantile business. Later he went to Memphis, and was there employed as a bookkeeper. In 1884 he visited the World's Fair at New Orleans, and immediately thereafter started for California. After three months spent in visiting and travel, he settled in Fresno, having neither friend nor kindred in the county. His penmanship attracted attention and secured him a position as Deputy Recorder, under C. L. Wainwright, receiving the appointment in December, 1884. He was continued through Mr. Wainwright's term of office, and was reappointed by his successor, T. A. Bell, still occupying that position.

Mr. Collier was married in Los Angeles, in July, 1887, to Miss Dora Church, daughter of Judge Firman Church, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Collier died may 8, 1891, leaving two children: Dora E., born April 26, 1891, and Augusta, born in January, 1890. Mr. Collier is secretary of the Fresno Water Company, and is Ordnance Sergeant of Company C, National Guards of California. By close attenntion to his business and by careful and judicious investment of his earnings, Mr. Collier has accumulated considerable city property in Fresno.

SIMON HEINEMAN, one of the leading merchants of the Tehachapi valley, has been a resident of California about nine years He is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was born August 16, 1865. His father, Carl Hineman, was a prosperous grain merchant of Wurzburg, of some local prominence. He died in 1881, leaving two sons: Simon, the subject of this sketch, and Adolph, a younger brother.

Mr. Heineman came to America in 1882, bringing with him some means. He had enjoyed the advantages of a thorough schooling in his native city and inherited from his father the instincts and traits of a successful business man. Upon reaching San Francisco he was readily tendered a position in the mercantile house of Frankenthal, Bachman & Co. He remained with this firm about four months, after which he accepted an offer of a position with J. Goldman & Co., Tulare.

March 1, 1889, he established the business house of which he is the head at Tehachapi, and which is one of the most extensive of its kind in Kern County. He erected the present spacious building which the firm occupies and

which is well adapted to the wants of the business. Its shelves and warerooms are stocked with a choice line of merchandise calculated to meet the various demands of the agriculturist, stock-man, miner, sheep-rancher, artisan and mechanic. Mr. Heineman conducted this business alone until the following May, when he associated himself with L. Bachman, his uncle, a merchant and capitalist of San Francisco. As a member of the warehouse firm of John Iribarne & Co., Mr. Heineman is interested in handling a large share of the heavy grain product of the valley. The substantial evidences of Mr. Heineman's success at Tehachapi is a natural result of the purchase of merchandise in large quanties at the place of manufacture, at the lowest possible cash price, and giving to his customers full value in quality and quantity. This he regards as the legitimate mission and moral obligation of the merchant.

CHARLES THOMPSON, an enterprising rancher and horticulturist of Farmersville, Tulare County, California, is a native of Scotland, born November 2, 1840, son of Neil and Agnes Thompson, both natives of Scotland. At the age of nine years he came to America with his mother and family, his father having died in Scotland. They settled in Ohio and his mother remained a widow until her death. Mr. Thompson was educated in Detroit, Michigan, and from there entered the Union army, in the quartermaster's department; was with Sherman until he left Chattanooga, and for a time was a clerk on one of the river steamers.

At the close of the war, Mr. Thompson came to California and to Tulare County. His uncle, John McKay, had come from the Highlands of Scotland to this place, and with him Mr. Thompson engaged in the cattle, sheep and hog business. This uncle died on May 1, 1879, and left the ranch to Mr. Thompson and his aunt, he subsequently purchasing the aunt's interest.

Mr. Thompson was married in Detroit, in 1870, to Miss Annie Deering, a native of Massachusetts. Of their six children, all born in California, five are living—three sons and two daughters. Their names are as follows: Charles R., Arthur M., Amy F., Annie M. and Hugh D. In connection with his farming operations, Mr. Thompson is engaged in raising choice fruits, his ranch being located half a mile north of Farmersville. In politics he has been a life-long Republican, and as a worthy citizen he has the respect of all who know him.

GEORGE WALTER KIRKMAN, with his brother, Grant Kirkman, is associated in the general merchandise business at Exeter, Tulare County, under the firm name of Kirkman & Co.

Mr. Kirkman was born in Wayne County, Indiana, December 4, 1853. His grandfather, George Kirkman removed from North Carolina to Indiana in an early day, when his son, John Kirkman, father of the subject of this sketch, was a lad of seven years. George Kirkman spent the rest of his life and died in Indiana, and his son John was reared there and married to Elizabeth Thornburgh, a native of Indiana. Seven of their eight children are still living. He moved with his family to Missouri, and farmed there ten years, and in 1882 came to the Golden West. They settled on the plains, near the present town of Exeter, took up a Government claim of 160 acres of land, and engaged in raising wheat. Prosperity attended their labors, and soon they were enabled to purchase 200 acres more.

In 1890, when the railroad was built to Exeter, the Kirkman brothers came to the town, built a store and dwelling and became the first merchants of the place. They keep a general stock of merchandise, and in this growing town and country have a thriving trade. At this writing, 1891, Exeter is only a year old, and the prospects for its future growth and development are flattering indeed.

George W. Kirkman was married, in 1874, to Miss Delilah Yarnall, a native of Missouri, by whom he has four children,—John M., Dessie Maud, Carrie Minerva, and Bertie Ervin.

Both Mr. Kirkman and his brother are Republicans. They are obliging business men, and are still conducting their farming operations.

W. H. PARKER, one of the early pioneers of Fresno County, is a man who has eagerly watched the development of the great vineyard and cattle interests, and the many other entereprises of the San Joaquin valley.

He was born in Marion County, Missouri, September 26, 1830. At the age of nineteen he went with his father to Council Bluffs, where they had charge of some cattle for three or four years. In 1849 Mr. Parker was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Wells, a native of Kentucky, reared in Missouri; with her and their two children he set out for California in the year 1853, coming across the plains in the pioneer way. Arriving in Salt Lake City they spent the winter there. The following spring they moved to Carson river, where he left his family and went on to Hangtown. There he bought a small stock of goods, and had them packed backed to Carson river. To move these goods it cost him twenty-five cents per pound. On Carson river he established a trading post, and with his family lived there for some months. In the fall of 1854 he moved on to California, first settling in Amador County, and next in what was then known as Mariposa County, and early in 1856 he came to his present place, now Fresno County. In the latter part of that year he came to King's river, bringing what cattle he had, and here launched out in the stock business. He moved to Millerton in the fall of 1856, and there conducted a restaurant for several years. Mr. Parker relates in a graphic manner many interesting reminiscences connected with the early history of Millerton.

In the spring of 1865 he located in old Fresno City, engaging in various enterprises, staging, general merchandising, etc. The great flood of 1868 drove him out of the place. At one time during its progress he and his entire family were in eminent danger of drowning. For many miles on either side of their house was an expanse of water, rapidly increasing in depth, and there seemed to be no chance of their escaping a watery grave. At this juncture, however, a small steamer which had been running up and down the river, packing freight, etc., appeared and rescued them from their perilous position.

Mr. Parker then moved to San Joaquin river, on what is known as California ranch; opened a general store and conducted a cattle ranch. He sold out his interests there in 1872, and went to Nevada to make a sale of some horses and mules. This he succeeded in doing, but it was an unfortunate transaction, and he lost a large sum of money. His next and last move was in 1873, to Sycamore station, now known as Herndon. He first bought a store and afterward engaged in general farming and sheep raising. He has disposed of his sheep interests, and now devotes his time wholly to his farm. He owns a valuable ranch of 600 acres, and has been eminently successful in his farming operations.

Mr. Parker has cut a prominent figure in the many localities in which he has resided; has had a great deal to do with their growth and development, and has ever cast his influence for good. He is a man of strong individuality. Once secured as a friend, he is faithful and true. He served on the first grand jury ever held in this county. That was in the fall of 1856. While living in Millerton he was the deputy sheriff for three years. He was also Supervisor from that district one term.

October 30, 1890, Mr. Parker met with a sad loss in the death of his wife. A heroic woman and a devoted wife, she stood by her husband through his reverses and successes, through his pioneer struggles as well as his latter pros-

perity, and ever proved herself a helpmate in the true sense of the word. Her funeral was attended by a large concourse of friends and relatives, among whom were eighteen grandchildren and her four children. The names of the latter are as follows: John F., James T., Mary, now Mrs. Charles Strivens, and Kittie, now Mrs. Bratton,—all residing in Herndon.

MRS. HULDA SNELL, a venerable and highly esteemed lady of Tehachapi, is one of the early settlers of the Tehachapi valley. Mrs. Snell has been three times married. With her second husband, James E. Williams, she came to this valley as early as 1867. In 1869 they located at Old Town, where they erected the first dwelling house, and a little later the first hotel, known as the Mountain House. Both these buildings have since been removed to Tehachapi, the latter being the present Mountain House, fronting to the railway station.

Mr. Williams was an active business man and a respected citizen. He died in 1875, leaving five children: Isabella, now Mrs. Jesse Morrow, of Fresno; Laura, Mrs. E. Calhoun, of Selma; Milam, a resident of Norwalk, Los Angeles County; Sierra N., wife of William H. Knapp, of Tehachapi; and Major, a rancher and stock man of Tehachapi.

By her marriage to Mr. Snell, Mrs. Snell had no children. Although somewhat advanced in years, she is a woman of affairs; owns and manages a ranch besides other property in Tehachapi.

JOSEPH SPIER, a prominent horticulturist of Visalia, and an early settler of California, was born in Saratoga County, New York, November 15, 1826. He is of English ancestry, and three generations of the family, including himself, were born in the State of New York, all having the same name. Grandfather Joseph Spier was one of the brave soldiers who fought to free the colonies from the dominion of King George. The Spiers were by occupation farmers, and in faith Protestants. Mr. Spier's father married Jerusha Taylor, a native of his own State, and a descendant of Holland ancestry, who settled on the Mohawk river. To them were born four children.

The subject of this sketch was educated in New York. He learned the sign-writer's trade and ornamental painting, and has developed much taste and talent in decorative and also in landscape painting. He emigrated to Illinois in 1844, being in Chicago in August of that year, growing up with that country. He lived in Chicago, Elgin and Peoria at different times.

In 1852 Mr. Spier came to California and first engaged in mining at Columbia, Tuolumne County, and in company with others he mined in various mining districts of California, often meeting with good success, finding as high as $500 per day. Like nearly all the early miners of California, he would be rich one day and lose everything the next, and, nothing daunted, start in again and make more. While in Tuolumne County he improved a nice home, but when the mining interests declined he sold out for a trifle. In 1868 he located in Tulare County, being at that time financially embarrassed, and took up a Government claim of 160 acres. The county was then a great cattle range. He went to work and made improvements on his land, but sold his claim, as he was unable to keep it. Shortly afterward he purchased forty acres of land, the property on which he now resides and which is now within the city limits of Visalia. Gradually, as he was able with his own labor, he improved this property by planting it to fruit trees of every variety grown in California. He has seedling orange trees twenty years old, grown from seed he himself planted. On the 6th of May, 1891, the writer of this sketch had the pleasure of eating an orange plucked from one of these trees. Mr. Spier has also gone

into the nursery business quite extensively. In partnership with his son, he is doing a large business, employing several men as assistants. In 1890 they sold 60,000 young trees, and that year, for the large variety of fruit exhibited at the agricultural fair, received the sweepstakes. Mr. Spier also delights in the cultivation of choice flowers, and in this his wife takes equal pleasure. During all his horticultural experience in this county he has been constantly making experiments to discover the varieties of trees and fruit best suited to his locality, and at considerable expense has gained valuable information. Some of his young trees have been sent to all parts of California and to portions of Oregon. In the production of table grapes he has also been very successful, and has a large variety of the best kinds.

Mr. Spier is one of the pioneers in the use of water both for mining and agricultural purposes. In 1854, with Andrew Fletcher, Dr. Windler, John Jolly and others, he organized a company and built one of the most extensive ditches of that time, being over six miles in length; and the organization was incorporated as the Stanislaus and Tuolumne Water Company. Messrs. Spier and Fletcher superintended the construction of this immense watercourse, which cost $2,000,000. The company met with strong opposition by rival water companies, and they were finally financially swamped. Mr. Spier always relied upon his talents with the brush to help him out in case of financial failure in business, and never has parted with his artistic outfit, frequently being called upon to paint some fine silk banner or some scenic work for the ladies' socials and dramatic entertainments. He has not confined himself to the artistic part of painting, being one day working on a fine silk banner, the next possibly painting the side of a house; the next painting a fine carriage, and the next day he might be seen on the stage of a theater, flinging colors on a big canvas flat to be used in some extravaganza soon to be brought out, etc. Nor did he confine himself to painting alone. Being a natural mechanic, he frequently worked at other mechanical business or professions. The knowledge of engineering, acquired while ditching in an early day, made him quite proficient with the transit, and many times he has been called upon to survey mining claims involving intricate underground engineering work. But particularly did the knowledge acquired in early days prove of great benefit in locating ditches or canals in this and other portions of the State.

In 1861, in company with two others, he built a flouring-mill near Columbia, one of the partners being a professional miller. After one year, the miller being dissatisfied, the partners bought him out, and therefore Mr. Spier became his own miller, making a superior quality of flour and taking first premium at the Stockton district fair. In 1863, during the last of April, in company with two others, Mr. Spier crossed the Sierra Nevada range on foot. There were no inhabitants for sixty miles, and only a blazed trail to follow. They had to carry their own blankets and provisions, and travel twenty miles over deep snow. On this trip Mr. Spier discovered a new pass, through which the Sonora road now runs, being near 1,000 feet lower than the one passed over by the trail.

Since locating in Tulare County, Mr. Spier has interested himself in irrigation improvements, knowing that the success of the country depends on it. He has located several ditches and has water supplied to all of his land.

Mr. Spier was married in 1848, at Saratoga, New York, to Miss Sarah M. Green, a native of Saratoga and a daughter of Daniel D. A. Green, who was born in Albany, New York. The Greens are descended from an old American family who made their home at Greensend, Rhode Island, the place taking its name from the family who settled there and passed through many trying scenes in the Revolution. The celebrated Greening apple originated on this farm. Mr. and Mrs. Spier have had five children, two sons and three daughters, only two of whom survive, viz.: Josephine, wife of George

W. Hale, now residing at Sonora, Tuolumne County; and Charles A., who is in partnership with his father. Their oldest son, Thurlow, lived to be twenty-one years of age, and died at their home in Visalia.

Mr. Spier was made a Mason in 1847, at the age of twenty-one, and is still a member in good standing. Among his other paintings he has made three allegorical pictures in Masonry, namely, Sunrise, High Meridian, and Sunset. They are creditable paintings and illustrate his talent in that direction.

In his early life Mr. Spier was a Whig. At the organization of the Republican party he joined it and voted for Fremont. When the Greenback party organized he united with it, and he now works in the ranks of the Farmers' Alliance. He strongly favored the new Constitution of California, and was chairman of the Workingmen's Committee of his county. At his own expense he published a campaign paper in their interest, and every candidate he worked for was elected. Mr. Spier, as is readily seen by a perusal of this sketch, is a man of versatility of talent. He has done much in many ways to advance the interests of California, and is well and favorably known by many of the pioneers of this State.

Such, in brief, is a sketch of one of the most prominent citizens of Tulare County.

TIPTON LINDSEY, a worthy member of the bar of Tulare County, California, is one of the men who came to this State in 1849, and helped to lay the foundation for this great commonwealth.

Mr. Lindsey is a native of Indiana, born in Delphi, Carroll County, May 21, 1829. His father, John Lindsey, a native of Kentucky, removed to Indiana in 1810, at the age of nineteen years; took part with Harrison in the war of 1812, and had the honor of being a member of the first Legislature of Indiana, being elected Speaker of that body. In 1829 he received the appointment from the Government as miller and gunsmith for the Pottawatamie nation, and served in that capacity seven years. He was living in the heart of the Indian country at the time of the Black Hawk war. He married Elizabeth Shields, a native of Tennessee, and of the seven sons born to them the subject of this sketch was the sixth, and is now the only survivor. Until Tipton was fifteen years old they lived where there were no school facilities. At that time a friend bought his time from the father for $100, and it was intended that he should work for that gentleman until he earned the money. That arrangement, however, was not carried out, and when Mr. Lindsey came to California he returned the money to his friend. Young Lindsey had obtained a little schooling in South Bend, Indiana, and read law under Hon. Thomas S. Stanfield. He had confined himself so closely to study and writing that his health had become impaired. The California gold excitement broke out, and it was thought that it would benefit him to cross the plains, which he did, driving an ox team and walking the entire distance from Platte City, Missouri, to "Hangtown," California, arriving there on the 5th of September, 1849. Mr. Lindsey says it was a kill or cure medicine, but it helped to cure him.

Arrived in the Golden State he mined for a year with moderate success, after which he settled in Santa Clara County, and for ten years gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1860 he purchased cattle and brought them to Tulare County, which was then a fine stock range, unexcelled by any in the world. In this enterprise he was successful until 1864, when the great drought caused most of his cattle to die. Soon after this he received the appointment from Andrew Johnson of Receiver of the United States Land Office, and filled that position four years. At the expiration of that time he began the practice of law, and in 1873 was elected on an independent ticket to the State Senate, where he helped to enact the no-fence law of the State. After this he was again

appointed Receiver of the Land Office, served eight years and again took up the practice of law, which he has since continued.

Twenty-five years ago Mr. Lindsey purchased land in Visalia, and built a home in which he has since resided. He has also invested in lands, and with his son is engaged in fruit-culture.

Mr. Lindsey was married in this State to Miss Eliza Fine, a native of Missouri, but who was reared in California. They have had three children, two of whom are living,—Charles T. and Kate, wife of M. P. Frazer. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and an A. O. U. W., and in his political views is a liberal Republican. Few citizens of the community have seen more of the wild West than he.

J. S. BEDFORD, County Surveyor of Fresno County, California, was born in Cherokee County, Georgia, in 1848. His parents moved to Marshall County, Alabama, in 1859, where the father carried on farming, and where young Bedford received his education. He attended the high school at Jacksonville, Alabama, and graduated in 1865. Then he gave attention to the study of surveying, and in 1868 began work in Nebraska on the Missouri & Pacific railroad and the M. K. & T. railroad, and was engaged one year in locating and laying out these roads. He then worked on the Kansas City & Texas railroad about eighteen months, after which he located in Palo Pinto, Texas, as surveyor and engineer of the Palo Pinto Land District, where he remained four years. He went to Cisco, and was also interested in stock and mercantile business.

Mr. Bedford came to Fresno in 1885, and was engaged in fruit culture about two years, investing in city and ranch property. In the fall of 1888 he was elected County Surveyor, and was re-elected in 1890. His work has been chiefly laying out county roads and locating sections and ranch boundaries.

Mr. Bedford was married in Texas, in 1875, to Miss Mary F. Holcomb, a native of Georgia. They have five children, all living at home. Our subject is a member of the F. & A. M. and K. of P. at Cisco, Texas.

HERBERT Z. AUSTIN, the popular young attorney who forms the subject of this sketch, is a native of New York State, born in St. Lawrence County, January 15, 1864. He was educated at home, and, selecting the law for his profession, entered the Law School at Albany, New York,—the law department of Union College of Schenectady,—perhaps better known as the Albany Law School. This institution is celebrated throughout the country as one of the best preparatory law schools in the land. During the period he was in attendance there he also studied in the law office of Louis Hasbrouck, Esq., of Ogdensburg. After his graduation, in 1888, he came West and settled in Fresno, entering the office of Judge W. D. Grady, with whom he is now associated in practice, under the firm name of Grady & Austin.

Mr. Austin was the Republican candidate for District Attorney of Fresno County in 1890, but was defeated along with the rest of the ticket.

He is unmarried.

SUSMAN MITCHELL, cashier of the bank of Harrell & Son, Visalia, is a native of the golden West.

His father, Hyman Mitchell, a native of Prussia, came to California in 1847, and was subsequently married in Stockton to Dora Jacobs, also of Prussia. Susman was their only child. Hyman Mitchell removed to Visalia six months after the birth of their son, and engaged in mercantile business, remaining thus employed until 1859, when his death occurred.

The subject of our sketch attended the public

schools of Visalia and also the San Jose Business College, graduating in the latter institution. He then became a clerk for his uncle, Elias Jacobs, and remained with him six years, until he received the appointment of Deputy Postmaster of Visalia. Three years later he was appointed Postmaster by President Cleveland. He did efficient duty in that capacity, made several improvements in the office and during his term the salary was increased $600 per year. He resigned his office in order to accept the position of cashier with Harrell & Son, Bankers, which he has acceptably filled for the past two years.

Mr. Mitchell was married February 14, 1888, to Miss Eva Rozenthal, a native of Stockton. He built the beautiful home in which they reside, corner of School and Locust streets. He also owns a ranch, located one mile from the courthou e, where he is engaged in French-prune culture.

Mr. Mitchell is a public spirited man, and has done much to promote the best interests of Visalia. He is treasurer of the Board of Trade of Visalia, secretary of the Fifteenth District Agricultural Association, and is a member of the common council of the city. He has passed all the chairs of both branches of the I. O. O. F., and is now treasurer of the lodge. He is a charter member of the Parlor of Native Sons of the Golden West, takes a just pride in the society, and also in the great State in which he was born.

JESSE M. FOX.—Among the prominent business men of Visalia is found the name of Jesse M. Fox, who was born in West Virginia, December 23, 1838. His father and grandfather both had the same Christian name, that of William. They belonged to one of the old Virginia families, but of their ancestry little is known. Mr. Fox's father married Amy McGahan, a native of Virginia, of Scotch ancestry, and a daughter of a soldier of the war of 1812. To them were born two children, Jesse M. and a daughter. The former was reared and educated in his native State, there learned the carpenter trade, and for six years was a clerk in the store of Mr. Wilson at Wilsonburg.

In 1869 Mr. Fox came to Visalia, California, and was engaged in contracting and building for twelve years. He owned a half interest in the Visalia water works and at one time also owned two planing mills. Unfortunately, both the water works and planing and flouring mills were destroyed by fire. In 1889 Fox & Williams rebuilt their present flouring mill, which is 50 x 80 feet and four stories high. They also built the engine house and a fire-proof storehouse, the latter being 50 x 150 feet. The mill is fitted up with a full roller process, and Mr. Fox, now sole proprietor, is doing an extensive business.

Mr. Fox built his home on Court street in 1873, having married, the year previous, Miss Georgia E. Erwin, a native of New York. To them was born one child, Amy. After sixteen years of married life Mrs. Fox died, in 1888. She was a lady much beloved and greatly missed by her bereaved family and many friends. Mr. Fox is a member of the I. O. O. F. in all its branches, and has been a representative to the Grand Lodge. In politics he is a Democrat. He has held the office of Mayor, and at different times has filled all the city offices except that of marshal. He is interested in real estate, owning both town and ranch property. As a business man he is enterprising and prosperous, enjoying the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen.

JOHN IRIBARNE is one of the leading citizens and business men of Tehachapi. Viewing the somewhat unusual circumstances of his birth, education and early business experience, the reader can in a large measure account for the unique position he occupies in the business and social circles of his county and

home town, and in a region where success in any ordinary vocation in life means so much as it does here.

Mr. Iribarne was born in St. John, August 13, 1851. His father, Bernard Iribarne, was a native of France, born in 1826. By trade he was a stone mason, but upon arrival in California he promptly engaged in mining at Murphy's Camp in Calaveras County, where he met with more than average success and remained about fifteen years. Then he took up his residence in Los Banos, Merced County, and engaged in raising cattle and sheep. After continuing thus until 1880 he made a trip to his native country. In 1886 he returned to California and located in Los Angeles, and lived there in retirement until his death, in 1888, when he was sixty-four years of age. Mrs. Iribarne, his wife, died in Merced, Merced County, in 1872, fifty-six years of age. Her maiden name was Grace Oyamburu, and she was a member of one of the early French-Basque families of San Francisco.

Of the four children in the foregoing family the subject of this sketch is the only one living. He was sent to France in 1857, at six years of age, to be educated, and spent eight years there in one of the leading educational institutions. It was the fond ambition of his parents to prepare him for and see him enter the priesthood. It became evident, however, that his tastes inclined in the direction of business; and after finishing his preparatory studies and taking a business course, his school days were brought to a close, and he rejoined his parents in Calaveras County, this State. In 1876 his father joined him in the mercantile business at Merced. In 1884 he took up his residence in Sumner, Kern County, and there, as confidential man and bookkeeper for Ardizzi & Olcese, he remained two years. In 1886 he came to Tehachapi and entered the warehouse business, building the first warehouse at the Tehachapi railroad station, in 1889, which he still conducts, under the firm name of John Iribarne & Co., S. Hineman and L. Bachman being his partners. He is also associated with the firm of S. Hineman & Co. and his extended acquaintance and wide business experience is of course invaluable to the company.

March 21, 1878, at Milton, Calaveras County, California, he married Miss Mary, a daughter of Peter Goyhen (deceased), a native of the south of France and a pioneer and prosperous rancher of California.

Mr. Iribarne is recognized as a leader in the business, social and political circles of his community. Educated as he is, in various languages, speaking English, French, Spanish, Portugese and Basque, his acquaintance is widely extended. He is fortunately social and happy in his disposition, intuitively quick to read and discern the thoughts, tastes and motives of those whom he meets, and to adapt himself in manner and conversation to the individual members of the decidedly cosmopolitan community in which he lives and transacts an extensive business.

In politics he is a pronounced Democrat, whose opinions are respected. He is a public-spirited citizen, proud of his country, of the Tehachapi valley, and in particular of the town of Tehachapi. He has graced it with one of the finest residences in Kern County, a modern and a model home, filled with all the interior conveniences for luxurious living and exterior furnishings, etc., to constitute it an ornament and a source of just pride to the entire valley.

Mrs. Iribarne is a lady eminently fitted to do the honors of so beautiful a home, not the least attractive feature of which is the presence of two daughters: Bertha, born December 24, 1880, and Blanch, born September 27, 1882.

A. P. CROMLEY, Tulare, California, is a rancher and one of the pioneers of this State.

He was born in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1829, but his earliest recollections are of Ohio. His father, accompanied by his family, removed to Hancock

County, Ohio, in 1831, and died there at the advanced age of ninety-five years. A. P. Cromley received his education in his native State and remained at home until 1849, when, with the vast emigration of that year, he, too, pushed westward across the plains, landing at Placerville in the fall of that year. For five years he was engaged in mining, with average success, and in 1854 turned his attention to the stock business near Sacramento. In 1855 he moved to King's river, where he bought 300 acres of land and raised stock and kept 1,000 head of hogs. He followed the stock business about fifteen years, changing from hogs to cattle and then to sheep. In 1870 he came to Tulare County and was among the first to settle in the valley. He took up 160 acres of land west of Tulare, upon which he still resides and upon which he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has traded some in land and has sold a portion of his home ranch, retaining ninety-seven acres of it. He annually rents and sows about 400 acres to grain and is still engaged in the stock business, keeping horses, cattle and hogs. A five-acre orchard of mixed fruits furnishes the supply for home use, and sixty acres of his land are devoted to alfalfa.

Mr. Cromley was first married on the King's river. Subsequent to the death of his first wife he was married again, at Visalia, February 18, 1866, to Miss Susan Dunn, a native of Arkansas. By the two unions he has had fifteen children, thirteen of whom are still living.

Mr. Cromley is a member of Four Creeks Lodge, No. 94, I. O. O. F. He has devoted all his life to agricultural pursuits and has never held or sought public office.

DR. BRADLEY WAYMAN DOYLE.—To this gentleman belongs the distinction of being the first established dentist in Fresno.

Born December 10, 1853, the Doctor was reared in Dyersburg, Dyer County, Tennessee, and received his education in Newbern at the Union Seminary. At the age of eighteen he began the study of dentistry with his bother in Kentucky, remaining there three years. At the close of this period he returned to Tennessee, sold his interest in the home property, and, in December, 1875, charted a car, and with some friends started for the Pacific coast. He settled temporarily in Kingsburg, Fresno County, and, owing to ill-health, he did not immediately enter into active practice of his profession, but traveled over the surrounding country attending to patients in the different settlements.

In 1879 he came to Fresno and opened an office. The year previous he was united in marriage with Miss Bacon, a native of California, by whom he has two children. The Doctor had established a large practice, when, on account of his wife's ill-health, it was deemed expedient for them to travel in search of more favorable climate. At the end of nine months, however, the family returned to Fresno, where they have since resided. At present his office is in the Fiske building. His honorable business methods, his affable manner and his skillful treatment of patients have won for him an extensive practice.

WR. McQUIDDY is a native of Coffee County, Tennessee, born in 1849, son of Thomas J. McQuiddy, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. He attended the common schools, and at the age of twenty began teaching, thus by personal effort securing a higher education at the Manchester College in Coffee County.

Mr. McQuiddy was married, in 1872, to Miss Ida C. Putnam, and in 1874 they came to California and settled in the Mussel slough district, Tulare County. He took up 160 acres of railroad land, and was one of the incorporators of the Settlers' Ditch Company, organized to divert water from Cross creek. The country being so dry and farming unprofitable, Mr. McQuiddy

returned to the occupation of teaching, which he followed for six years in Tulare and Fresno counties, and for three years was a member of the Board of Examiners for Tulare County. Owing to the land troubles with the railroad company, improvements were slow and the people were in an unsettled condition for several years.

Having lost his wife in 1874, Mr. McQuiddy was married a second time, in the fall of 1879, near Hanford, to Miss Rebecca McMillan, a native of Louisiana. In 1880 he returned to farming, but in 1883, having previously sold his claim, he gave up agricultural pursuits and settled in Hanford, where he engaged in life, fire and accident insurance, and also in the real-estate business. In 1885 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, which gave him an inclination toward the practice of law. In 1886 he was elected Justice of the Peace of Mussel Slough Township, which office he held for two years. Since that time he has engaged somewhat in the practice of law in the justice court, although devoting most of his time to the insurance business, and to looking after collections for outside parties.

Mr. and Mrs. McQuiddy have two children: Inez, aged eleven years; and Edna, aged six years. He is a member of Hanford Lodge, No. 264, I. O. O. F. For eight years he has been secretary of the People's Ditch Company, one of the most important ditches of the Lucerne district.

STILES A. McLAUGHLIN, vineyardist and rancher at Lemoore, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1852, a son of Wm. H. McLaughlin, a mechanic by trade. In 1862 the latter moved to Pennsylvania, and in 1866 to Mercer County, Illinois, where he followed his particular industry. Our subject lived at home until 1872, when he came to California, first settling at Woodland, Yolo County, as an employé upon the fruit ranch of R. B. Blower, one of the first raisin developers of California. In 1873 Mr. McLaughlin came to Lemoore and bought a claim for 160 acres of railroad land, where he began farming, and in the spring of 1874 he received grape cuttings from Mr. Blower, of Woodland. He set out about two acres to vines, and made the first raisins in that part of the valley. In 1878 he sold his ranch and purchased his present place of forty acres, west of Lemoore. In the spring of 1879 he set out ten acres in fruit and vines, and has since added to the amount of twenty-eight acres, the remainder of the ranch being in alfalfa. His vines are in full bearing and are considered very fine, as they produce two and a half tons of raisins to the acre. In 1888 Mr. McLaughlin, in partnership with I. H. Ham and C. L. Dingley, of San Francisco, purchased 421 acres of land adjoining the town. In the spring of 1889 they set eighty acres to fruit-trees and vines, to which they have since added, and now have sixty acres in fruit and 170 acres in vines, all doing well and just coming into bearing. Mr. McLaughlin superintends the ranch, and its fine condition is the most substantial evidence of its able management.

Mr. McLaughlin built his handsome cottage home in 1889; and his tank-house adjoining, covering his artesian well, is both useful and beautiful. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Lemoore, and of the Farmers' Alliance. Active in all of his pursuits, he is deeply interested in the fruit interests of California.

He was married at Lemoore, in 1876, to Miss Mary Wright, a native daughter, and the union has been blessed with two children: Wilmot Wright and Aimee Edna.

M FARLEY was born in Montgomery County, Alabama, in 1828. His father, J. C. Farley, a native of Massachusetts, was a merchant and farmer. He settled in Alabama in 1817, two years before

Alabama became a State, and built the first house of sawed lumber in the city of Montgomery.

At the age of nine years young Farley went to Jamica Plain, Massachusetts, to attend the private school of Stephen Minot Weld, and remained five years. He then returned to his home, where, until 1851, he was engaged in teaching his younger brothers and studying and reading law with a Mr. Harris. In 1851 he entered a law school at Tuskagee, Alabama, taught by Judge William P. Chilton; 1853 found him in Jefferson, Texas, launching out upon a professional career. During one year of his residence in that place he edited the Jefferson *Gazette*. He met with flattering success in the practice of law, and resigned his position as editor to give his undivided attention to his profession.

In 1861 Mr. Farley enlisted in Texas, in the Trans-Mississippi Department, entering as a private and being promoted to Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department. He subsequently became the ordnance officer of the division, with brevet rank of Major. He served all through the war and never received a wound.

After peace was declared, he returned to his family in Texas and remained there until 1868, when he came to California. His first location in the Golden State was at Salinas, Monterey County. In 1874 he was elected District Attorney of Monterey County, and in 1876 Justice of the Peace and Police Judge of Salinas, and during his term of office wrote the city charter. In 1880 Mr. Farley removed to Downieville, Sierra County. From that place he was sent to the State Legislature for the general session of 1883 and the special session of 1884. After retiring from the Legislature he was seriously ill and came south for a milder climate, settling in Fresno in 1887. In March of the following year he entered into a partnership with Judge Holmes, and is now engaged in a general law practice.

Mr. Farley was married in Jefferson, Texas, in 1857, to Miss Rosalie Reid, a native of Alabama. They are the parents of six children, all settled in California.

M. CLARK, one of the early pioneers of California, was born in Madison County, Mississippi, in 1831. He was educated in the private schools of that period, which were held in log cabins, and lived on the farm with his parents until he was nineteen years old.

In January, 1850, Mr. Clark started for California, crossing Mexico to Mazatlan and thence by water to San Francisco, where he arrived in May of that year. He then went to Nevada City to join his father, who came West in 1849. For sixteen years he followed mining continuously, always with paying results, but never striking a bonanza claim. He came to Fresno County in 1867, and was engaged at the copper mine, at Buchanan, for about six years.

In 1873, Mr. Clark was elected County Clerk and Recorder of Fresno County, assuming the duties of the office in March, 1874, at Millerton, which was then the county seat. In the fall of 1874 he moved the records to Fresno, and in September of the same year assisted in laying the corner stone of the new courthouse. In the interim his office was located in a cheap structure on the courthouse grounds. Mr. Clark held the office of County Clerk and Recorder for eleven years. By 1884 the business of the office had increased so much that it was deemed best to separate the work of the clerk and recorder, and he retired. In 1885 he was elected to the Legislature, and since the expiration of his term of office he has devoted himself to his private business, saying he has no further political aspirations.

Mr. Clark formed a partnership with W H. McKenzie in abstract business, and since 1878 they have carried on an extensive business, using the Durfee system of abstracts. In 1884 Messrs. Clark & McKenzie bought a controlling interest in the Fresno Loan and Savings Bank. The capital stock, then $20,000, has been in-

creased to $300,000, all paid up, and this bank now represents one of the leading institutions of its kind in the city. All through these years Mr. Clark has continued his mining interests, now being a member of the Harron Gold Mining Company, the stock of which is all owned by Messrs. Clark, McKenzie & Hoxie. Their mine is located in the foothills, near the old county seat. They have recently erected a Huntingdon rotary mill with rock breakers, concentrators, and the latest improved machinery, capacity of the same being equal to a ten-stamp mill. The quartz ranges from $25 to $30 per ton.

Mr. Clark was a member of the Board of School Trustees during 1886 and 1887. In 1887 he was elected a member of the Board of City Trustees, which office he resigned in 1889, to make a trip East. In addition to his interests already referred to, he has ranch and city property. Mr. Clark is a prominent Knight Templar, at this writing being Eminent Commander of the Fresno Commandery, No. 29.

In Sacramento, in 1865, he was married to Miss Emma Gliddon, who died in Fresno, in 1880. His present wife he wedded in Fresno, December 25, 1882. She was Miss Sadie Bemis, a native of Massachusetts. Mr. Clark is the father of four children, two sons and two daughters.

EDWIN SWAIN BALAAM crossed the plains to this State with an ox team in 1853, and as an old settler of Tulare County is justly entitled to honorable mention in the history now under consideration.

Mr. Balaam was born in Arkansas, December 19, 1841, son of George and Sarah (Swain) Balaam, natives of England. His father was born December 4, 1805; came to the United States and first settled in Ohio, then in Kentucky, later in Arkansas and still later in Texas, coming with his family to California in 1853. He now resides in Cambria, San Luis Obispo County. Of the nine children born to him and his wife seven are living.

The subject of our sketch was twelve years old when he arrived in California, and his education was obtained in Tulare County. He was married in 1863 to Miss Madora M. Glass, a native of Texas, and a daughter of Robert Glass, who came to California in 1853. Four children have been born to them, all in Tulare County, namely: Emma, wife of W. G. Davis; Albert S., Walter J. and Charles Frederick.

In 1865 Mr. Balaam located 160 acres of land adjoining the farm on which he now resides. He improved it and lived on it ten years, after which he sold out and in 1875 built the Farmersville Hotel, which he conducted four years. He then removed to Tulare and built the Pacific Hotel, leasing it soon afterward and coming to his present location. His home place consists of eighty acres of choice land, which he has improved by planting and building and on which he is engaged in grain, fruit and stock-farming. Mr. Balaam was in early life a Democrat, but in later years espoused the cause of temperance and is now a Prohibitionist. He is one of the worthy and reliable settlers of the county, and takes pride in its welfare and growth.

ELIJAH T. COLVIN, a rancher near Visalia, was born in Green County, Alabama, in 1834, the son of Charner and Mary (Coleman) Colvin, natives of South Carolina. The father was a farmer, and they had a family of ten children, only two of whom survive, the subject of this sketch and a sister, Mrs. Martha J. Fuller, who lives in Texas. Mr. Colvin's father died in Texas in 1854, and his mother in 1840. In April, 1855, Mr. Colvin left the Elm Fork of the Brazos river, Texas, for California, via the Southern route, and in November arrived in Los Angeles County, where he rented land for one year. In 1857 he came to Tulare County and engaged in the stock business, at

which he has been very successful. He first took up forty acres of Government land in the foothills east of Visalia. At the present time he owns three sections of fine stock land at what is known as Colvin's Point, named for him, fourteen miles east of Visalia. Mr. Colvin has an interest in the Armory Hall, Visalia, and also owns valuable business property on Main street, and residence property in different parts of the city.

While in Texas he married Miss Catharine Reynolds, a native of Alabama, and the daughter of Jesse W. and Ann (Collins) Reynolds, both natives of North Carolina. She was their only child. By this marriage there were eight children, only four of whom are living,—Joseph, who married Belle Clarkson; Wiley, who died in infancy; Ida, wife of R. R. Elrod; she died in 1882, being the mother of two children; Jesse, who married Olive Gregg; Lee Ora, now a student at Stockton; Ella, who died at sixteen years of age; Charner, who died at seventeen years and Leonidas J. The mother of these children died in 1882, and in 1888 Mr. Colvin married Mrs. Anne Fudge, a daughter of William Noland of Downieville, an early pioneer from Virginia. By her first husband she had two children,—Hattie and Willie. Mr. Colvin politically is a Democrat, and is a successful business man.

LORENZO A. ROCKWELL was born in Canada, January 30, 1852, the descendant of an old English family. They trace their ancestry back to Norman origin. The first of the family who went to England was Sir Rolph de Rocheville, who accompanied the Empress Maud into England when she went thither to claim the throne during Norman conquests in 1066. He afterward joined the fortunes of King Henry II., and received a large grant of land in the county of York, where some of his descendants reside at the present day. Their arms were: "Argent (white) upon a chief sable (black); three boars' heads couped (cut off), or (gold) langued (tongued) gules (red) crest upon a wreath of the colors of the shield, or boar's head, as in the arms." The motto was: "*Tout pour mon Dieu et mon Roi.*"

During the reign of King James II. (we think), when so many sought a refuge in America, where they could have the freedom to worship God as they chose, Deacon William Rockwell was among those who landed on the shores of Massachusetts. He sailed across the Atlantic in the ship Mary and John, and landed on New England soil May 30, 1630. He brought with him his wife and son, and they became the first settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts. From this progenitor sprang the family of Rockwells in America. He was one of the first three selectmen of the town of Dorchester. He subsequently removed to Windsor, Connecticut, where he was deacon of the first church and a leading man in the settlement until the time of his death, May 15, 1640. The descendants of this man are now scattered all over the United States, Canada and other countries. In the United States they occupy prominent positions as statesmen, college professors and ministers of the gospel. Not less than twenty of them have represented their States in the lower house of Congress, and six have occupied seats in the United States Senate. In the times of war the Rockwells have acted valiantly their part.

Three of the descendants of William Rockwell were in succession called John Rockwell. Jonathan was of the fifth generation. The next descendant in direct line was Timothy Rockwell, born December 20, 1760. His son, Niram Wildman Rockwell, born August 12, 1797, removed from Vermont to Canada, and his son, Anson John Rockwell, born in Canada, was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Rockwell's father and family moved from Canada to a farm near Coldwater, Michigan, where they resided two years. In 1871 they located in Iowa, where they also remained two years, and in 1873 came to Visalia, California. Here both father and son engaged in contract-

ing and building. Young Rockwell attended the normal school in Visalia three years, and after his graduation was engaged in teaching six years. In 1884 he came to Traver, then an embryo town, and since that time has been an important factor in its development, and is connected with much of its history. He opened the pioneer drug store of the town and is still conducting it. He was appointed the first Justice of the Peace and held the office nearly four years; was one of the organizers of the school district in the town, was elected one of the first trustees and has served as secretary of the board of trustees since the organization of the district. In politics he is a Republican, and an enthusiastic worker in the ranks of his party; has been a member of the Republican Central Committee for the past fifteen years; has been sent as a delegate to all the county conventions, and was a delegate to the three last State conventions (1886–'88–'90), and also delegate to the Congressional conventions. In the fraternal circles of Traver he is likewise popular, and there, too, is an enthusiastic worker. He is a charter member and was the first Master of the lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, which position he held three years, and is a Knight Templar, having held important offices in all the lodges of Masonry. He is a charter member of the I. O. O. F., was the first conductor and belongs to all the branches of Odd Fellowship. He belongs also to the Eastern Star order and was first Patron of the Chapter; was the first Chief Ranger in the lodge of Foresters; and is Past Master in the A. O. U. W. He is president of the Traver Import Company. In addition to his other business enterprises, he has also interested himself in a fruit ranch, where he has erected buildings and planted vines and trees. He also built a nice residence in Traver.

In 1880 Mr. Rockwell was united in marriage to Miss Ella Pennebaker, a native of Iowa and a daughter of W. G. Pennebaker, an early settler and prominent rancher of Visalia. Their union was blessed with one child, a son—Guy L. After four years of happy married life Mrs. Rockwell died. She was a most estimable lady and her loss is deeply felt.

Mr. Rockwell is a man of high moral character, a pleasing and interesting writer and a fluent and easy speaker. His labors for the benefit of his town have been appreciated by his fellow citizens, and by all who know him he is highly esteemed.

JOHN REICHMAN, cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Fresno, is a native of Germany, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, August 24, 1843. At the age of fourteen he came to America and located at New Orleans, where he availed himself of the educational advantages offered him by an uncle residing in that city. Having a taste for business, he entered Dolbear's Commercial College, which at that time was the leading business college of the South. There he received an excellent business education and developed a marked adaptation for business life. The work of the bookkeeper, the expert accountant and the cashier came natural to him when very young, and, as subsequent events show, his work in this field has been eminently successful.

After his graduation at New Orleans he accepted a position as bookkeeper and accountant in that city. In 1865 he removed to Houston, Texas, where he had a brother residing, with whom he entered business. From 1867 to 1874 he had charge of the offices of a large wholesale grocery and cotton factorage business, and in the latter year he was elected by the city council, Secretary and Treasurer of that city, which responsible position he held for a period of twelve years, being frequently elected by an unanimous vote. Being recognized as an expert accountant of ability, he was engaged by the parties in interest to examine into the books and affairs of a railroad town site company, the transactions running back for a period of twenty-five years, which employed his time until

he left for California, in 1887. This work, involving over a million, was done so satisfactorily that the attorneys had him appointed auditor by the court before whom cases for settlement were pending, and all parties accepted his figures and settled and dismissed the suits. Another illustration of his ability as an expert accountant may be briefly cited here. He was selected by the bondsmen of a defaulting tax collector who had absconded, to examine the books and tax rolls of his office in order to ascertain the amount of the defalcation and fix the liabilities of each of three sets of bondsmen, the party having been in office for three terms. He found the shortage to be over $40,000; his figures were accepted by the State and county and the bondsmen, and payment was promptly made accordingly,—a very gratifying result and one that reflected credit on its author. For nine years Mr. Reichman was a member of the Board of Education and its secretary, and devoted much time and labor to the public-school question, assisting materially in the upbuilding of one of the finest school systems and school buildings in Texas. He was instrumental in the organization of the Houston Homestead and Loan Association and became its secretary and treasurer, which position he held for seven years, turning over the books to his successor with a paid up capital of $100,000.

Being a lover of music he was always connected with some choral society, and in 1884 was the president of the Texas Saengerfest. For many years he was a director in the Houston Volksfest Association and also served as president for two terms. Both of these institutions are social in their character, the former being a convocation of all the singing societies of the State in some city previously selected, every two years, at which vocal and instrumental music of a very high order is produced; the latter arranges and manages in May of each year out-door feasts for young and old. These feasts have become very popular, having been celebrated for more than twenty years.

He is a member of the Masonic order, being a Past Master of Holland Lodge, No. 1, the oldest Masonic lodge in the State of Texas.

On September 14, 1887, Mr. Reichman arrived in Fresno to accept the office of cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Fresno, which position he now fills.

Mr. Reichman was married in 1867. He and his wife are the parents of one child, a very attractive little daughter.

AUSTIN YOUNG is the popular landlord of the Piute Hotel, and one of the leading citizens of Tehachapi. He is a son of Edmund Young, M. D., of Fruitvale, East Oakland, Alameda County, California. Dr. Young graduated in medicine at Syracuse, New York, and practiced his profession for a time, retiring in 1860. He is a native of Yates County, New York, and married Eleanor Bell, also of that county. They came to California, landing in San Francisco, May 6, 1865, their family then consisting of three sons and two daughters, of whom Austin Young is the oldest.

Mr. Young was educated in the public schools of Solano county, and at Heald's business college, graduating at the latter institution in the class of 1876. After leaving school he conducted one of his father's farms for about six years; was employed one year as a shipping clerk at Port Costa, Contra Costa County, and served as a letter carrier in the United States postal service, in San Francisco, four years and a half. Mr. Young located at Tehachapi, March 1, 1889, and conducted the Golden Gate restaurant about eighteen months, after which, in 1890, he built and opened the Piute Hotel and bar.

June 6, 1888, Mr. Young married Miss Marian Goyhen, of San Francisco. She is a daughter of Peter Goyhen, deceased, a native of south France. Mrs. Young was born in San Francisco on the 6th of May, 1862. She is a lady of fine domestic tastes and modern education, speaks the French, Basque, Spanish

and English languages fluently, and the graceful and quiet manner in which she fills the position of landlady of the new Piute Hotel is evidence of her social tact and executive ability. Mr. Young is a genial and social gentleman, an enterprising business man, and a popular citizen. His hotel is an orderly and favorite one—such an institution as no town of modern pretentions and aspirations can afford to do without.

JOHN FRANKLIN FIREBAUGH, founder of the village of Exeter, Tulare County, California, was born in Virginia, December 12, 1846. His father, Benjamin Franklin Firebaugh, was a native of the Old Dominion, and his grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania, their ancestors having come to this country from Germany.

Mr. Firebaugh was reared and educated in his native State, and when the great civil war came on he was taken into the Confederate ranks and was under the command of Major Christman. He was participant in one of the battles fought in the Shenandoah valley, but was most of the time in service at Richmond, Virginia.

In 1868, in company with his father and family, he came to California, making the journey by water. His father subsequently died in the San Joaquin valley. Mr. Firebaugh came to his present location in the fall of 1875, and took up a quarter section of Government land. He purchased another quarter section from the railroad company and also acquired other lands, making a total of 560 acres, which he devoted to the raising of grain. In the spring of 1889 the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was building its east branch. At this time Mr. Firebaugh sold a part of his lands to Mr. D. W. Parkhurst, and they deeded to the railroad company one half of 240 acres of land on the condition they would build a depot and make a town site. The name of Exeter was given to the station by the railroad company. The site is a splendid one, ten miles and a half from Visalia, twenty miles from Porterville and fifty-two miles from Fresno. It has a wide tract of grain land to the west and is flanked by rocky hills. Mr. Firebaugh built a fine residence in 1889, where he resides with his family.

Mr. Firebaugh has a half interest in the San Joaquin roller-process flouring mills, located west of Exeter on the People's Consolidated ditch. This mill is in a flourishing condition and does the business of the vicinity. Mr. Firebaugh is a public spirited, energetic and enterprising business man, and is held in high esteem by the citizens of this new town. He is a liberal Democrat and belongs to the Farmers' Alliance.

He was married in 1873, to Miss Mary E. Davis, daughter of Edwin Davis, one of the early settlers of Tulare County. Five children have been born to them, all in Tulare County, namely: Minnie, Luther, Edna, Elmer and Clarence.

JAMES WALLACE OAKES was born in Canada West, September 1, 1836. His father, Hammon Oakes, was born and reared in Canada, and his grandfather, James Oakes, who was of French and German descent, was a lumberman on the St. John river, New Brunswick. Mr. Oakes' father married Isabella Philips, a native of Canada. Here people, however, were New Yorkers. Of their twelve children, three died when quite young and seven are still living. James W. was their fifth child. He was reared and educated in Norfolk County.

At the age of nineteen Mr. Oakes went to Iowa and worked there as a farmer, a part of the time doing job work, breaking up the prairies of Iowa and Missouri, using seven yokes of oxen to one large plow.

In 1858 he started from Leavenworth and crossed the plains to California. That year the Indians were troublesome and menaced them frequently, but the party arranged themselves

for fight and the Indians withdrew. After a journey of three months, Mr. Oakes and his party arrived in this State, and he at once sought the mines. He followed mining nearly all the time for eleven years, both placer and quartz mining, in El Dorado and Butte counties, being at Oroville, Cherokee Flats, Grass Valley and Nevada City. Sometimes he was fortunate and other times the reverse, his experience being similar to that of the majority of miners.

In 1868 he came to Tulare County, rented lands and farmed in that way several years. He now owns a nice home and valuable farm of 280 acres, where he is raising cattle, hogs and horses. His attention is especially given to the raising of trotting horses, both the John Franklin and Bay Rose breeds, and he is the owner of some valuable stock.

Mr. Oakes was married in 1873 to Mrs. Maggie Allen, a native of Arkansas. By her former husband, a native of Missouri, Mrs. Oakes has one son, William Byron Allen.

Politically Mr. Oakes is a Democrat; has served as deputy county sheriff two years and as United States deputy marshal three years. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a reliable and worthy citizen of Tulare County.

JUDGE SAMUEL ASHE HOLMES, Fresno, California, was born in Wilmington, North Carolina, December 20, 1830. His father, Owen Holmes, was a lawyer of Wilmington and a man of marked ability. He was elected Superior Judge of North Carolina in 1836, by the General Assembly, but declined accepting the office as he was engaged in a very large practice. He was Democratic elector in the Harrison-Van Buren campaign in 1840. He died at Wilmington June 6, 1840, in his forty-fifth year.

After the death of his father, Samuel was sent to Fayetteville, North Carolina, to live with a maiden aunt and to attend the academy of Rev. Simeon Colton, where he remained until 1847. In that year he entered the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and graduated in 1851. The following year he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. James C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy under President Franklin Pierce. In 1853 young Holmes went to Hillsboro, North Carolina, and entered the law office of Messrs. Nash & Bailey. Judge Nash was at that time chief justice of the State. In 1854 Mr. Holmes was admitted to practice in the county courts, and in 1855 to all the courts of the State. Judge John Stanley, a Democratic candidate for Supreme Court of California, was a member of his class.

In 1855 the subject of our sketch began the practice of his profession in Wilmington. The following year he was elected a member of the Legislature of North Carolina. In 1868 he moved to Washington County, Mississippi, retired from practice and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits on a cotton plantation of 1,000 acres. In 1861 he volunteered in the Twenty-eighth Mississippi Cavalry as a private, and served in that capacity until the close of the war. He then returned to his plantation, and for three years continued the cultivation of cotton; but, with free negroes, who would not work steadily, it was no longer a profitable business, and he gave it up.

In company with four others, he came to California in April, 1868, making the voyage *via* the Isthmus of Panama, and landing in San Francisco May 3, 1868. They came to Fresno County in July and founded the Alabama Colony near the present town of Madera. Judge Holmes bought lumber in Stockton, built a house and sent for his family that fall. Stockton was the nearest town for supplies and Millerton, thirty-five miles away, was the nearest post office. The Judge purchased about 4,000 acres of land; but, from a series of dry years, support became impossible on the ranch, and in 1879 he was forced by circumstances to curtail his farming interest. In 1878 he was elected delegate from Fresno County to the constitu-

tional convention at Sacramento, held September 28, 1878, to formulate the new constitution. In 1879 he was elected the first Superior Judge of Fresno County under the new constitution, and occupied that position until January, 1885, when he retired from the bench. In the fall of 1889 he was re-elected to the same office, taking his seat January 5, 1891.

Judge Holmes was married in Arcola, Alabama, January 6, 1855, to Miss Mary W. Strudwrick. Of the ten children born to this worthy couple, only three are living, namely: Betsy, wife of W. J. Pickett, deputy sheriff of Fresno County; Owen, engaged in the real-estate business in Fresno; and William Ashe, who is now attending school.

JEREMIAH SHIELDS, one of the solid men and a pioneer of the Tehachapi valley, has, by dint of his own industry and perseverance, illustrated what a man with these qualities and virtues may accomplish in California.

Mr. Shields was born in Ireland, January 1, 1844; came to America in 1867, at the age of twenty-three years, with comparatively no means. In 1869 he landed in California, having since his arrival in America worked along the line of the Union Pacific in Wyoming and Utah territories. In San Joaquin he tried his hand at farming, and in 1870 commenced work for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. In 1876 he came to Tehachapi, since which time he has continuously held the position of railroad section boss of section 13, Los Angeles division, having charge of one of the most crooked and heavy pieces of road on the entire line. His long service with the company speaks volumes for his skill as a track man and shows that his labors have been appreciated.

Mr. Shields purchased a tract of land lying along the road about two miles below Tehachapi station in 1878. From time to time he has added to his possessions until he now owns 1,000 acres of good agricultural and grazing lands. This season (1891) he has 200 acres in grain. He ranges about 150 cattle, ten horses and other stock.

February 19, 1873, Mr. Shields married in Sacramento, Miss Catharine Shields, no relative of his, however. They have six children: James, Henry, George, Jeremiah, Edward and Hugh. Mr. Shields is a public-spirited and progressive citizen. He takes a lively interest in matters pertaining to the public good; is now serving as School Director for Tehachapi district.

A. D. AND D. S. EWING, gentlemen well known throughout Fresno County, California, are natives of Callaway County, Missouri. Their father, H.N. Ewing, is a farmer by occupation. He visited the gold mines of California in 1852, but returned to Missouri and remained there until April, 1882, when he brought his family to this State and settled in Fresno.

A. D. Ewing was educated in the common schools of Missouri, and graduated at Spaulding's Commercial College, Kansas City, in 1880. He then gave his attention to the hay and grain business in that city, continuing there about two years. He sold out in January, 1883, and came to California, purchasing twenty acres of land in the Fresno colony and devoting his time to cultivating it in fruit, vines and alfalfa. In 1887 he sold out, went to San Francisco and took a course of study in the Pacific Business College. Returning to Fresno, he accepted a deputyship under B. A. Hawkins, Superintendent of County Schools. In the fall of 1888, Mr. Ewing was elected County Tax Collector, assuming the duties of the office on January 1, 1889. For two years he has performed the work of this office in a manner that has reflected much credit on himself. He was married at Kansas City June 2, 1890, to Miss Mollie W. Mundy. Socially he is connected with the I. O. O. F., Fresno Lodge, No. 186.

D. S. Ewing was educated in the ward schools

of Missouri, and came to California with his parents in April, 1882. He remained on the ranch with them until 1888, when he entered the Pacific Business College of San Francisco and pursued a course of study. Returning to Fresno in the fall of that year, he was appointed Deputy City Tax Collector, and on January 1, 1889, he received the appointment of Deputy County Tax Collector by his brother A. D. Ewing. He is a member of Fresno Lodge, No. 409, I. O. G. T.

The brothers have recently purchased a forty-acre ranch in the Nye-Marden colony, near Fowler, which they are planting in vines.

AC. ALBERTS is a sturdy pioneer of California. He came to this State in 1849 and was one of the original settlers of the town of Columbia, Tuolumne County.

He was born in Hanover, Germany, May 25, 1824, the son of a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Presbyterian Church, and one in a family of three sons and three daughters. At the age of twenty-six years he sailed to America, coming as second officer of a merchant sailing vessel. After mining until 1854, he went to Stockton and did carpenter work for a time. He then joined the United States Coast Survey and served the Government four years. Next spent eight months in San Francisco, after which, in 1858, he went to Crescent City, California, and subsequently spent seven years at Jacksonville, Oregon.

In 1861 Mr. Alberts married Jane Franklin, a native of Illinois. In 1865 they removed to Santa Cruz, California, and later to Ventura County, where he was one of the first settlers of the Santa Clara valley. There they remained ten years, at the end of which time they came to their present home in the vicinity of Greenwich, where they own 700 acres of the best soil in Kern County. Mr. Alberts is interested in farming and stock-raising.

He and his wife have an orderly family of four sons and three daughters, all reared to habits of industry and frugality. Mr. Alberts ranks among the best citizens of his locality.

JACOB DANIEL CRESS.—This gentleman, who is one of the enterprising horticulturists of Tulare County, is a native of Illinois, born August 25, 1845. His grandfather, Jacob Cress, a native of North Carolina, removed to Illinois in 1818, and there, in that same year, his son, Jacob Cress, Jr., was born. Arriving at manhood, he was united in marriage to Helena Sherer, a native of his own State, and to them eleven children were born, nine of whom are living, the subject of this sketch being their third child. He was reared and educated in Illinois, and there learned the trade of harness-making.

In 1869 he came to California. For six years he worked on ranches in Sutter County, and subsequently spent a year and a half in Oregon. In 1888, in connection with a partner, he purchased forty acres of fruit land, seven miles northeast of Traver and three miles and a half west of Dinuba, the property being then a stubble-field. Mr. Cress planted thirty-five acres of raisin grapes, and the second year gathered three tons of grapes from the young vineyard. The present crop is estimated at from twenty to thirty tons. On the remaining five acres he has built a comfortable residence and planted a variety of fruit trees, many of them being now in bearing. Umbrella trees in the front yard, two years old, now measure twenty inches around the trunk near the ground. The firm is Gregory & Cress, Mr. Cress having the management of the vineyard, and to his skillful attention is due its success. In 1890 Mr. Cress married Miss Phama Anderson, a native of Missouri, daughter of J. D. Anderson, who resides near them. Politically, Mr. Cress is a Republican. He belongs to the Farmers' Alliance and is a Royal Arch Mason, having held several offices in his lodge. A man of

good judgment, energetic and progressive, he is a desirable acquisition to the community in which he has taken up his abode.

FRED W. FICKERT.—There are few pioneers of Kern County whose names are more familiar to the people of the Kern river and Tehachapi valleys than that heading this biographical sketch. Having come to the county when it was in its infancy of development, he located in Bear valley, and laid the foundation for his present home and family estate. He was then in the prime of a vigorous manhood and has devoted the best years of his life to opening up and fostering the material development of one of the finest valleys in the State of California.

Mr. Fickert was born of German parents, in the province of Prussia, August 27, 1830. His father, Gotlieb Fickert, was a mechanic by trade and a successful contractor on the government works in Prussia. He also made some of the most elaborate public improvements in the city of Coburg, Prussia. Fred, who was then a restless and ambitious youth, chose the lot of sailor and went before the mast at about fifteen years of age. He lived a seafaring life for nearly five years, at the expiration of which time he sailed from the city of Hamburg to New York, as provision master on board a sailing vessel, reaching the great American port in 1850. Here he spent about one month, and then embarked for California, via Cape Horn, reaching San Francisco in the latter part of the same year. He made only a brief stay in San Francisco, however, and proceeded directly to the mining regions of California, where, like many others, he hoped to carve out his fortune from the quartz ledges or water courses of the mountain ranges. His time up to about 1865 was spent in the mountain regions of the upper Kern river country and the counties of Sierra, Butte and Yuba. In 1863 he discovered the world renowned Sierra Gorda mine, located the same and formed a mining district. Owing to serious Indian outbreaks, he was compelled to abandon the same for the safety of his family before he derived any practical benefits from his discovery; others in time took up and prosecuted the work, reaping large fortunes from the benfits of his enterprise and hard labor.

In the spring of 1865 he made a trip to Kernville, which was then attracting attention as a mining center. The following fall he went to Havilah, where he remained until late in the year 1869. Meeting with only moderate success, he decided to abandon mining as an occupation, and accordingly came over the Tehachapi range, explored the country and visited Bear valley. Its beauty, fertile soil and adjacent grazing country attracted his eye and he decided on a location here. He purchased a squatter's right to 160 acres of agricultural land of James Williams, Esq., took up his residence on it and has been prominently identified with the valley since then. From time to time he has added to his landed estate until he now owns upwards of 8,000 acres. At the time of his location in the valley he found only one actual settler, namely: J. L. Hosac, who still resides there. The wisdom of Mr. Fickert's choice for a home is proven by the eminent success he has enjoyed, and also the general good health of his family. His domains extend well over into the San Joaquin valley to the north, where he holds some fine tracts of good orange-producing land, lying in the thermal belt of the foothills, which are abundantly supplied with water. His large bands of stock used to range at will over vast tracts of open country; but with the progress and growth of the country, all of which he welcomes, has come the occupation and fencing of so much of these lands that he now confines his herds mostly to his own domains. He has at this writing about 1,600 head of cattle, thirty to forty horses and other stock as well.

Mr. Fickert was married in San Francisco, December 19, 1861, to Miss Mary Glenn, a native of Barney's Slough, Ireland. She is one of six sisters of the family who have come to

America and become permanently located and identified with its material progress, she having made the journey to the United States in the fall of of 1859 with a brother-in-law, Charles Boland, of San Francisco (now deceased). Mrs. Fickert is a lady of strong individuality and executive ability and has proven a faithful and loving wife and mother. They have six children living, all of whom have enjoyed the blessings of a well-regulated home and a good education. Of this family, Louis, the eldest, was born in San Francisco, October 3, 1863; Louise E., in Havilah, December 16, 1866; others of the family were born in Bear valley; Nellie, October 11, 1869; Charles, February 23, 1872; Clara, July 11, 1874, and Fred, July 23, 1876. Thomas and Frank are deceased.

The Fickert home is known by all to be a place where the friend as also the stranger is always hospitably received and entertained. When generations have passed from the scenes of active life and this beautiful valley shall have advanced to the dignity of a princely paradise, the name of this pioneer family will still stand boldly out on the pages of local history as the founder of the settlement, growth and prosperity of lovely Bear valley—one of the most charming of the many beautiful mountain nooks of Central California.

G. C. ELLIOTT, of Fresno, was born in Benton, near Yazoo City, Mississippi, in 1856. His father, James H. Elliott, was a machinist and contractor by trade, but for many years was Justice of the Peace of Benton. Young Elliott was educated in the private schools of Benton, after which, for one year he taught a public school on the Big Black river. He then returned to Benton and engaged in mercantile business with his brother, W. H. Elliott, in a family grocery store, where he remained for two years. He sold his interest in the business in April, 1879, and in January, 1880, went to Yazoo City to accept the appointment of under sheriff, by his brother-in-law, W. H. Stubblefield, then sheriff of that county. After serving in that capacity four years, he went to Pickens, Mississippi, as bookkeeper and assistant postmaster in the general merchandise store of Wilbur Bros., remaining there about two years.

In April, 1886, Mr. Elliott came to the Pacific coast, passed the summer in Seattle and returned to Pickens in September. The latter part of that same year he came via the Sunset route to California, arriving in Fresno December 27, 1886. On March 1, 1887, he accepted the appointment of deputy recorder, under C. L. Wainwright, and was reappointed by Mr. Wainwright's successor, T. A. Bell, in 1889. In partnership with W. L. Collins, Mr. Elliott owns a ranch of forty acres northeast of Fresno. This land is set out to Muscat and Malaga vines, and on it is a residence and outbuildings. These gentlemen are also interested in city property.

W. H. McKENZIE, a prominent business man of Fresno, was born at Fort Miller, Fresno County, California, March 10, 1857. His father, James McKenzie, came to California in 1852, and was prominently engaged in stock-raising. Young McKenzie was educated in the public schools of Fresno County, and lived at home until 1874, when he received the appointment of deputy sheriff, under J. S., Ashman, and came to Fresno to reside. In 1876 he was appointed deputy assessor, under J. A. Stroud, and occupied that position until 1880 being then elected to the office of County Assor for a term of four years.

In 1878 he became associated in the abstract business with A. M. Clark (whose biography appears elsewhere in this work), and since Mr. McKenzie's retirement from office they have carried on the business quite extensively. The Fresno Loan & Savings Bank was incorporated on January 28, 1884, with capital stock of $20,-

000. During that year Messrs. Clark and McKenzie bought a controlling interest in the bank, and Mr. McKenzie became its cashier and manager. In 1885 the stock was increased to $50,000, and has since been increased to $300,000. Under Mr. McKenzie's efficient management it now ranks among the first banks of the city. When Fresno was incorporated in 1885, our subject was appointed City Treasurer, and was re-elected in 1887 and 1889. Besides his various interests already referred to, Mr. McKenzie also owns stock in the Harron Gold Mining Company, whose mine is located in the foothills, twenty-eight miles east of Fresno. His partners in this company are A. M. Clark and J. C. Hoxie, the latter being manager of the mine. A Huntingdon rotary mill has recently been erected, and the work is being pushed forward with very satisfactory results.

Mr. McKenzie was married at Healdsburg, Sonoma County, California, in 1879, to Miss Carrie E. Hoxie.

Socially Mr. McKenzie is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of Fresno Lodge, No. 186.

ELWOOD OLIVER LARKINS, a member of the bar of Tulare County and president of the Board of Trade of the city of Visalia, was born in East Liverpool, Ohio, December 16, 1854 His father, John Boles Larkins, was a native of Birmingham, Pennsylvania, born in 1832. His grandfather, Henry Larkins, who was many years a business man of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, removed to East Liverpool, Ohio, where he died in 1858. He had married Miss Mary Oliver, a native of Pennsylvania and a relative of the Honorable Oliver P. Morton. Mr. Elwood Oliver Larkins' father, John Boles Larkins, was their fourth son, there being five sons and two daughters, namely: Curtis, Joseph, James, John Boles, H. M., Jane and Elizabeth. Henry Larkins, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in the north of Ireland, but came from England to America before the Revolution, and was a soldier in the struggle for independence. John Boles Larkins and his brothers, Joseph and James, were interested in starting the Liverpool Crockery Works, still owned and managed by the Sebring Bros., cousins of Elwood Oliver Larkins. Curtis Larkins was largely interested with the McDonald boys in the line of steamers running from Pittsburg to Cincinnati. John Boles Larkins married Miss Letitia McKee, of East Liverpool, Ohio, whose father was interested in business with Aaron Burr in Pittsburg. She died when her son, the subject of this sketch, was fourteen months old. John Boles Larkins was again married, to Miss Phoebe De Witte, of West Virginia, and by her had six children. One of their sons, T. B. Larkins, is a conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad.

In 1876 Mr. Elwood Oliver Larkins graduated from the North Missouri State normal school at Kirksville. He was then elected principal of the schools at Laclede, Missouri, but resigned the position and came to California that same year, arriving at Visalia August 18. From that time until 1880 he alternately taught school and studied law. In 1880 he returned to Missouri, and was married to Miss Sallia C. Callaway, of Waverly, Missouri, whose acquaintance he formed when at school, she being a graduate of the same class in 1876. She is a descendant of Flanders Callaway, who settled at Booneville, Missouri, with Daniel Boone. The Callaway family, originally from the State of Mississippi, were related to Daniel Boone. Mr. and Mrs. Larkins have four daughters, viz.; Zoe Portie, born in Fresno; Carol Letitia, Addie Tipton, and Cassandra Callaway, born in Visalia.

After practicing law thirteen months in Fresno, Mr. Larkins was admitted to the Supreme Court of California, and has been practicing most of the time since in Visalia, being associated with the Hon. Tipton Lindsey for the past five years; was formerly in partnership with the Hon. J. F. Wharton, of Fresno city. Mr. Larkins is not a partisan, but has generally

associated himself with the Republican party in national and State issues, and has been a member of the County Central Committee on several occasions. He stumped Sutter County, California, and a portion of the adjoining counties for Governor Perkins, and during the last campaign stumped Tulare County in favor of Governor Markham. He has passed all the chairs in the I. O. O. F., is a member of the A. O. U. W., and has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge on several occasions.

Mr. Larkins is now identified with the county of Tulare, and is somewhat interested in fruit culture, having great faith in the resources of the county. He is one of the many who have become convinced that the people, if they desire to attain higher prosperity, must raise such products as can be sold in the markets of the world. He believes that Tulare County and especially the lands adjoining Visalia are particularly adapted to the production of stone fruits, the value of which, when once realized by the people of the East, will give the fruit-growers of their county a ready and remunerative sale for their products in the Eastern markets.

ISAAC HART is one of the first settlers of Bear valley, Kern County, California. He was born on the line dividing Arkansas and the Cherokee Nation, January 6, 1836. The following February his father, Josiah Hart, moved his family into the interior of Texas. Josiah Hart was a hunter and trapper and followed that occupation for many years. He hunted the buffalo and antelope in the Red River valley as early as 1826, shipping his game down the Red river to market points. He lived in Texas until 1852, when he came to Los Angeles County, California, leased a portion of the Azusa ranch and remained there until 1854, when he located at Newhall. At the latter place he resided till 1858, keeping a public "stopping-place." In 1858 he became the first settler of Cummings valley, locating the present place of George Cummings. He spent the rest of his life in Cummings valley, dying May 28, 1872. He was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, November 18, 1794; was a man of strong individuality and industrious habits and a born pioneer of the old times.

Isaac Hart left home at about the age of nineteen years, entered the Government land survey and aided in establishing the line between the San Bernardino meridian and the Colorado river. He also assisted in correcting the Government surveys of Kern and later (1855) San Bernardino and San Diego counties. He devoted his time to mining in the Kern river country up to about 1869, when he located in Bear valley where he has since resided. He owns 320 acres of agricultural land in Bear valley and ranges a limited number of cattle.

Mr. Hart was married, in old town Tehachapi, October 28, 1870, to Miss Annie Eliza Butts. They are the parents of nine children. Such, in brief, is a sketch of one of Kern County's pioneers.

WILLIAM JOSIAH ELLIS, of Tulare County, was born in Washington County, Illinois, July 10, 1834, the son of Rev. Dr. Thomas O. and Sarah (Babb) Ellis, both natives of Missouri. When the subject of this sketch was a boy his mother died, and his father married again, and by his second wife had fourteen children. In 1840 he moved to Mississippi, and in 1846 to Upshur County, Texas, where he engaged in the practice of medicine and the drug business. In 1852 he moved to Smith County, Texas, following the same business three years, and then moved to northwestern Texas. His death occurred in Fresno County, California, in 1879.

William was educated in the common schools, finishing his literary pursuits at the high school at Tyler, Smith County, Texas. July 15, 1855, he married Miss Elizabeth Jane Leonard, a native of Pope County, Arkansas, and daughter of

Samuel and Mary (Elrod) Leonard. After his marriage Mr. Ellis farmed for some years, and was elected Justice of the Peace in township No. 2, Parker County, Texas. April 7, 1857, he started for California in a large train by the southern route, and in November arrived at El Monte, Los Angeles County, from which point he went to San Bernardino County, and bought land near old San Bernardino. The next year he sold out and moved to Los Angeles County, where he raised one crop. He subsequently moved to San Luis Obispo County, where he lived four years; the railroad depot and residence portion of the city of San Luis Obispo are on land once owned by him. He sold out there in 1863, and went to Lower California, and after a year's sojourn there moved to Tulare County. At first Mr. Ellis worked by the day and mined, and has seen some of the rough side of those early days. After his labors and adventures in the Kern river mining district, he came to the San Joaquin valley, and engaged in farming in different places. In 1869 he was elected County Assessor and served two years; in 1879 he was elected County Superintendent of Schools, which office he held three years; he also taught school four years in primitive days. He also served for four years as deputy sheriff and county jailor. Mr. Ellis owns at present a section of land in the foothills, devoted to stock-raising.

The members of his household are: Thomas E., who died July 29, 1857, near Tucson, Arizona, on the way to California; Mary E., now Mrs. John M. Stone, of Fresno County; Samuel N., who married Eliza J. Cortner; Sarah A., wife of William E. Russell, of Traver; Havilah J., wife of Morgan P. Elam, of Fresno County; Isabella J., wife of Frank Scoggins, of Fresno County; John W., who died in January, 1864, en route to Mexico; Georgia S., wife of Alvah R. Peugh, of Tulare County; and Rose May, now Mrs. John W. Miller, of Stockton. Mr. Ellis has for many years been an active and consistent Christian gentleman, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His walk and conversation have always been such as "becometh godliness," and he is a "living epistle, known and read of all men." As he and the companion of his youth walk together down the shady side of the hill of life, hand in hand, they can look back on a life well spent, their children well settled and useful members of society, and wait in patience and with joy the "Master's call."

J. B. BATZ, of Onyx, was born in Fulton County, Indiana, in a town near Rochester, January 25, 1852, a son of Benjamin Batz, a millwright and a native of Pennsylvania, who located in Indiana about 1845. He was married September 26, 1848, to Miss Clarissa S. Rice, a native of Ohio, born September 19, 1828. They brought up six children,—three sons and three daughters, of whom J. B., our subject, is the second born.

His father having died in February, 1863, leaving a widow and four children, he left home at about fifteen years of age and learned the trade of carpenter in Indiana, and followed the same until he was twenty-one. In 1874 he came to California, having spent two years in Kansas, where he followed his trade and clerked in a general merchandise store. Upon coming to California he spent two months in Sacramento County, following his trade. He then came to Kern County and was employed by W. W Landers two years and nine months; next he clerked in Kernville for J. J. Murphy fifteen months, then for I. Michels at the Big Blue Mine store three years. He also located a ranch (now Patrick O'Brien's), of 240 acres, proved up on the same and sold it to O'Brien Bros. He clerked for Scodie until the fall of 1888. In 1889–'90 he was under sheriff, appointed by Sheriff W. J. Graham; since then he has clerked for Mr. Scodie. He now has a 160-acre ranch, on which is a good new residence. Mr. and Mrs. Batz took a trip East in 1887. Her maiden name was Sophia E. Smith, and they were married December 24, 1879. They have had three

children, two of whom are living,—Daisy M. and Vernon S. St. Clair S. died in infancy.

He is a representative Odd Fellow, having become a member of Kernville Lodge, No. 251, in 1879; has held every office in the lodge, and has represented it four times in the Grand Lodge of California,—1882, 1889, 1890 and 1891. He is the present District Deputy and Grand Master. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., which was organized in Kernville, 1879, and consolidated about three years ago with Justice Lodge, No. 81, located in Bakersfield, and in this lodge he has filled the principal offices.

LEOPOLD GUNDELFINGER, the efficient cashier of the Bank of Central California, is a native of Germany, born in Wurtemburg, March 22, 1853. At the age of thirteen he emigrated to America, settled in New York and there received his education. He entered upon a business career in La Crosse, Wisconsin, from which place he went to McGregor, Iowa.

April 1, 1872, is the date of Mr. Gundelfinger's arrival on the Pacific coast. After stopping a few months in San Francisco, he opened an establishment in Plumas County, in the northern part of California. He came to Fresno on the 1st of July, 1874, accepted a position in the store of Jacob & Co., and remained with that firm several years. While in their employ he went to Kingsburg and opened a branch store, of which he had the management for eight years, until it was closed out. After that he spent a year in Europe, returning to California the latter part of 1886. About this time the present flourishing Bank of Central California was established, and he became one of its directors and the cashier, positions which he still fills. He is also one of the stockholders of the corporation of Louis Einstein & Co., the well-known pioneer store of Fresno. In a quiet and unassuming way Mr. Gundelfinger has been closely identified with the interests of this city. He organized the fire department in Fresno, for a long time having in charge the hook and ladder company.

September 15, 1887, he wedded Miss Minnie Rowe. They have one child, a daughter.

B. T. ALFORD, Fresno, was born in Ralls County, Missouri, in 1853. His father, James L. Alford, was extensively engaged in general farming and stock-raising, owning 400 acres of land.

The subject of our sketch was educated in the subscription schools of Missouri, and subsequently took a business course at Heald's Business College, San Francisco. He came to California in 1871, and was employed in Fresno County on the stock-ranch of his uncle, J. G. James, for one year. He then bought 500 sheep and continued in the business two years. At the end of that time his flock numbered 1,600 sheep, and he sold out, clearing $2,500. All this occurred before he reached his twenty-first year. In 1875 he bought 100 horses and drove them to Battle Mountain, Nevada, but in this venture he lost money. He returned to Fresno County in 1877 and took charge of his uncle's ranch, remaining on it until 1887 and still having the management of it in connection with his other business.

In 1888 Mr. Alford started a market on Fresno street, between I and J streets, and in 1889 sold a one-half interest in it to J. W. Coffman, and since then they have been doing a prosperous wholesale and retail business under the firm name of Alford & Coffman. They own 640 acres of land in the western part of the county, which is stocked with 400 head of cattle.

Mr. Alford was married in Missouri, in 1875, to Miss Dellie Briggs. They have three children, Lena May, Claude and Onida, all living at home. Mr. Alford was appointed a member of the City Council, December 1, 1890, to fill the unexpired term of J. N. Albin, deceased. He is a member of Fresno Lodge, No.

247, F. & A. M., and of Yo Semite Lodge, No. 171, A. O. U. W.

DR. WILLIAM JETER PRATHER, oldest son of Rev. R. R. Prather, native of North Carolina, was born May 11, 1827. The family home was in Guilford County, where the subject of our sketch lived until he reached his twentieth year, attending public and also private schools at various times. At the age of twenty he went to Florida on a prospecting tour, remaining, however, only a short time. Returning North, he made a visit to the western district of Tennessee, where he had relatives and where he lived for eight months.

In the spring of 1849 he crossed the plains to California, the trip to the Sacramento river consuming six months. He engaged in mining more or less for three years, and then settled in Yolo County, took up a tract of 160 acres of land and turned his attention to farming. After living there six years, he went to Sacramento, where he commenced the study of dentistry. In the absence of a dental college, he was obliged to seek private instruction, and located himself with prominent members of the profession both in Sacramento and Woodland. He was one of the pioneers of the latter place, having built a house there before the town was incorporated. After practicing for a number of years in Woodland, Dr. Prather came to Fresno County on a tour of inspection. He located a piece of farming land and lived on it for a few months; returned to Woodland in the fall of 1878, closed up his matters there, and in the fall of 1880 came to Fresno County, where he has continued to reside ever since. It was not until 1883, however, that the Doctor located in Fresno. He then opened his dental office in the Donahoo building, where he remained for some time. Then he removed to the Fiske building, and remained there until burned out in 1888, and thence came to his present headquarters in the Fresno Loan & Savings Bank building. He has a large and lucrative practice, and stands high in the profession. The Doctor has a small vineyard and also a stock-farm adjacent to the city, in which he takes a great interest.

His first marriage was in October, 1853, to Miss Margaret Lawson, a native of Missouri, by whom he had nine children, six of whom are now living. Mrs. Prather died in 1879, and December 13, 1883, Dr. Prather wedded Miss Mary Healey, a native of Wisconsin. This union has been blessed with two children—a girl and a boy.

He enjoys the distinction of being one of the pioneers of California, and is a member of the Pioneer Society of San Francisco. He is also a member, and one of organizers of California State Dental Association.

ST. GEORGE HOPKINS, M. D., Fresno, a descendant of John Hopkins, of Revolutionary fame, was born in Winchester, Virginia, in October, 1835. His grandfather, John Hopkins, was a Colonel in the Revolutionary war, being in command of the Third Virginia regiment. He met and whipped Colonel Tarleton, of the English service, regarding which Tarleton speaks in his memoirs as being the only time he was ever whipped. Before the war Colonel Hopkins was a receiver of titles and money, under the Georges, for the country then known as the great Northwestern Territory. John Hopkins, the father of our subject, was born at "Hill and Dale," his father's plantation, and became an eminent lawyer of Virginia, practicing in all the courts through the State. He was a Democrat and was frequently urged to accept public office, but he considered his professional duties too extensive and important to be given up, and continued in the practice of law until the time of his death in 1842.

Young Hopkins attended the private schools of Virginia, and was also a student in the University of Virginia and the University of Penn-

S. T. Cole

sylvania, being a graduate of that institution. From the latter he graduated in the academic and medical courses in 1855, after which he lived in hospitals for eighteen months as physician and surgeon. He then went to sea, employed by the Government as surgeon, and for three years his time was spent on the North Sea, the North Atlantic and between New York and Liverpool. In 1859 he settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the practice of his professi n until the opening of the war. Being a Southern gentleman, he went South and enlisted in the Stonewall Brigade, and was made a commissioned officer with rank of Major. He served through the war; was on the staff of several Generals in the Confederate service; was on General Daniel Ruggles' staff when he surrendered at Atlanta, Georgia.

In May, 1865, Dr. Hopkins went to Winchester, Virginia, on parole, and having secured the second executive clemency issued by President Johnson, at the request of Major-General Hancock, Major-General Torbert and Major-General Ayers, he went to Baltimore in October, 1865, and again took up the practice of medicine, remaining there until 1870. In that year, by request of William Nye, Republican Senator from Nevada, he came West, located at Virginia City, Nevada, and engaged in practice there for eight years. In 1878 he removed to Oakland, California, and made his home there until 1881, when he came to Fresno.

The Doctor was married in Baltimore in 1866, to Miss Catharine Dunnington, a lady noted for her beauty and amiable qualities. She died in Oakland in 1880, leaving four children. To escape painful associations and settle among his own countrymen, the Southern people, Dr. Hopkins came to Fresno. For a time he led a quiet life, but gradually resumed practice and finally opened an office, and is now actively engaged in professional work. At this place, in 1886, he wedded Miss Annie M. Foster, a native of California, and by her has two children. The Doctor is a prominent Mason, having reached the thirty-second degree in that order. He was Deputy Inspector and delegate to the Supreme Council of the Earth. He has also taken the Scarlet and Patriarch degrees of the I. O. O. F., and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

S. H. COLE.—In a volume of history, such as this, in which are recorded not only the events of interest in the past, but the movements which have led up to the present condition of affairs, there can be no more entertaining topic to the best class of readers than that which treats of the building up of a prosperous, enterprising city. Important cities and trade centers are only partially the result of necessity. The progressive spirit of the founders of one locality will place it in advance in the race as against another with better natural advantages which has no public-spirited men to look after its interests. Fresno, with the development of irrigation, enjoyed the advantage of a very good site for a future commercial center, and whatever else was lacking has been supplied by a coterie of as determined men of push and energy such as is not equaled in all the past history of California. Of this band of energetic spirits the opinion of his fellow citizens has accorded to S. H. Cole, whose name begins this article, a place in the very foremost rank; and certainly thepublishers of this volume may be permitted to add that while all have done grandly, certainly none have given so much of their own time so unselfishly for the good of Fresno, and with no other object than her advancement, than the subject of this mention. A brief outline sketch of his career, therefore, follows here as a matter of course, and as a necessary portion of Fresno's contribution to the history of Central California.

Mr. Cole is the descendant of German ancestry. He was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, about sixteen miles from Cincinnati, July 17, 1838, his parents being Adam and Elizabeth (Shull) Cole. In 1840 the parents moved to

Switzerland County, Indiana, and in that locality made their home for many years. The subject of this sketch received the advantages of the best educational facilities obtainable in his boyhood days, but he was compelled by force of circumstances to give up regular attendance at school at the age of fifteen years. He had been reared to farm life, and on leaving school devoted his entire time to agricultural pursuits. He assisted his father in conducting the farming work until 1856, when, branching out on his own account, he purchased half of the home place. For several years thereafter, he purchased, sold and improved considerable property. For the purpose of investigating the climate and resources of Kansas, which State was then receiving much attention, he spent the winter of 1871–'72 there, returning in the spring to Indiana. Soon afterward, he saw in the New York *Sun* an advertisement of Charles Nordhoff's now well-known book, entitled "California for Health, Pleasure and Residence," issued by Harper Bros. Mr. Cole was greatly impressed by the contents of this interesting work, so much so indeed, that he determined to sell his property in Indiana, and move at once to California, which resolution was promptly carried out. Although the change of residence was quite an undertaking, entailing a loss in the disposal of his Indiana farm and a heavy expense en route, he has never regretted the step, but now says, "The half was not told in that volume of Mr. Nordhoff's."

Arriving in California on a slow freight, Mr. Cole and his family went to San Francisco. There he met a gentleman who had visited the San Joaquin valley, and from him ascertained that there was plenty of Government land to be had in Fresno County, and to this point Mr. Cole directed his steps, arriving in Fresno September 27, 1873. He had to sell his greenbacks for gold at 85 cents on the dollar, and paid $13 gold for fare from San Francisco to Fresno. At that time the only hotel in the place was a French one near where the pioneer store of Louis Einstein now is, opposite the depot of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Cole states that the clerk of the hotel escorted him from the station to the hotel with a lantern and gave him the best room in the house. He at once engaged in farming, locating near the foothills, fifteen miles northeast of Fresno, on 320 acres of Government land. In May, 1882, he determined to go north on a tour of inspection, and after a three months' visit to the region surrounding Puget Sound he returned to Fresno, being more than ever satisfied with California. Mr. Cole invested in some very valuable fruit property, and for a time was actively engaged in fruit and gr. in raising.

In November, 1886, he moved into the city of Fresno, being influenced in this course largely by the desire to give to his children the educational advantages afforded by the schools of the city. While a resident of the outside districts, he had taken a deep interest in the matter of irrigation, on which the prosperity of the county so largely depended; and it was soon seen that he had determined to be more active in worki. g for the advancement of Fresno. As soon as he was fairly located in the city, he established himself in the real-estate business, and the very next summer consummated, among other operations, a deal of large proportions, the sale of a 2,000-acre tract. Later on, he associated with himself his brother, J. A. Cole, and his nephew, F. M. Chittenden, under the firm name of Cole, Chittenden & Cole, and this firm was continued until the erection of the new building of the Farmers' Bank took away their office facilities, and the partnership theretofore existing was dissolved, our subject retiring from the firm in October, 1888. He still continued, however, in the performance of his duties as Notary Public, to which position he had been appointed as one of the last official acts of the late Governor Bartlett, and two years later Governor Waterman reappointed him to the position for a term of four years.

In January, 1889, J. H. Hamilton resigned from the Municipal Board of Fresno, and, partly through a desire to recognize the work of Mr.

Cole in behalf of Fresno, as well as to place him in a position where his energetic services could be made most available, he was chosen by the unanimous vote of the Board to fill the vacancy. Before the next election, which occurred in April, 1889, the city was divided into wards, and Mr. Cole, without the formality of a nomination, was elected to represent the second ward in the City Council of Fresno, by the unanimous vote of all citizens of whatever political party. He was chosen as chairman of the Street and Finance Committee, and the initiative in all matters of that nature in the great reign of improvement which followed, at once devolved on him. Bonds to the extent of $100,000 had been voted for the construction of a sewer system, and a contract let to the amount of $85,000, though as yet but little of the right of way had been secured; but he carried through this very essential part of the programme in a manner which was extremely advantageous to Fresno, and which reflected great credit on his energy and watchfulness of the city's interests. As an instance of the favorable terms he made in this matter it may be mentioned here that on one 160-acre tract, where $1,000 was asked for right of way, and where it was expected that amount would be required, Mr. Cole exerted himself to such an extent that he was enabled to secure that particular right for $500. The amount of the bonds was expended in the work undertaken, and a total of $100,000 utilized on the sewer system of the city during Mr. Cole's incumbency of the chairmanship of the Street and Finance Committee, and to such good effect was this money expended that it may safely be said that no municipality has ever gotten a more thorough and satisfactory return for its money.

This, however, is by no means the sum of the permanent improvements effected in his department under his chairmanship. During its term, the whole of the eleven blocks of splendid pavements have been laid. The pavements of Fresno are not excelled in the world, consisting of three inches of bituminous rock on an eight-inch concrete foundation, the work being performed in the most approved manner. There have also been twenty miles of street sidewalk built, graded and curbed during this time, and among the other improvements of the same period may be mentioned the fire-alarm system, and the unexcelled street-sprinkling plant.

On the 20th of April, 1891, at the reorganization of the Board, Mr. Cole was elected president of the City Council, and as Mayor of the city he has well borne the honor of his position. Being reluctant, however, to retire from the active working field of his old position, one of his first official acts in his new capacity was to appoint himself back to his old position as chairman of the Street and Finance Committees. On the 18th of April, 1891, an election was held for the purpose of voting on the proposition to bond the city in the sum of $50,000 for the construction of a new and commodious brick high school building; and as the issue was successful, Mr. Cole will have these bonds to sign as one of his duties.

It is not merely in his capacity as a city official, however, that Mr. Cole has been performing his untiring work for Fresno. He took an active part in the organization of the Fresno County Board of Trade, which was consummated in January, 1887, and was one of the charter members of that organization which has done so much for this city and county. From the first he was one of the most enthusiastic members of the board, and became recognized as one of its mainstays, whose enthusiasm did not dwindle as time progressed. In September, 1890, he was elected secretary of the board, to take the office on the first of October following, and certainly every one conversant with the facts recognize the fact that no mistake was made in that action. Following this, he was elected as executive committeeman from the Fresno organization to the State Board of Trade, and has charge of the local exhibit in the State board rooms. In his various capacities as an official, and as an interested private citizen, Mr. Cole has been a great practical benefit to this community, and his earnest, honest personal conver-

sation with visitors to the city, has resulted in many very desirable acquisitions to the citizenship of Fresno city and county. He has also been a liberal contributor toward new enterprises, among the latest of these being the mountain railroad; and in his capacity as Mayor of Fresno he took a prominent part in the ceremonies attending the commencement of work on that road, July 4, 1891.

Besides the positions already mentioned, Mr. Cole held the office of Justice of the Peace in 1881, an appointment by the Board of Supervisors, but resigned therefrom in 1882, when leaving for his trip north in that year. In 1889 he was solicited by a number of influential intimate friends to accept the nomination for State Senator from this district; but, thanking his friends, he declined the proffered honor, reminding them of the fact that he was chosen by the votes of both the leading political parties to do some work for Fresno on the municipal board, and that that work was yet uncompleted.

Mr. Cole is on intimate terms with the leading business men and representative citizens generally of this community, who respect him as well for the strict integrity of his public and private life, as for the tireless energy he has displayed in advancing the welfare of all, and for his undoubted natural abilities.

Thrice married, Mr. Cole rejoices in a large family of children. By his first marriage to Clarissa Hageman, of Indiana, there were four children, three of whom are living, namely: C. M. Cole, Mrs. C. A. Owen, and Adrian S. Cole. The oldest of these, Mr. C. M. Cole, is the largest grain farmer of the county, and has, in 1891, 10,000 acres of grain. This young man inherits the energetic qualities of his father, and has attained his present position in life through his own efforts. Our subject married for his second wife, Mary Margaret Warfield, also of Indiana. By this marriage there were no children. His present wife was Maggie J. Griffin, who was born in Union County, Indiana, but reared in Iowa. They are the parents of six children, namely: Orrell A., Robert W., Eva B., Alice L., Charles Chester, and Mary Augusta.

In closing this brief sketch it is but justice to the subject to refer to one feature in his career, that is much to his credit. In his entire lifetime he has never been a principal in a lawsuit; and during the whole time of his connection with the local government of Fresno the city has never been sued. As a trustee he has always favored and followed the precepts adopted in his private business; and, while being universally recognized as one of the most zealous upholders of the interests of the city, he has always favored the consideration of all just rights of individuals as well as corporations whenever there has been any occasion for friction or clashing of interests. This has inspired in the parties a confidence in the fairness of his intentions which has always as yet resulted in honorable compromise and ultimate satisfaction to all concerned. One of the most delicate matters which comes within the province of the governing bodies of a city is the handling of corporations having large interests there so as to retain the friendship and good-will of those who control the capital that is necessary to keep the various branches of industry in operation, while at the same time demanding of them the bearing of their proper proportion of the burdens of the community. On this line of duty Mr. Cole has shown signal ability. His firmness of character has never been better displayed than on the national holiday of 1891, when he adhered to his purpose in protecting the lives and property of citizens by preventing the explosion of fireworks, against considerable influential opposition, and was afterward congratulated by many from that same opposition for his firm stand and the consequent leading part he had taken in making Fresno's celebration of the occasion of that year the most successful by all odds in her history. In concluding it will not be out of place to say that the uniform courtesy as the city's chief executive, displayed alike to citizens and strangers, has done much to-

ward spreading abroad a good impression of Fresno.

J. R. REILY, M. D., a prominent physician of Fresno, was born in Callaway County, Missouri, in 1838. His father, Samuel Reily, was a pioneer of 1821 to Missouri, and was an extensive farmer, owning from 500 to 1,200 acres of land. Dr. Reily was educated in the public schools of Missouri and at Westminster College, which is the Presbyterian college of the State, situated at Fulton, the county seat of Callaway County. Owing to broken health he did not graduate.

In 1857 he began the study of medicine, and in 1859–'60 he attended the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, under the direction of Dr. Joseph N. McDowell, Professor of Surgery and a man of great prominence in his profession through the West. After completing two courses of study, Dr. Reily joined his brother, Dr. William C. Reily, in Pettis County, Missouri, and with him began practice, remaining until June, 1861, when he joined the Missouri State troops, under General Price, in sympathy with the Confederate cause, as Assistant Regimental Surgeon. Later he enlisted in the Confederate service; was sent on a recruiting expedition to Central Missouri, and was there captured and paroled.

In the spring of 1863 Dr. Reily came to California via the Isthmus route, and at once started, in company with a number of young men, to return south through Arizona. While waiting at Visalia for others who desired to join them, he was thrown from a buggy and his left leg broken. This accident necessitated the mortification of seeing his companions depart without him. In May of that year, and while yet wearing splints, he formed a partnership with Dr. William A. Russell, at Visalia. They continued a successful and extensive practice until 1867, when our subject gave up his professional duties to look after mining interests in Kern county. After six months' experience and a loss of property, he resumed the practice of medicine. In 1871 he settled in Bakersfield, Kern County, then a town of 200 inhabitants, now an active business center with a population of 3,600. During the early history of the town it was so malarious that there were not more than enough well people to care for the sick; but time and cultivation have exhausted the malaria, and the town is now as healthy as any part of the valley.

Nearly twenty-eight years of his life have been spent in the practice of medicine and surgery in the great San Joaquin valley. In February, 1889, the Doctor came to Fresno. He purchased an improved vineyard of forty acres on Cherry avenue, thirty-two acres being in Muscat vines and the rest in fruit and alfalfa. This property is located one mile south of the city. In 1890, the first season of picking, he marketed eighteen tons of raisins. The Doctor still practices in a limited way, but gives the most of his time to his vineyard.

Dr. Reily's wife was Miss Ellah P. Maze, a "native daughter of the Golden West," and daughter of Mr. S. M. Maze, a wealthy citizen of Santa Clara County, California, who came to the coast in 1849. They have no children.

Dr. Reily is, at time of writing this sketch, president of the Fresno County Medical Society.

JESSE MORROW, a prominent citizen of Fresno, was born in Canton, Ohio, in 1827. He was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools, remaining at home until he reached the age of fourteen. He was then apprenticed to the trade of saddler and harness-maker at Paris, Ohio, where he served three years, after which he returned home and assisted his father on the farm until July 4, 1849.

While thus quietly employed in agricultural pursuits, the wonderful stories about California and her rich treasures of gold reached him and

inspired him with a spirit of adventure. He joined an emigrant party to cross the plains for Salt Lake City, there expecting to winter; but the Mormons were so dictatorial and belligerent that life itself was unsafe in their midst: so a small party was formed and they pushed on to California by the Southern Pass. At the Big Muddy they found one foot of snow and the party broken up. Nothing daunted, Mr. Morrow with six others took food and blankets on their backs and continued their way westward, coming through Cajon Pass. There he traded his rifle for a beef to supply the party with food. They jerked the meat and took it with them on their way north. After crossing Kern river, and while in camp at Posey creek, they were approached by two men, the only surviving members of an earlier party of sixteen who had been attacked by Indians. All then returned to Kern river, where they met a train, among the number being Dr. Lewis Leach. Thus re-enforced, they again pushed forward. At Woodville, Tulare county, they came to the scene of the above mentioned slaughter and found fourteen bodies, which they buried. They camped through the night, under guard, and, after shooting wild cattle to supply food, continued on to King's river; camped at Smith's ferry, then went forward to San Joaquin river, where they met Major Lane and a portion of the party hired by him to work his mines above Ft. Miller. The Indians, however, were so troublesome that the Major was frightened away. Mr. Morrow and party then bought a mining outfit and continued to work through that year, meeting with success. He mined at Fine Gold Gulch and on the San Joaquin river until 1856, when he went to Los Angeles and engaged extensively in the stock business. He bought 1,100 head of cattle, drove them to the San Joaquin valley, and on King's river continued the business until 1874, keeping an average of 500 head. In 1875 Mr. Morrow turned his attention to sheep raising on the plains between King's and San Joaquin rivers, his flock numbering from 4,000 to 20,000, In this business he was engaged until 1882, when he sold out. In 1874 Mr. Morrow was instrumental in building the Southern Pacific Hotel, which in 1876 came into his possession, and which he still owns and leases. At one time he was extensively interested in money loaning, and through poor securities he lost about $160,000.

Mr. Morrow was married at San Joaquin, in February, 1857, to Miss Mary I. Davis, a native of Texas. They have three children. The family moved from the ranch on King's river to San Jose, where they resided fourteen years and where the children were well educated. They now reside in Fresno.

Mr. Morrow has been more or less interested in mining ever since he came to California, and he thinks the outlook to-day as favorable as in 1849 to the careful prospector.

PETER T. BRADY.—The subject of this sketch is a native son of the Emerald Isle. He was born in County Meath, Ireland, March 17, 1839, son of Bryan Brady, a blacksmith by trade. Peter T. learned the same trade with an older brother, and in 1868 emigrated to America. After a brief sojourn in Connecticut, he came direct to California and to Kern County. Like the most of new-comers to this State at that time, Mr. Brady had his experience in the mines. However, he only mined about a month; located in Havilah, where he conducted a blacksmith shop five years. During the gold excitement at Kernville he again sought the mines, and when mining interests declined there he located on a ranch on South Fork of Kern river, where he has 160 acres of farming land.

Mr. Brady married Miss Mary E. Irving, daughter of Robert Irving, deceased. She is a native of San Francisco and of American parentage. Their union has been blessed with five children: Bernard Philip, Robert James, Peter John, Patrick Eugene and Katie Susan.

Mr. Brady is a man of business enterprise

and industry. Besides developing his ranch, he conducts Mr. Scodie's well equipped blacksmith shop at Scodie, besides his own, during the summer months.

When the biographer styled Mr. Brady a "native son of the Emerald Isle," the phrase called up in the memory of the latter the fol lowing reflections:

"The great feature of our destiny as traced in our history is that it was the will of God and our fate that a large portion of our people be constantly either driven from the Irish shore or obliged by the course of circumstances or apparently of their own free will to leave. The 'Irish Exile' is a name recognized in history; the 'Irish Exile' is not a being of yesterday or of last year. We turn over these honored pages of history until we come to the very brightest pages of the national records, and still we find emblazoned upon the annals of every nation of the earth the grand and the most honored names of the 'Exile of Erin.' And I, O mother, far away from thy green bosom, hail thee from afar as the prophet of old beholding the fair plains of the promised land, and proclaim this day that there is no land so fair; no spot of earth to be compared to thee; no nation rising out of the waves so beautiful as thou art; and that neither the sun nor the moon nor the stars of heaven shine down upon anything so lovely as thee, O Erin."

RICHARD HOOPER, deceased, was a native of Cornwall, England, and a carpenter by trade. He was born August 7, 1825, and emigrated to America in 1856. He was married in England, and brought with him to this country his wife and one child, the former dying soon after his arrival in Illinois. For his second wife he chose Miss Jane Cox, who was born in Marion, Williamson County, Illinois, April 14, 1842, daughter of Thomas Cox of that place.

By this latter union five children were born, two in California, and the older ones in Illinois, viz.: Thomas R., January 31, 1866; Elizabeth J., September 23, 1867; John L., February 19, 1870; Bertha E., March 29, 1879; and Albert M., July 7, 1881.

In 1870 Mr. Hooper came to California, and located in Tulare, where he worked at his trade about eight months. He then removed to Kernville, Kern County, and engaged on a modest scale in merchandising, at the same time pursuing his trade.

Richard Hooper, a man of industry and frugal habits, left to his family the imperishable legacy of an honorable name, and they sustain the good reputation they have ever borne in the community. They have received liberal schooling, and have thus far taken honorable places in the business world. J. L. is at the head of the mercantile house of J. L. Hooper & Co., Kernville; and Thomas R. is a graduate of Heald's Business College in San Francisco, attended the State Normal School at San Jose, and is a member of the Kern County Board of Education. Elizabeth J., the eldest daughter, is an accomplished young lady, a graduate of the same school, and is a proficient stenographer. Others of the family are studious and aspiring.

J. MEADE was born in Brunswick County, Virginia, in 1848, and was educated in the Virginia Military Institute.

In January, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Third Regiment Virginia Cavalry, and joined Wickham's Brigade in the Army of Virginia. He served valiantly in many important engagements, among which was the battle of Five Forks. Twice he was wounded, not, however, being disabled. At the time of the general surrender he was off on scout duty, but came in later and surrendered.

After the war closed Mr. Meade engaged in farming in Brunswick County, Virginia, continuing there until December, 1868, when he

started for California, making the voyage *via* the Isthmus of Panama, and landing at San Francisco on the first day of February, 1869. From there he went to Stanislaus County with Colonel Dancy, and was on a stock ranch until 1871, when he returned to Virginia to visit friends. In 1872 he came back to California, went to the Dancy ranch and worked there a year, coming to Fresno County in 1873. Here he superintended the stock ranch of Friedlander & Chapman until 1877, and then for a short time had charge of J. D. Patterson's sheep ranch, of about 10,000 sheep. Next he was employed to superintend the grain and stock ranch of W. S. Chapman, remaining there until 1879, when he was elected Constable. He held that office until 1884, was then elected Sheriff and Tax Colector of the county, and re-elected in 1886. Mr. Meade bought property on Mariposa street, Fresno, in 1878, which is now very valuable. He also owns a number of lots at the corner of H and Tuolumne streets, where his residence is located.

Mr. Meade was married in Plainsberg, Merced County, California, in 1876, to Miss Ada Bidford, a native of the Golden State. Their union has been blessed with two children.

J. A. HARALSON, one of the leading members of the bar of Kern County, has been a resident of California since 1879. He was born in West Point, Troup County, Georgia, October 17, 1853. His father, John A. Haralson, was by occupation a civil engineer and farmer, and his mother, *nee* Elizabeth Rison, was born in Mississippi, a daughter of Richard A. Rison, late of Tehachapi, Kern County, California.

Mr. Haralson was educated in the University of Georgia, at Athens, finishing the junior course of study in 1876. He then studied law and taught school; was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of that State in 1873, and to the bar of the State of California in March, 1880.

Before leaving Georgia Mr. Haralson was married, in that State, in 1879, to Miss Arrie C., daughter of Eli Davis, a large cotton planter of White Sulphur Springs. They have three children,—John A., Arrie C. and Alexander Hamilton.

WILLIAM B. WALLACE.—Among the prominent citizens of Tulare County who are deserving of more than a passing notice on these pages, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch,—an honorable member of the bar of Tulare County, and Superintendent of the Visalia schools.

Mr. Wallace was born in Platte City, Platte County, Missouri, May 1, 1849. His father, a physician by profession, was a native of Virginia, the descendant of Scotch ancestors, who settled in the Old Dominion at an early day. His mother, *nee* Hester Ann Frizell, was born in Kentucky. Her ancestors were English people, who came to the colonies with Lord Baltimore and settled in Maryland. In 1849 Dr. Wallace came to California and located in Placerville with his wife and two little children, a son and daughter, of whom William B. was the youngest. A year later the father died. The mother survived him seven years, her death occurring in 1858.

Young Wallace was thrown upon his own resources at the age of ten years. He attended the public schools of Sacramento County, and also the State normal school. His higher education, however, he has by reading and study obtained himself, he being what might be termed a self-educated man, with superior mental attainments. For some years he was engaged in teaching in Sacramento, El Dorado and Amador counties, and during that time took up the study of law. He came to Tulare County in 1876, and to Visalia in 1881, being admitted to the bar in 1882, and at once enter-

ing upon the practice of his profession. In 1884 he was elected on the Democratic ticket District Attorney, and served two years. Since then he has had his office in the courthouse, where he continues the practice of law. He has several times been elected to city offices, and was chosen to fill his present position,—that of Superintendent of City Schools,—in 1890. He was a member of the city council when the fine school edifice of Visalia was planned and built, and to its erection he gave his earnest support.

Mr. Wallace was married in 1884 to Miss Mary A. McCutchan, a native of California, by whom he has two children,—a son and daughter,—Bruce and Ethel. He owns the pleasant home in which he resides with his family.

JUDGE J. F. WHARTON.—Among the honored deceased of Fresno County, we find the name of Judge J. F. Wharton.

He was born in Clermont County, Ohio, August 3, 1844, son of W. S. Wharton, a tanner and saddler. In 1856 his father and family moved to Shelby County, Missouri, where, in connection with farming, he carried on his trade, and under his instruction young Wharton learned saddlery and harness-making. They purchased tanned goods of Jesse Grant, father of U. S. Grant, who was an intimate friend of our subject and under whose advise he chose the profession of law.

At the breaking out of the war, though but seventeen years of age, Mr. Wharton volunteered in the Union army, the Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry, and remained in service to the end of that memorable struggle. A youth though he was, his natural adaptability to military service soon brought him promotion, and for brave and soldierly bearing he won the office of Lieutenant of the company in which he entered as a private. He was in some of the most heated contests and was the recipient of many encomiums from General Vandever and all the officers of the company.

At the close of the war he attended the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville. After graduating he engaged in teaching for six years, being unusually successful, and at the end of that time turned his attention to the study of law, his youthful ambition.

The Judge was married in Shelby County, Missouri, March 27, 1870, to Miss Mary L. Hatfield, and in 1873 they moved to Nebraska, where they remained until the spring of 1875. Then on account of the failing health of his wife, he moved to California and settled in Colusa, where he became interested in the publication of the Colusa *Independent*, a weekly paper which ranked well among the weekly journals of the day. His wife's health continued to fail. He sold his business interests and devoted all his time to caring for her until her death, which occurred in the fall of 1876. He again engaged in teaching, at the same time pursuing the study of law and becoming interested in politics. Though in a strongly Democratic community, as a Republican he became favorably known to the people of that county June 16, 1878, he was married at Colusa to Mrs. Fannie E. Turner, who survives him, as also do their five children, who reside at home. Previous to his marriage he was admitted to practice in the courts.

In 1881 Judge Wharton moved his family to Fresno. His talent in the practice of law won for him many clients, and his courteous bearing among his fellow men gained for him numerous friends. In 1882 he received the Republican nomination for Assemblyman, and, notwithstanding the minority of his party in the county of over 700, he was elected by a substantial majority. He served the county earnestly, faithfully and creditably in the Legislature, and his services earned for him the universal respect and confidence of the people, which he retained to the time of his death. In 1886 he received the nomination for District Attorney, but his impaired health prevented his making

any effort to secure the election, though he carried more than his party strength. In 1886 he formed a copartnership with his nephew, F. H. Short, for the practice of law. As a member of the Fresno Irrigating Committee, which occupied one entire session of the Legislature at Sacramento, Mr. Wharton had much to do in shaping the irrigation laws of the State.

In June, 1888, Judge Wharton was attacked with sciatic rheumatism, and after a lingering and painful illness he passed away in March, 1889. The Bar Association met on the day of the funeral and, after passing appropriate resolutions, court was adjourned, and in a body the Bar attended the funeral services.

ISAAC MARTIN, a rancher and one of the Assesors of Kern County, California, is a native of County Down, Ireland. He was born November 20, 1848, and in 1866 emigrated to America with his uncle, Dr. Breeze, a physician of San Francisco.

Mr. Martin came from Los Angeles to Kern County in 1873. He is a druggist and chemist by occupation and followed the business in San Francisco and Los Angeles and latterly in Kern County at Havilah. The years 1866 to 1870 Mr. Martin spent in San Francisco. At Havilah he was associated with Dr. Sweet in the drug business in 1874. Since then he has devoted his time and attention to farming and mining in Kern County, and has been very successful in his undertakings. He owns 160 acres of land on section 28, in the South Fork valley. At present Mr. Martin is Deputy Assessor of Kern County, under A. T. Lightner.

DR. EDWIN FREEMAN was born in Milton, Queen's County, Nova Scotia, January 1, 1834. His ancestors were of a branch of the Freeman family that emigrated from England to Massachusetts, settling at Cape Cod during the colonial period, and thence removed to Nova Scotia.

After completing his collegiate education he turned his attention to the study of medicine. In 1854 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his elder brother, a physician, was residing, and, pursuing his studies, graduated in medicine in 1857. He was the Demonstrator of Anatomy until 1860, when he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. In the summer of 1862 he served as Assistant Surgeon with the Second Regiment, Home Guards, on duty at Covington and Newport, Kentucky, for the defense of Cincinnati. November 7, 1862, after examination by the Medical Board at Washington city, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers, by President Lincoln, and ordered for duty with the Army of the Potomac then before Fredericksburg, Virginia. Assigned to duty with the artillery of the Ninth Army Corps, he participated in that memorable battle. He was with that army corps at Fortress Monroe and Newport News, on the James river, and then for several months in the summer of 1863 in central Kentucky. He was appointed a member of the Board of Examiners for Assistant Surgeons, United States Volunteers, to meet at Cincinnati, Ohio; but, his orders having been changed, he went with the Ninth Army Corps to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where, under General Sherman, they were interposed between Grant and Johnson who were endeavoring to raise the siege. He was there prostrated with the fever which was then so prevalent, but recovered and returned with the troops to the North. He was with the same command in East Tennessee, and was in the siege of Knoxville and the battle of Fort Sanders, December, 1863, After that he was on duty in the hospital at Knoxville. In February, 1864, he was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, for duty in the hospitals. March 30, he was commissioned by the President as Surgeon, United States Volunteers. Continued ill health caused him to offer his res-

ignation from the service, which was accepted April 19, 1864.

In June, 1864, he was married to Miss Rosella A. Ricker, eldest daughter of Major Elbridge G. Ricker, of Locust Corner, Clermont County, Ohio. In 1866 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Eclectic Medical College of the city of New York, and removed to that place. In 1870 he was appointed Professor of Surgery in the same college. In 1871 he was again apppointed Professor of Anatomy in the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, and, as the harsh air of the coast did not agree with him, he returned to Cincinnati. He continued lecturing in the college and attending to the demands of a large practice until 1887, when failing health led him to give up his business and seek a change of climate. He came to California and directly to Fresno. He bought a ranch near the city and built a house, where he resides with his family. In the city he has an office, where, with his son, Dr. E. R. Freeman, he is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. His family consists of two sons, E. R. and Z. F. Freeman, and one daughter, Zella M. Freeman.

During the period of his residence here the Doctor has witnessed great changes in Fresno and surrounding country. The rapid extension of vineyards and orchards in this valley and the remarkable growth of Fresno are subjects upon which too much cannot be said. The Doctor regards this climate as favorable for those suffering with pulmonary troubles.

W. S. BADGER, Deputy County Clerk of Fresno County, is a native of Cold Springs, Mississippi, born in 1865. He came to California with his parents in 1871 and located at Cottonwood, Shasta County, where his father, Charles T. Badger, carried on a general merchandise store. In 1873 they moved to Madera, Fresno County, where he operated Captain Mace's hotel and remained until 1885, then coming to Fresno.

The subject of our sketch was educated in the public schools of Fresno County, combining work and study as opportunity offered In the spring of 1881 he was employed in Fresno by A. M. Clark, County Clerk and Recorder, and did office work in summer and attended school in winter for a period of three years. He retured to Madera in 1885, started a notion store and conducted it successfully until he was burned out in 1887; came back to Fresno, was appointed Deputy Sheriff under O. J Meade, and served in that capacity until the expiration of Mr. Meade's term of office in 1888. Mr. Badger made a visit to his brother in Washington Territory that year. Returning to Fresno in 1889, he was appointed Deputy County Clerk, under A. C. Williams, and is now occupying that position.

Mr. Badger was married in Fresno, July 8, 1888, to Miss Mary E. Funderburk, and resides in a comfortable home on Abbey street. He is a member of Company F, Sixth Infantry, National Guards of California, Captain C. Chisholm in command.

P. PETERSON, it is safe to say, is one of the most enterprising business men of Kern County. Few have been as active in building up and developing the material interests of the Kern river country as he. Mr. Peterson is a native of Denmark, born in Lasöe, October 10, 1841. His father being a sailor, the son was reared in that calling and followed the sea for many years. He shipped from Hamburg to San Francisco on board a merchant vessel in 1862, engaged about one year in the United States Revenue service, and in 1864 abandoned the sea. He devoted his time to mining in the Kern river district one year; later, about six months, in Havilah. For two years he operated a stationary engine in a quartz mill at Havilah, after which he returned

to Kernville and engaged in the same calling for a brief time. He was then interested there in various enterprises until 1872, when he built and conducted a hotel, doing an extensive business. This he discontinued in 1884, and spent the year following in the northern part of the State.

In 1885 Mr. Peterson bought his ranch on the South Fork of the Kern river. Of this farm 320 acres are in section 20, township 26, range 24, and 200 acres are in sections 17 and 18. He owns other fine tracts of land in Kern County, making a total of 1,100 acres. He ranges about 300 head of cattle, thirty horses and forty pigs, and there are few ranches in the country superior to his. In addition to his agricultural interests Mr. Peterson also owns and operates the stage line running from Caliente to Kernville; also a line running from the latter place to Onyx, making tri-weekly trips. And in connection with this business he has the contract for carrying the United States mail.

Mr. Peterson stands high in the public estimation as a prompt and scrupulous business man.

LEWIS M. HOWELL, one of the reputable farmers of Tulare County, California, is a native of Missouri, born in St. Charles County, August 19, 1831. His father, Thomas Howell, was born in South Carolina, March 14, 1783, and removed to St. Louis, Missouri, 1797, when that city was a small place. His ancestors ranked among the old families of South Carolina, and two of the Howells were officers in the Indian wars. Thomas Howell married Susana Calloway, daughter of Flanders Calloway, and granddaughter of Daniel Boone, the famous Kentucky pioneer. They became the parents of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters. All grew to maturity and five are now (1891) living. The subject of our sketch was next to the youngest child. He was reared and educated in Missouri, and for some time was engaged in steamboating on the river. In 1864 he went to Montana, where he spent fourteen years. During that time he was engaged in the mercantile and flouring-mill business, had a large trade, and filled many Government contracts. He was also engaged in the stock business.

Mr. Howell married Elizabeth J. Wallace, also a native of St. Charles County, Missouri, and to them were born eight children, seven of whom are living. Their names are as follows: Maggie, wife of John G. Lewis; Willie; Lizzie, wife of James M. Cann; Lewis, Eliza, Mary and Charles.

In 1878 Mr. Howell came to California and settled in San Jose; three years later sold out and removed to Healdsburg, Sonoma County, where he invested in property and lived three years. At the end of that time he sold out and returned to San Jose, which continued to be his home until 1884, when he located in Tulare County. He then purchased his present ranch, 240 acres of land within the city limits of Visalia. This is chiefly a hay and stock farm. Mr. Howell has forty dairy cows, and makes large quantities of cheese. Across the street from his place is a commodious and well-equipped cheese factory. His property is well improved with good home and substantial farm buildings, and all the surroundings indicate thrift and prosperity.

Mr. Howell is a Master Mason, and in politics is a Democrat.

SETH BROOKS HUNT has been a resident of California since 1861, and of Visalia since 1871.

Mr. Hunt is a native of Maine, born on Kennebeck river, six miles below Augusta, June 10, 1839. His ancestors were descended from the Pilgrim fathers who landed on Plymouth Rock, and his parents, Ephraim and Phebe (Hunt) Hunt were cousins. Of their six children he was the fourth born. His father died in Maine.

Coming to California in 1861, Mr. Hunt located at Sacramento, where, for five years, he was engaged in the carriage manufacturing business. From there he removed to San Joso, conducting his business in that city five years.

In 1868 he married Miss Mattie Jones, a native of Santa Clara County and a daughter of Zachariah Jones. Her parents came to this State in 1846, and her mother is still living, she being one of the oldest pioneer women in the State. The Donner party were entertained at their home when they finally reached California. In 1871 Mr. Hunt came with his family to Visalia, and established his carriage and blacksmith business here. In 1879 he moved into his present shop, corner of Main and Locust streets. The comfortable home on Court street, in which they reside, he built in April, 1874. Five of the six children born to them are still living, namely: Louise A., Evaline, Claud A., Lillie B. and Clarence.

Mr. Hunt is a worthy member of the A. O. U. W., and has been connected with the Presbyterian Church ever since its organization in Visalia. He rendered efficient aid in building their house of worship and their parsonage, and has been a trustee of the church for the past fifteen years. When the Republican party was organized he joined its ranks, cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, and has since remained loyal to that party. He is thoroughly identified with the best interests of Visalia, and is regarded as one of her most worthy citizens.

DR. G. L. LONG, the most prominent homeopathic physician of Fresno, was born in Mercer, Pennsylvania, in 1858. His father, a farmer by occupation, moved to Iowa in 1878, continuing there his agricultural pursuits.

Dr. Long received his education in Pennsylvania, and after moving to Iowa he engaged in teaching in the public schools. On account of ill health he sought the balmy climate of California, coming to this coast in 1882. At first he settled on a wheat ranch in Merced County, where, after ten months' exercise in the bright sunshine and pure air, his health improved. In 1883 he entered the Hahnemann Medical College, San Francisco, and graduated at that institution in 1886. He began the practice of his profession in Lone Pine, Inyo County, and that same year was married there to Miss Ruth McElroy. They have one child, F. Ruth Long, born April 1, 1888. In the spring of 1887, Dr. Long moved to Fresno, where he has continued in practice, with very satisfactory results, being the leading practitioner here in his particular branch of medicine. He is very studious and devotes himself to a thorough understanding of his profession.

He is a member of Merced Lodge, No. 208, I. O. O. F.

T. HILTON, proprietor of the California Carriage Shop, N Street, Fresno, was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in 1852. His father, F. H. Hilton, a tanner and shoe manufacturer, removed with his family to California in 1868, arriving at San Francisco, May 1. He located at Centerville, Alameda County, where he still resides, working at his trade and running a shoe store.

F. T. Hilton was educated at Yarmouth, and after coming to this State he learned the trade of blacksmith at Centerville. He conducted a shop there for eighteen months and then went to San Francisco, where, in the carriage factory of Mr. Cunningham, he learned the finer branches of his trade. While in business at Bakersfield he contracted malaria and was compelled to seek a higher altitude. Then, at the mining camp of Kernville, he did a satisfactory business for four years; but the mines failed, the town was abandoned, and Mr. Hilton moved to Bodie, Mono County, another mining camp. Ten years later the mines of that place failed, and again he was obliged to seek another location.

In 1889 our subject came to Fresno, purchased 50 x 125 feet on N. between Fresno and Mariposa streets, built a shop and here launched out in a thriving business. He deals in coal, iron, hardware, blacksmith materials and hardwood carriage materials, and builds light and heavy carriage work. His business here has increased beyond his capacity, and it is his intention soon to enlarge his works.

Mr. Hilton was married at Cornwall station, Contra Costa County, California, August 11, 1877, to Miss Alice R. Whitney, daughter of William E. Whitney, a pioneer of '49, who, as a contractor, was engaged in building the Central Pacific railroad. To Mr. and Mrs. Hilton three children have been born, two of whom are living, namely: May S. and Leslie Allan Hilton.

Mr. Hilton is a member and Master Workman of Yo Semite Lodge, No. 171, A. O. U. W.

THOMAS H. SMITH.—The beautiful South Fork valley, Kern County, California, owes its marvelous development and prosperity to such pioneers as Thomas H. Smith—men of sterling traits of character, honesty of purpose and great energy.

Mr. Smith was born in Bristol, England, June 6, 1824. His father, William Smith, a professional accountant, emigrated to New York city in 1837; bought property and located on Long Island. He brought a family of ten children with him to this country, and of these the subject of our sketch was the fifth born. He enjoyed excellent school facilities and availed himself of a good English education. In 1853 he came to California and went into the store of his brother, who came to California in 1849 and erected the first house of merchandise in Oakland, opened and conducted a store at Temescal, three miles from the now city of Oakland, which he continued about four years. In 1858 he removed to Visalia, where he lived three years, adn from there came to his present home in the South Fork valley, few settlers having preceded him to this place.

Mr. Smith was married December 25, 1853, in Washington County, Ohio, to Miss Sophia Whitlock, daughter of Samuel Whitlock, a prosperous farmer of that State. They have three children living: Sophia, wife of J. B. Batys, Henrietta, wife of James H. Powers, and Thomas S., a single son, residing at home.

J. E. RYAN, one of the successful real-estate men of Fresno, is a native of Macoupin County, Illinois. He is one of a family of seven children, and dates his birth in the year 1841. Receiving excellent educational advantages, he graduated at the Presbyterian College, Greenfield, Illinois, in 1858, after which he entered upon a business career. He established a dry-goods and clothing business at Girard, in his native county, which he carried on with fair success for a period of eighteen years. During this period Mr. Ryan was active in all matters looking toward the development of the town, and was one of its prominent citizens. At one time he was a candidate before the people for Assemblyman, but was defeated at the polls after a close election.

In 1876, he moved to Nebraska, and was engaged in business there a year and a half. From that State he removed to California, settling in Stockton, where he resided two years. We next find him located at Modesto, Stanislaus County, engaged in the real-estate business. Three years later he became a citizen of Fresno; this was in December, 1883, and he has since continued to reside here.

Mr. Ryan was engaged in various enterprises since his settlement in Fresno, and has been a witness to the remarkable development of this vicinity. He first engaged in contracting work, and later opened a piano, organ and stationery business. In connection with S. N. Straube he is now conducting a real-estate business, the firm name being Straube, Ryan & Co. He has never

taken an active part in politics except on one occasion, when he was the Republican candidate for Justice of the Peace. His opponent was Judge Hill, who had been an incumbent of the office for eight years, and on election day defeated him at the polls by three votes.

September 1, 1870, Mr. Ryan was wedded to Miss Mattie MacGee, a native of Jerseyville, Illinois. Their two children are Lela and Wade. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan are both members of the First Presbyterian Church of Fresno.

FRANCIS M. SPONOGLE, M. D., who holds a prominent position among the physicians of Fresno, was born at Millersburg, Ohio, in 1852, son of Joshua Sponogle, an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, also principal of the high school for a number of years, being a highly educated gentleman, speaking German and French fluently.

The Doctor was educated in the Millersburg high school and in the Academy of Science at Hayesville. He began his medical studies at Millersburg in 1870, under the instruction of Dr. William M. Ross, a prominent physician and surgeon of that locality. During the winters of 1873, 1874 and 1875 he was a student in the medical department of the University of Wooster at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1875 he began practicing in order to secure funds to finish his studies, which he did in 1876, graduating at Wooster University.

After completing his college course, the Doctor came West, located at Battle Mountain, Nevada, and was there engaged in the practice of his profession until 1881. He was appointed County Physician for Lander County, Nevada, which position he held for five years, and resigned when he came to California. On coming to this State he settled in Healdsburg, Sonoma County, continuing his practice at that place till 1884. Feeling the need of a higher education, he then went to New York and attended lectures at the Long Island College Hospital, graduating in 1885. After that he attended the New York Polyclinic, taking a full course and receiving from that school a certificate as an honorary and life member, and receiving a diploma. In the fall of 1885 he entered the Bellevue Hospital College, took a full course of lectures, performed hospital work, and received a diploma in the spring of 1886. He also took four special courses on surgery and four courses on physical diagnosis and diseases of women, receiving special diplomas from English, German and French specialists. A special course on urinary analysis and medical and toxological chemistry, under the instruction of Professor Ogden Doremus, of Bellevue Hospital College; also, a special course on histology and pathology and use of the microscope, and a special course on the eye, ear and throat under foreign and American teachers. He stood so high in surgery at Bellevue that Professor Dennis selected him and one other from a class of 165 to perform a difficult case of surgery before the class. During the summer of 1886 he took a full course of lectures in the New York Post-Graduate School, and received his diploma in the fall of 1886.

Having thus carefully prepared himself in the East for his professional duties, Dr. Sponogle returned to the Pacific coast, and again began practice at Healdsburg. He was married in 1886 to Miss Libbie Briggs, a native of California, a very estimable young lady and highly educated. In April, 1888, he moved to Fresno and established himself in a spacious office in the Griffith building, and in this city he has continued to reside, actively engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. He is an active member of both State and county medical societies.

Since coming to Fresno, Dr. Sponogle has invested in ranch and city property. He resides at No. 1332 J street. In fraternal circles the Doctor is also prominent, being a member of Santa Rosa Chapter, No. 45, Royal Arch Masons; the subordinate lodge and encampment of I. O. O. F.; Vineland Lodge, K. of P.,

and the Raisina Chapter, No. 86, Eastern Star. He is also connected with the Mono Tribe, No. 68, I. O. R. M., and Fresno Lodge, No. 3455, Knights of Honor, being District Deputy of the latter lodge, and District Medical Examiner; also Medical Examiner for the German Lodge of Hermann's Söhne for the city of Fresno.

WILLIAM H. SCRIBNER, who figures prominently in the history of Bakersfield, California, was born in Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, July 27, 1849. His father, Franklyn Scribner, was a native of the same place, and a son of Abraham Scribner, who located there in 1811. The latter was a pioneer merchant, Indian trader and land speculator. He took an active part in the Indian wars of the northwestern territory, and has been pointed out in history as the man who, under Colonel Richard M. Johnson, killed the noted Indian chief, Tecumseh. Franklyn Scribner grew up on the frontier, learned the shoemaker's trade, and succeeded his father as a merchant in his native town. When the civil war broke out he left home and business and enlisted his services for the protection of the old flag and the preservation of the Union, acting the part of a brave soldier until the close of that struggle. After the war he returned home, resumed business and continued therein until during the declining years of his life. He is now living in quietude in the beautiful little city of Greenville. To him and his wife, *nee* Elizabeth Young, five children were born, William H. being the oldest. The others are: Edwin F., a merchant of Downey, this State; Charles C., in the real-estate business in Bakersfield; J. W., with his brother in mercantile business, and Cora, the wife of J. W. Smith, Bakersfield.

The subject of our sketch spent his boyhood and early youth in his native town, and improved the educational opportunities then afforded. At the age of thirteen he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of watchmaker and jeweler. In the spring of 1865, when the last call for troops was made, he enlisted. Being under age, however, he was never mustered into service. In 1866 he went to Attica, Indiana, where he continued work at his trade and remained for several years. Too close application to his business there seriously impaired his eyesight and somewhat his health.

March 1, 1874, he was married, at Terre Haute, Indiana, to Miss Fannie Davis, and on the third of that month they started for California. Bakersfield was then in its infancy, and here they took up their abode. In connection with J. P. Low, Mr. Scribner established a jewelry business and also carried a stock of stationery, confectionery, etc., under the firm name of Low & Scribner. Since that time Mr. Scribner has been engaged in business here, meeting with almost unexampled success. With the marvelous growth of Kern County and Bakersfield the good name and influence of the house of W. H. Scribner has spread, and his fortune has correspondingly increased. From year to year, as he has been financially prosperous, his capital has been promptly invested in local improvements, both public and private. He was one of the directors of the Kern Valley Bank; was a promoter and organizer of the excellent water system of Bakersfield, of which he has acquired a one-half ownership; was an organizer and is now a member of the Southern Hotel Association, which built and furnished the original Southern Hotel, and rebuilt the same after its destruction by fire, July, 1889, at an expense of upwards of $116,000. In that fire Mr. Scribner also sustained other losses; but, with unbounded faith in his chosen city, he at once began the work of rebuilding. A solid brick business block now occupies the site of his less pretentious one. It fronts on Chester avenue, and the second story composes a portion of the Arlington Hotel. Another brick block owned by him is one adjoining the Southern Hotel. He also owns a large amount of other valuable property in Bakersfield, which nets him a hand-

some profit. In politics he is a Republican; is Chairman of the Republican County Committee and a member of the Republican State Central Committee; has, however, always refused to run for office, although repeatedly solicited to do so. He is, indeed, a man of remarkable versatility. While it might seem that his time is wholly taken up with his extensive business operations, yet he finds time for other pleasures and pursuits. He is fond of reading and spends many hours in his library and with his family. Few men are possessed of a greater fund of general information and entertain broader views on the various questions of the day than he.

His marriage at Terre Haute has already been referred to. Mrs. Scribner's death occurred January 15, 1878. On December 26, 1881, he wedded Miss Nellie O'Donnell, the daughter of a California pioneer. By his present wife he has three daughters. The family home, a model of comfort and convenience, is located at the corner of K and Twenty-first streets.

DR. A. G. DEARDORFF.—This gentleman is one of the distinguished physicians of Fresno, and is justly entitled to representation on these pages.

Born in Douglas County, Oregon, September 14, 1854, the Doctor was a pioneer of that section of the West. His father, a native of Iowa, came to California in 1849 during the mining excitement, and finally settled in Oregon. Our subject attended school at Wilbur, Oregon, the institution there being a branch of the well known Willamette University. In 1878 he went East to Keokuk, Iowa, where he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating with honor in 1882. He soon settled in Jefferson, Oregon, and there engaged in the practice of medicine from the spring of 1882 until the fall of 1885. Then after a temporary residence in Salem, Oregon, he moved to Fresno, where he has since resided, devoting his entire attention to the practice of his profession. He enjoys a very large family practice in this city, and the confidence and respect of the best people.

The Doctor has invested in some choice vineyard land near the city, and also owns valuable property in Fresno. He is public-spirited and much interested in the development and future prosperity of the country in which he has cast his lot.

Dr. Deardorff was married in 1879 to Elizabeth M. Harmon, a native of Pennsylvania, whom he had the good fortune to meet during his college life.

J. V. ROBERTS.—Throughout Kern County the name of J. V. Roberts is a familiar one, he being known as an early pioneer of the Kern river valley. He was one of the first white settlers in Walker's Basin, which spot he first visited in 1854. Previous to that he had spent some time in the San Joaquin valley and one year in Los Angeles County, buying cattle. He purchased about 300 head, drove them to Tehachapi, spent one year there, and then, in 1855, proceeded to Walker's Basin. The country at that time was in its virgin dress of nature and made up one vast stock range. The land was not then surveyed and neither the farmer's plow had disturbed its soil nor the woodman's ax had marred the glories of its forest beauty. Mr. Roberts made a location and raised some hay and grain, but soon afterward sold his improvements to the late William Lightner, and removed still further on to the frontier, to his present place. That occurred in the fall of 1860, and he at once went to work to develop and beautify his ranch.

Mr. Roberts was born in Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, December 25, 1825. His parents were New Jersey people of Scotch and Welsh origin. Young Roberts seemed to have been born with the instincts and ambitions of a thorough pioneer. He left his native home at the age of eighteen years and went to Kentucky.

From there he joined the army of the United States, and was in the leading battles of the Mexican war. He spent one year in Texas and from there came to California and to the San Joaquin valley. His experiences in Kern County have been those of a successful business man. He has accumulated a good bank account, broad acres of fine land and about 400 head of cattle, and has a bright and amiable family. He is a man of correct habits and modest demeanor, and is respected by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

RILEY MONROE WILSON was born in Oneida County, New York, June 13, 1832, son of Lathrop M. and Prudence (Hungerford) Wilson, both natives of Connecticut. Grandfather Roger Wilson was also a native of that State. Mr. Wilson was the second of the the children born to his parents, and when he was ten years of age the family removed to the town of Wayne, Cass County, Michigan, where he was reared. While in New York he received some schooling, but after they located in the new State of Michigan his educational advantages were meager.

In 1853, upon reaching his majority, like many other men of ambitious natures, he was attacked with the gold fever and directed his course toward the new El Dorado of the West. After his arrival in California, Mr. Wilson was engaged in mining in several localities, and at first only made his expenses. In Sierra County, however, he was more successful, but sold out his interests there to avoid litigation. Next he worked in the silver mines of Nevada, and also carried on blacksmithing there very successfully. He then returned to California and purchased a section of land in Santa Clara County, improved the property and resided on it fifteen years. In 1881 he removed to Fresno, bought twenty acres of fruit land, built a nice home and planted the property to fruit and vines, which are now in full bearing and bringing in a handsome income. In the meantime he sold his Santa Clara County property, and in 1886 he purchased the Traver mill, at Traver, Tulare county. This he has improved by putting in a full roller process.

In 1864 he was united in marriage to Miss Hattie B. Barrows, a native of Flint, Michigan. Three daughters have been born to them, namely: Kitty Blanch, wife of Richard Williams; Lenora Lois, wife of Luther S. Hubbard, has one daughter and resides in Fresno; and Alice M. The last named, through a sad accident, met her death at the age of ten years. They were on a vacation in the mountains, and in some unaccountable manner she wandered away and was lost. After ten days of most anxious search, her remains were found in the river where she had been drowned.

In politics Mr. Wilson is a Republican, having voted with that party since Mr. Lincoln was first a candidate for the presidency.

G. R. HIGGINS, the well-known photographer of Fresno, was born in Canada, in 1845. In 1864 he came to California, his family having located here two years previous to that time. He made the voyage via the Isthmus of Panama, the trip consuming twenty-one days, nine days less than the steamer now requires to make the journey. On his arrival in San Francisco, in March, 1864, he entered the high school and took a business course. He subsequently attended the business college, where he acquired a thorough practical education, his schooling advantages having been limited in Canada. While pursuing his studies, Mr. Higgins also devoted some time to work in photography with his brother, who was established in that business in the city, and, developing no little ability in that direction, he adopted the business himself.

Locating in Sacramento, he did a successful photographic business there for three years. Then he divided his time between working for

several of the leading galleries in San Francisco and making periodical trips to the interior, until September, 1882, when he came to Fresno. He did not remain here long, however, and a few months later went back to San Francisco. In the spring of 1884 he again came to Fresno, and this time established himself permanently in the photograph business, which he still conducts. He is the pioneer photographer in Fresno and his work is justly celebrated throughout the valley.

Mr. Higgins is actively identified with the fire department of Fresno, and was the prime mover in the organization of the present department, which was effected in October, 1887. In March, 1889, he was elected chief of the department, and to him is generally conceded the greatest measure of credit for its present high state of efficiency, good management and excellent descipline.

He was married in 1876, to Miss Williams, a native of California. They have one child.

LOUIS WHITENDALE, one of the thrifty ranchers of Tulare County, California, was born in the State of New York, September 13, 1853. He is the son of Frederick and Clara (Faubel) Whitendale, both natives of Germany, and is the second born of their eight children. He was reared on his father's farm, working in summer and attending school in winter. At the age of fifteen years he went to the lumber woods of Pennsylvania, there becoming inured to hard work, and remaining five years. Then he removed to Missouri, and from that place came to Tulare County, California, where he worked for wages for one of the prominent farmers of the county, the gentleman who subsequently became his father-in-law.

In 1884 Mr. Whitendale married Miss Eliza Chatten, daughter of Richard Chatten. He has built a good residence upon his property four miles east of Visalia, and he is comfortably situated, engaged in raising cattle, hogs and horses. He owns another ranch of 320 acres, eleven miles south of Visalia. He and his wife are the parents of two beautiful children, William and Ida.

Mr. Whitendale is a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Democrat.

DAVE HIRSHFELD, one of the leading merchants of Kern County, is a native of Germany. He came to California as a boy in 1871 and landed in Santa Ana, where he received his first business experience. In the following year he went to Lower California, during the placer-mining boom, and remained there for a little over two years, when he returned to American soil, and shortly afterward to Bakersfield, where he has remained ever since. He became a member of the firm of Hirshfeld Bros. & Co., which firm established for themselves a reputation for fair dealing and trustworthiness in every hamlet in the county. Mr. Dave Hirshfeld dissolved his business connections with his former associates and established for himself the Pioneer Store, on the first of September, 1890. This store is one of the most complete establishments in Central California. It occupies a spacious, new and solid brick building, constructed especially for the present occupant. The stock contained in this building is the largest in Kern County. The proprietor has local buyers in San Francisco and in the East, who supply him daily with new and fashionable goods, which enables him to give his customers the best for the least money. The store is lighted with six electric arc lights, which gives it the brilliancy of day at night. Four lines of the rapid cash transmitter forward the cash receipts to the cashiers' desks. Improved elevators are used for the handling of heavy goods. The Pioneer Store has the best ventilated basement in the city. It is 58x100 feet, and is filled with heavy goods.

Dave Hirshfeld occupies an enviable position as a business man in Kern valley, and his suc-

cess is due mainly to that sterling trait of character,—that he never misrepresents anything in business, and that he never resorts to the "Cheap John" way of doing business in holding out five cent inducements in order to gain $5 advantage over the unwary. Mr. Hirshfeld takes a lively interest in home affairs which tend to forward the material interests and development of his town and vicinity, and as a citizen and social companion, is highly esteemed.

THOMAS JEFFERSON JANES, as a pioneer of 1849, and as a man prominently connected with the stock interests of California, merits more than a passing notice on the pages of this volume.

Mr. Janes was born in Pike County, Missouri, November 18, 1826, son of William and Mary Ann (Lear) Janes, natives of Kentucky. They emigrated to Missouri in 1812 and took up their abode on the frontier. In 1830 they moved to Benton County, purchased land three miles from Warsaw, the county seat, where they lived until the death of Mr. Janes, February 17, 1844, at the age of fifty-five years.

The subject of our sketch remained at home on the farm until he reached his majority, receiving what education he could from the meager facilities then afforded. On the breaking out of the gold fever, his ambitious nature was enthused, and May 4, 1849, he left Warsaw for the El Dorado of the West. Equipped with ox teams, his party made the journey via the northern route, passing Goose lake in Oregon and coming into California by the old emigrant trail. They arrived at Lassen's ranch on the 23d of September, and at Sacramento on the 6th of October. Mr. Janes went to the mines on Weaver creek, where he wintered and did some mining. From exposure incurred, he was taken sick and in the spring of 1850 went to San Francisco for the benefit of his health. May of that year found him in the Santa Clara valley, engaged in teaming and farming. He was one of the first to engage in farming in that valley, and he remained there until 1858, when he returned to Missouri, embarking at San Francisco and making the voyage via Panama, New Orleans and St. Louis, thence to Warsaw, his former home. There he intended to remain, but he soon became disgusted with the country and climate, and in May, 1859, again started across the plains for California. The company in which he traveled was composed of about forty men, women and children, among them being three brothers and four sisters of Mr. Janes, also two men who crossed the plains with him in 1849. On this trip Mr. Janes brought with him 100 head of cattle. Crossing by the Humboldt river, they passed the big trees of Calaveras County and came by Stockton to San Jose, arriving October 1. In the spring of 1860 he brought his cattle to Tulare County and settled on Tule river, three miles west of his present ranch, where he remained until the high waters of 1862 changed the river bed. In the spring of 1863 he moved to his present location.

Mr. Janes was married in Santa Clara County, California, September 5, 1861, to Miss Mary Jane Truett, a native of Tennessee. In 1867 he homesteaded eighty acres and in 1872 preempted 160 acres, which formed the nucleus of his present landed interests. He continued in the stock business until 1873, when free grazing was cut off by the passage of the "no-fence" law. Then he sold his cattle, numbering 1,000 head, and engaged in the sheep business with a band numbering 2,200. This number he subsequently increased to 4,400, and followed the business about ten years, when he sold out. He increased his land-holdings to 1,300 acres, but as his three sons reached their majority he settled land on them, and his own ranch now numbers only about 800 acres. Since 1865 Mr. Janes has done more or less farming, usually sowing 300 acres in grain, and in a modified way is still engaged in the stock business, keeping horses, mules, cattle and a few sheep.

Mr. and Mrs. Ja es have five children living: William Isham, Madison Monroe, Thomas Walter, Estella and Blanche K. His present large and handsome residence was built in 1882, and is surrounded by a family orchard and vines that were planted in 1876. In the spring of 1891 Mr. Janes planted a raisin vineyard of twelve acres. He is a man who has given close attention to his own personal affairs, has been cautious in his judgment and careful in his investments, and as a result his efforts have been rewarded with success, and he has the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

DR. ROBERT CURTIS GARDNER is one of the youngest, as well as one of the ablest, members of the dental fraternity of Fresno. He is a native of Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, born May 11, 1867, his parents being Jesse Beeson and Margaret (Kerr) Gardner. His father was a well-known public man in that State, and for eight years held the office of Prothonotary. He also has an enviable military record in the active service of his country, having served as a Major in the war with Mexico, as well as acting in the same capacity in the war of the Rebellion. He is now a resident of Uniontown, Pennsylvania. The mother of our subject is, however, deceased, her death having occurred about 1873. After her death, R. C. Gardner, whose name heads this article, went to live with an aunt in Clinton, Illinois, but returned to Pennsylvania three years later. His early education was received in the schools of Illinois and Pennsylvania. At the age of fifteen years he again went West, and this time made his home at Petersburg, Illinois, with an uncle named James Moore, who was the pioneer miller of that place. Eight months later he went to Jacksonville, Illinois, and there attended the Washington high school, where he was graduated in 1884. After that event he made his home again at Petersburg, and there began the study of his present profession with a prominent dentist of that place. A year later he went to the western metropolis, and began attendance at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, where he was graduated in the spring of 1888.

Having completed his studies and prepared himself for a professional career, Dr. Gardner came to California and located at Fresno, at once beginning the practice in which he is now so successfully engaged.

In August, 1889, he formed a business partnership with Dr. W. J. Prather, with whom he is now associated. Jointly these gentlemen enjoy a very extensive patronage, being highly esteemed both by their professional brethren and the public at large.

In August, 1890, Dr. Gardner was united in marriage with Miss Mary R. Tennant, a native of San Jose, California, and they reside in their attractive home, recently erected in Fresno.

JAMES B. MORRIS was born in Missouri, September 27, 1838. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Golden) Morris, both natives of Tennessee, the former a descendant of French ancestry. James B. is the seventh of their nine children, three of whom are living. He was reared and educated in Missouri and there learned the carpenter's trade, which, as a contractor and builder, he has followed the most of his life.

When the civil war broke out, Mr. Morris enlisted in Company B, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, and, after serving in it six months, joined the First Missouri Battery and served in it until the close of the war, without being taken prisoner or receiving a wound. He participated in the battles of Oak Hill, Mansfield, Louisiana, Jenkins' Ferry and in many smaller fights. After the close of the war, he returned home and again gave his attention to his trade.

In 1875 Mr. Morris came to California and direct to Visalia. For twelve years he was engaged in contracting and building here and

during that time erected many of the best houses in the city. In November, 1889, in partnership with Mr. McDermot, he bought the grocery and provision store which they have since successfully conducted. They do a thriving business and number among their customers the best citizens of Visalia. Mr. Morris purchased property in this city at the corner of North and Willis streets, remodeled the house, and now has a comfortable home, in which he resides with his family.

He was married, in 1862, to Miss Mary Z. Smyth, a native of Missouri, who has borne him a daughter, Sadie E. Mr. Morris is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity. Politically he is a Democrat. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace in the city of Visalia. Like all good Californians, he is interested in the growth and prosperity of this State, and is justly proud of the advancement she is making.

NATHAN W. MOODEY.—This gentleman has been a resident of Fresno since 1873 and has been prominently identified with its best interests. For the position he fills and for the valuable services he has rendered to the public, Mr. Moodey is justly entitled to a representation in the history of this section of California; indeed a history of Fresno would be incomplete without some reference to him.

He was born near Dayton, Ohio, March 9, 1852, and while quite young removed with his parents to Illinois, where they established their home. There young Moodey was sent to the best schools in the locality, and his education was finished at the town college. Having completed his studies, he entered a paper mill to learn the trade, and remained there three years. At the end of that time a serious fire destroyed the mill and he was left without employment, so he turned his attention to the hardware trade. In 1874 he came to California and located in Fresno. For two years he was employed by the railroad company as night agent. Then he entered the post office. At that time the office was a primitive looking affair, there being no lock-boxes, for the good reason that there was no use for any. To-day an observer will notice the remarkable change that has taken place in the workings of this institution. It is a fact that in Fresno County, 60 x 150 miles in area, there are more rented post-office boxes than in any other county in the State of California, not excepting Los Angeles or San Francisco. Mr. Moodey first entered the post office as a subordinate. Under the administration of President Arthur he was appointed Postmaster, which office he resigned after the change of party in power in 1885. During President Harrison's administration he was reappointed to his old office, which he now occupies. Mr. Moodey's management of this important branch of the Government at Fresno is eminently satisfactory and reflects great credit on his ability as an official. In 1886 he was the Republican nominee for sheriff, and, although defeated, ran far ahead of his ticket, the county then being strongly Democratic.

Mr. Moodey was married in 1883, and he and his wife are the parents of two bright children, a son and a daughter.

LEROY N. WOOD, a prominent business man of Visalia, Tulare County, California, is a native of the State of New York, born November 17, 1852. His ancestors were English people who settled in this country many years ago and became residents of New York and Massachusetts. His father, Norman Wood, a native of New York, married Miss Louisa Roper, who was born in Pennsylvania. Her ancestors also came from England and settled in America during colonial times. To Norman and Louisa Wood five children were born, Leroy being the second.

Mr. Wood was reared and educated in Sauk County, Wisconsin. He learned the mercantile business in Beatrice, Nebraska, and clerked

there from 1872 till 1874. He then came to California, spent two years as a clerk in Bakersfield, Kern County, after which he opened a store on his own account at Glennville and was successfully engaged in business there from 1877 till 1883. At the end of that time he sold out and moved to Gilroy, Santa Clara County, where he conducted business seven years, at the same time being interested in a business at San Francisco.

In 1890 Mr. Wood came to Visalia and purchased the business of Stevens & Co., one of the leading general merchandise firms of Visalia. This store is a double one and is 113 feet deep, and in the rear of it is a store house, 60 x 100 feet. He does a large business, employs eleven men, and has a trade that extends out fifty miles to the east.

Mr. Wood was married in 1877, to Miss Mary Campbell, a native of California. They have five children, all born in this State, viz.: Mark, Ford, Norm, Julia and Louisa.

In his political views Mr. Wood is a Republican and a protectionist. He is associated with the I. O. O. F. Although he has been a resident of Visalia only a short time, he has made many friends here, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

W. PHILLIPS.—In this rapidly developing country of ours where opportunities for all are equal some make swifter strides toward prosperity than others, and their wonderful success may be attributed to natural ability and tact combined with resolute will and persistent determination to succeed. The subject of this sketch is one whose business career is worthy of note. Mr. Phillips is to-day one of the youngest bank officers in the State of California; and the phenomenal success he has achieved during the years of his residence here justly entitle him to honorable mention in this volume.

He was born in Mississippi in 1851. Early in life he was sent to school, and until he reached his fifteenth year his studies received his close attention. At that time he became a clerk in a store at Canton. In the winter of 1867 he was chosen a page in the State Senate, which position he occupied four months. Then he was employed by a large cotton firm at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and remained with them until 1870. December of that year found him *en route* to California, seeking new fields of labor. He arrived in Fresno County, January 1, 1871, and immediately entered upon a business career, a career which the score of years succeeding has shown to be of marked success.

Young Phillips, then twenty years of age, engaged as a clerk in a general merchandise store at Centerville, and was variously employed there until 1874, when he came to Fresno. Here he secured a position with the firm of Kutner, Goldstein & Co., now one of the most prominent business houses in the valley. In 1877 he was admitted as a partner of the firm, and for four years and a half conducted the Centerville branch store. The firm continued to prosper, and as an investment of their profits they established the Farmers' Bank of Fresno. Mr. Phillips then gave most of his time and attention to work at the bank, assuming the position of cashier, which he held until 1887. He was in that year elected vice-president and manager, a position he fills at the present time. To mention the enterprise with which Mr. Phillips is actively engaged or in some way connected would be to mention many of the most important ones in Fresno. He helped to establish the Fresno Ice Works in 1874; was instrumental in organizing, and is now director of, the Fresno Gas Light Company; was the first secretary of the Fair Ground Association; is at present a director of the Fresno Water Company, and has an interest in the Fresno Bonded Warehouse.

Mr. Phillips possesses many pleasing traits of character, and his amiable qualities have won for him a large circle of friends.

He was married October 10, 1880, to Miss

Elizabeth B. Pressley, of Sonoma County, daughter of Judge John B. Pressley. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have one child, a son, eight years of age.

ELIAS JACOB, a pioneer business man of Visalia, Tulare County, came to California in 1852. He was born in Germany, of German parents, in 1841, his father being a merchant of that country. When he arrived in California, a lad of twelve years, he obtained employment in a dry-goods store in Stockton, where he remained until 1856. He then ventured into the San Joaquin valley, spent one year at Millerton, then the county seat of Fresno, and from there came to Visalia and took charge of the store of his brother-in-law, H. Mitchell, till 1859. His brother-in-law dying in that year, he became his successor, enlarged the store and continued the business until 1876, and during that period opened several other stores in Fresno and Tulare counties.

In 1876, on account of declining health, he retired from mercantile pursuits and gave himself up entirely to farming and stock-raising, the change having fully restored his health. His industry from that date became almost a passion, so much so that the ramification is endless, clearing up new fields and opening up every industry pertaining to grain, fruit and live stock. The aid he had given during the days of his mercantile life to the opening of irrigating ditches is yielding him golden fruit, as the lands he then acquired have become of great value by reason of the water supply. The lands he is now using for grazing and wheat cultivation, from the present indications, are soon to be transformed into orchards and vineyards. The demand for small holdings seems to increase to the extent that it will no longer be profitable to retain large tracts. Mr. Jacob owns throughout Tulare County a total acreage of 45,000 acres, the largest tract being 8,000 acres, all sowed to wheat this year. On some of his tracts he has made as many as eight artesian wells, which average a flow of 280,000 gallons of water in twenty-four hours, the water being used for both irrigation and stock purposes. An inventory of his stock shows that he has 200 horses and mules, 2,000 cattle and 12,000 sheep. He has erected a number of buildings in the city of Visalia, which are all rented.

Although Mr. Jacob has given close attention to his own affairs he has also done much toward shaping the political destiny of his county, but has declined everything in the shape of office, although he could have had anything in that line which he wished. His political affiliations have been with the Democratic party, and he has rendered the party efficient services, having been a member of both the county and State Democratic committees. He is an active and honored member of the Masonic fraternity, and has reached the royal arch degree. He received the appointment from the Grand Master of the State to take the part of orator at the lying of the corner-stone of the new county courthouse, which position he filled most acceptably.

Mr. Jacob is a good looking gentleman, and what is greatly to be wondered at he is still a single one.

He is an enthusiast in regard to the resources of Tulare County and her immense supply of water, which he says is sufficient to irrigate every acre of her land susceptible of irrigation. He sees a bright future for the county, and has such love for it that he will go almost any length to advance its interest.

E. D. EDWARDS, a successful and prominent member of the Fresno Bar, was born in Missouri, in Clay County, in 1846, one in a family of three children. He attended school at the William Jewell College at Liberty, pursuing his studies there until the war broke out, when he enlisted in the Con-

federate army, remaining in the ranks until peace was declared.

The conflict over, Mr. Edwards settled down to the study of law in the office of Dickson & Hough, Memphis, Tennessee. He subsequently opened an office of his own and began the practice of his profession at Union City, Tennessee. In 1876 he directed his course toward California and sought a home among the activities of the west coast. He located in Tulare County, and continued the practice of law in that vicinity for two years, after which he moved to Fresno County, where he has since resided.

At different times Mr. Edwards has filled various offices of public trust. At Union City, Tennessee, he was the City Attorney for three terms (six years). In Fresno County he served as Deputy District Attorney from 1878 to 1882, and as District Attorney from 1884 to 1885, declining a renomination for the latter office. Mr. Edwards' rare abilities as a lawyer have placed him in the front ranks of his profession, and he not only has the high regard of his associates at law, but also of the community at large.

Mr. Edwards resides in his delightful country home, located five miles northeast of Fresno, consisting of 100 acres, eighty of which are in bearing vines. Besides attending to his professional duties, Mr. Edwards also finds time to devote to the care and improvement of his vineyard. This beautiful estate, known as "Sandias ranch," is one of the most attractive in the valley, and the visitor who lingers to admire its beauty will be welcomed in a most cordial manner by the owner, who is a true type of the Southern gentleman.

JAMES EDWARD DENNY, one of the well and favorably known citizens of Visalia, has been a resident of California since 1854. Briefly stated, a review of his life is as follows:

Mr. Denny was born in Bond County, Illinois, June 1, 1835, son of James and Mary (White) Denny, both natives of North Carolina. The Dennys had their origin in Ireland, while the Whites originated in Wales. Several of Mr. Denny's people served in the Black Hawk war, and three of his brothers fought in the civil war, one of them being killed. His parents had nine children, eight sons and one daughter, nearly all of whom are living. The subject of our sketch was educated at home and at the college at Macomb, McDonough County, Illinois.

One of his brothers had come to California in 1850 and established himself in a prosperous business in Sierra County, and 1854 Mr. Denny came West, joined him at Forest City, and there they remained together five years. From that place Mr. Denny went to Kingston, on the King's river, Fresno County, and, in company with another, purchased a ferry boat and kept a hotel and store, the overland stage making that one of its stopping places. In 1859 President James Buchanan appointed him the first Postmaster of the place, and Mr. Denny gave it the name of Kingston.

From Kingston Mr. Denny came to Visalia, purchased an interest in a livery stable with Mr. Cady, and conducted the business until 1865, when he sold out and went to Millerton, Fresno County. At that place he was engaged in the mercantile business until the winter of 1867–'68 when there came a flood that swept the town away, and he lost all he had. Returning to Visalia, he clerked for R. E. Hyde till 1871. Then for a year he kept the Visalia House, after which he went East. Coming back to California, he located at Portersville and took charge of the store of D. R. Douglas, remaining thus employed until 1873, when he was elected Clerk, Auditor and Recorder of the county. He served two years and was then elected Recorder and Auditor, afterward acting as Deputy Treasurer two years. Again he turned his attention to the general merchandise business, being a partner with John Crowley until 1882, when he was elected County Recorder. At the expi-

ration of his term of office he engaged in the drug business with Mr. Griggs, now the firm of Griggs & Co., and sold out in 1886. About that time he was nominated on the Republican State ticket for Comptroller of State. That, however, was the off year with his party and he was not elected. He is now engaged in the real-estate business and farming, owning a ranch of 1,080 acres, ten miles north of Visalia, where he is raising grain.

Mr. Denny resides in a pleasant home on Church street, fronting the courthouse square. He was married in 1866, to Miss Jennie Drouillard, a native of Iowa, and of the four children born to them, two—Mabel and Lawrence—are living, the others having died in childhood. Mrs. Denny died in 1880, and the home is now presided by over Miss Mabel. Mr. Dennyis a blue lodge, royal arch and Knights Templar Mason, and is also associated with the A. O. U. W.

M. DENICKE is of German descent, born in the Province of Hanover, Prussia, in 1840. In 1849 his parents came to America and located in New York city, where they made their home for many years, and where the subject of this sketch was reared and educated. After finishing his studies, he became a bookkeeper and was connected in that capacity with several large houses in New York, being thus occupied when the civil war broke out.

Mr. Denicke joined the Sixty-eighth New York Infantry, and left for the seat of war in 1861. During one of the early battles he was wounded and captured by the rebels in Virginia and was sent to Libby Prison. After two or three months of prison life he was paroled and sent home. He subsequently joined the One hundred and Thirty-Second New York Infantry, then detached, and was ordered to report at Georgetown for instructions in signal service. During this period Mr. Denicke for a time had charge of the entire signal corps of instructors, commanding twenty-five officers and several hundred men near Cumberland, Maryland. He received his discharge from the service on September 18, 1865, and returned to New York, his former home.

Following the example of thousands of men in the Empire State and New England, Mr. Denicke turned his face to the setting sun, determined to try his fortune in California, about which so much had been said and written. In company with his sister and brother-in-law he arrived in San Francisco, where he followed various pursuits for several years. In 1881 he came to Fresno, and has since made this his home.

He owns a fine vineyard of eighty acres, located three miles and a quarter east of Fresno, and 800 acres of grazing land further removed from the city. He is extensively engaged in raising wine and raisin grapes and figs, being the pioneer in the proper curing of figs. All his products he ships to various points in the East, and in fact all over the country, his fig crop being put up in a way which has given its owner a wide reputation.

Mr. Denicke is one of the representative citizens of the community, and is held in high esteem by all who know him. He is unmarried.

GILLUM BALEY.—Among the long resident citizens of Fresno County, who hold a high place in the esteem and regard of the community, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch is entitled to honorable mention. Coming of the old Virginian stock, he bears the impress of the Southern gentleman, a synonym for good-breeding wherever found. His birthplace was at a point in Gallatin County, Illinois, on the Ohio river, between Flynn's and Ford's Ferry, where he was born June 19, 1813. He was not reared there, however, as, two years later, the father removed the family to Missouri, where he was one of the farmers and stock-raisers of those early days, and a universally respected man in that community.

The subject of this sketch, an active lad of thirteen, went back to Illinois, and in Sangamon County, near Cotton Hill, and only a few miles from Springfield, afterward made the State capital, he went to work on a farm. For five years he remained there, and then went further west, to Pike County, where he engaged in similar work. In 1832, only about a year after his removal to Pike County, the trouble with the Indians, which had long been brewing, culminated in what is known to history as the Black Hawk war, and in this our subject, then a youth of nineteen years, enlisted as a volunteer, and by the division of the command in which he entered became a member of Captain Petty's company. He served with the regiment to which he belonged until it finished its term of service, and was mustered out with the command at Hennepin, Illinois. He then went back to Pike County, and was there married in 1835, to Miss Catherine Decker, who died during the second year of their married life, leaving one son, Moses, who died in California in 1885. In 1836 he returned to Missouri, where he again followed agriculture, and in 1837 he was there married to the companion of his later days—Miss P. E. Myers, a native of Jackson County.

When the discovery of gold in California, by Marshall, electrified the civilized world, Mr. Baley was one of those who was affected and he was one of that brave body of pioneers, who in 1849 crossed the vast stretch of plain and mountain and desert intervening between his home and the far Pacific. For two years he followed the fortunes of the mines in this State, and then went back to rejoin his family in Missouri. The favorable impression of California formed during his two years of experience, however, caused him to decide to make it his ultimate place of residence, and in 1858, all preparations having been made, this plan was carried out. In his particular party, though others made the trip with them, were Mr. Baley, his wife and nine children, and his brother, W. R. Baley, and between them they had five wagons and the necessary ox teams to haul them, as well as about 100 head of cows and stock cattle. The start from home was made on the 22d of April, and the southern route was chosen on account of the Mormon troubles about Salt Lake, which were then a matter of much moment. This precaution did not add much to their prospects of safety, however, as will be seen from a brief recital of a few of their hardships and dangers. No particular difficulty was reached until they approached the valley of the Colorado river, in which vicinity, the party under Mr. Baley joined that of L. J. Rose, now one of the prominent men of California.

As the journey of the two parties was continued in company, we may be pardoned for here introducing the published account given by Mr. Rose of the experiences at this point, supplemented by our own narration from Mr. Baley's discription. Mr. Rose says, in substance, that on reaching the summit of the mountain range bounding the valley of the Colorado, they saw the river, which seemed near at hand, but the mountain was so steep that they had to let their wagons down with ropes; and after reaching the valley or plain they began to suffer for want of water. The journey to the river consumed a whole day, and the sufferings of the party became so intense that some of them became insane from thirst. On finally reaching the river, the men unyoked the cattle and let them loose, and themselves rushed for the water, lying down in the river and drinking their fill, then, becoming stupefied, lay partly in the water and rested and slept. The heat was so great that the suffering of the party was indescribable. The Mojave Indians came in upon them in a threatening manner, but they were reconciled for the time by presents of tobacco and trinkets. They killed cattle, however, without molestation and wasted the meat. The second day the Indians came into camp, but as they were not given everything they wanted they retired. On the third day they failed to make their appearance, and the guide warned the party that the absence of the In-

dians was an evil omen, whereupon they formed the wagons in a semicircle, with the river as their base in the rear, and prepared to defend themselves against the treacherous savages. They saw large numbers of Indians crossing the river from the other side, and the following day, about 1 o'clock, over 800 of them attacked the camp. This attack was one of the most savage and determined in the history of Indian warfare in the West, and waxed hot until night amid intense excitement and desperation of the Indians. The whites numbered sixty, of which Mr. Baley's party contributed seven men, including himself, and of this number nine were killed and seventeen wounded. The redskins suffered frightful loss, for, as they swarmed against the whites in solid mass, they were simply mowed down by well-directed volleys, and when the fight was finished eighty-seven of their dead, were counted on the scene of carnage, while their wounded, as well, probably, as some of the dead were carried away by their fellows. After the Indians had been beaten off, there was much worry as to the best course for the sturdy band of emigrants to pursue; and it was on the advice of Mr. Baley that the plan chosen was adopted, thus undoubtedly saving the lives of the party, who must ultimately have succumbed to the overwhelming numbers of their foes. So they turned back toward Albuquerque, New Mexico, and the journey was accompanied with much suffering, the men walking, half barefooted, their feet being lacerated with cactus thorns. At night they selpt under their wagons on the sand as soundly as on feather beds, in their joy for having escaped being massacred.

At Albuquerque the emigrants lay up for some time. Mr. Baley and his immediate party remaining there for seven months, after which they again set out for California, which they reached this time, and without particularly noteworthy incident, although all such trips were necessarily attended with much of interest and many unusual experiences. Having reached Visalia, they stopped there long enough to rest themselves and brighten up their stock, after which they proceeded on to Millerton, then the seat of government of Fresno County, and there he located his family. As for himself, his time for the next four years was spent during the season at mining, principally on the San Joaquin and Fresno rivers. He was then elected Judge of Fresno County, and presided over the judicial affairs of the county at Millerton while the county seat remained there, and continued in the same position when it was removed to Fresno, until he had served twelve successive years in that capacity. It may be as well to mention here that Mr. Baley was not chosen to that position on account of any legal training, but, what was much more to his credit, from the fact that the people of the county at that early day had learned to respect him as a man of whose nature fairness and honor was an inherent part, and they felt willing to entrust their litigation to his hands, knowing that their interests would receive earnest and honest consideration. How correctly this faith was placed, and how well the Judge fulfilled his trust may be recognized, even by those not conversant with the fact, when it is stated as an historical fact that, during the dozen years of his incumbency of the Judgeship of Fresno County, not one single case of his was ever reversed on appeal.

On his retirement from the bench, Judge Baley directed his attention to mercantile pursuits, embarking in the grocery trade, and for eight years was one of the prominent merchants of Fresno. During this period, however, he was again called for a time to public life, being elected Treasurer of Fresno County, which office he held for two years. In 1888 he retired from business cares, and at this writing, though having passed through a severe spell of sickness, he is and looks a much younger man than a consideration of his years alone would indicate. Now, enjoying the respect and esteem of all his fellow-citizens, he enjoys the freedom from the restraints of active business and official cares, though still a worker, surrounded by an industrious family, most of whose surviving mem-

bers are residents of this county. Of the eleven children of the present marriage of Judge Baley, two are deceased, viz.: Elizabeth, who was the wife of the late J. Scott Ashman, who was for fourteen years Sheriff of this county; and Lewis Leach, who died in this city at the age of seventeen years. Those living are: Rebecca, now Mrs. M. Shannon, of Alameda; Catherine, now Mrs. Krug, whose husband is an architect and builder of Brazil, South America; Frances, now Mrs. Yancey, of this county; George; Helen G., now Mrs. McCardle, of Selma; Charles; Nancy J., now Mrs. Greenup; and Berthena, now Mrs. Judge S. H. Hill, both of Fresno.

In concuding this brief sketch of one of the noteworthy men of Fresno County, it is fitting in this connection to say that Judge Baley has been for sixty-three years a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and that he was the organizer of the congregation of the Methodist Church, South, of Fresno, which commenced with a membership of five, all but one of them from his own family, and which has progressed until now it has 240 members. He also built the church edifice.

The Judge is a life-long Democrat, and while he has never made himself offensive by bitterness toward those who differed with him politically, he can look back upon a long record of faithfulness to the principles and standard of the party of his birth and his choice.

DANIEL WOOD, a highly respected and widely known early settler of California, came to the State in 1850.

Mr. Wood was born in Le Roy, Genesee County, New York, August 6, 1820, son of Daniel and Sally (Robinson) Wood, natives of Vermont. On the maternal side he is a descendant of the Pilgrim fathers. Mr. and Mrs. Wood had a family of six children, and they removed from New York to Rochester, Racine County, Wisconsin, when the subject of this sketch was nineteen years of age. He continued to reside there until 1850, when he came to California, arriving at Hangtown August 26. He saw Chicago as early as 1839.

Like nearly all the others who came to California during the years that immediately followed the gold discovery, Mr. Wood had his experience in the mines, without any remarkable success, however. He also worked at sawmilling. In 1860 he came to Tulare County, and in 1863 purchased his present ranch of 160 acres. Since then he has purchased and sold land several times. He also sold a portion of his first purchase, retaining 104 acres of well watered, black sandy loam, which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation. Thirty acres are devoted to vines and stone fruits, and the rest to hay and grain. Mr. Wood is having remarkable success as a horticulturist, and relates something of his first experience in fruit culture. Other crops had failed on account of dry years; he was $2,000 in debt, was greatly discouraged, and turned his attention to his present occupation as a last resort. He planted two acres of strawberries, and in one year they brought him an income of $1,600. From that small beginning he has increased his operations, and his land is now worth a fortune to him.

Mr. Wood was married January 1, 1865, to Miss Carrie Goldthait, who was born in Indiana and reared in California, her father, John Goldthait, having brought his family to this State in 1853. He is a veteran of the late war, and is now a resident of Salt Lake City. To Mr. and Mrs. Wood ten children were born, all native sons and daughters of the golden West. Two are deceased, and the others reside with their parents. Their names are as follows: Daniel G., George W., Rose M., Lillie A., May, Stella, Edna and Edward. Mr. Wood was converted at the age of fifteen, and became a member of the Baptist Church. The church of that denomination in Visalia having gone down, he united with the Methodist Episcopal, and has long been an active and useful member, holding the offices of trustee and steward. He is also

a licensed exhorter; is a Prohibitionist, and gives his earnest support to the temperance work.

Mr. Wood has vivid recollections of his trip across the plains, and relates in a most interesting manner many reminiscences of the journey. Their party consisted of six men, seven horses and two wagons. Rochester, Wisconsin, was their starting place, and on the way they encountered many hardships. They were attacked by the cholera, and his brother in-law died and was buried on the plains. Long before they reached their destination their provisions gave out, and they were much reduced for want of food. At one time, on the desert, they paid a bit a glass for stale water, and were glad to get it at that. For a sack of flour he gave $50 in gold. The flour was made into pancakes, and each one was given an allowance. Before reaching Hangtown they sold their last horse for $3, and when they arrived there Mr. Wood had only money enough left to buy a watermelon, which was a most salutary repast.

During the forty-one years of his residence here Mr. Wood has witnessed the phenomenal changes California has undergone, and, like all good citizens, is justly proud of the great State in which he lives. He taught school several years in Mariposa, Merced and Tulare counties, and for several years was a Justice of the Peace at Visalia.

THOMAS E. HUGHES. — In Burke County, North Carolina, June 6, 1830, the subject of this biography, "the father of Fresno," was born.

The force of a character like that of Thomas E. Hughes, in shaping the destinies of communities, is one of the striking events of our times. To be born to greatness, wealth, or leadership, exacts no merit and elicits no praise; but to be born to the common lot, to toil as others toil, to acquire wealth and gain leadership, evinces force and commands our respect and admiration.

Five years after the birth of Mr. Hughes his father brought the family from North Carolina to the wilds of Arkansas, and established their home in the frontier town of Batesville. With no opportunities for schooling the son grew up and at the age of fifteen years entered the store of A. W. Lyon, an especial friend of the family, where he remained nearly six years. At the age of twenty he married Miss Mary Rogers, daughter of Rev. J. M. Rogers. Then for three years he was engaged in merchandising.

In 1853, with his young wife, Mr. Hughes crossed the plains to California. He at once engaged in the stock business near Stockton, where he spent three prosperous years. At the expiration of that time the earnest solicitation of his wife's parents caused them to take their two sons, born in California, and return to Arkansas. After the birth of his son William, in February, 1858, his wife's health being delicate, for her sake they again undertook the trip across the plains. She improved in health until exposure, by the overturning of the carriage in a creek, brought on consumption, and her death occurred at Fort Laramie. Unwilling to leave the dead body of his wife there, Mr. Hughes brought it to Stockton for interment, arriving in California in the fall of 1859.

He was accompanied on his trip by his father-in-law, and together they brought a number of horses and cattle. Our subject then turned his attention to farming in Stanislaus County, where he met with success. In December, 1866, he was married to Miss Annie E. Yoakum, and by her has one daughter. In 1867 he was elected County Clerk, serving his term with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. He then embarked in wheat farming on a large scale, putting in 7,000 acres, mostly in Merced County. The dry season followed, and he lost all his property. The next five years he spent in San Francisco, engaged in the real-estate business.

In June, 1878, he moved to Fresno County,

his sons taking charge of some sheep which he had on shares, and he himself continuing in the real-estate business. It was at this time that the remarkable traits in the character of Mr. Hughes began to be revealed. He saw what could be done with vines and trees on the rich land in Fresno County by irrigation, and he conceived the plan of getting control of large tracts then devoted to sheep pasture, and subdividing them into small lots and selling to actual settlers on the easiest possible terms, usually on three or four years' time, and frequently without even the payment of interest, the improvement of the land being all he asked, its enhanced value affording all the security he required. He carried out this scheme, making a success of almost every venture. To record all his operations in this line would be to fill a book. It will be interesting, however, to make note of one of his first important transactions.

In 1881 he purchased the Jansen estate of 6,080 acres, now the flourishing Fresno colony, one mile south of the city of Fresno. This property Mr. Hughes bought for $6.50 per acre, or about that, without water. After deeding away, at the outset, over one-half of the land for water privileges on the other half, he advertised an excursion and sale of colony lots in the town of Fresno. In less than six months he had sold over $30,000 worth of land at $40 and $50 an acre. He had previously sold a block of land for $12,000, the whole operation yielding a magnificent profit.

With Mr. J. R. White, Mr. Hughes made an important purchase of 230 acres of land from the railroad company, included in the town site of Fresno, paying $25 an acre. They soon sold a small portion of it in town lots for money enough to pay for the whole tract, and realized about $1,000 an acre for the remainder, netting them over $100,000 on the transaction.

Mr. Hughes is the owner of the Hughes Hotel, one of the finest in the State of California. He also owns much valuable property in the heart of the city. He is a director in the Bank of Fresno, and is actively connected with every enterprise of magnitude in the city. None are more public-spirited or more vitally interested in the welfare of Fresno and its surroundings than he. Always approachable and unassuming, Mr. Hughes is ever ready to help a good cause or enterprise. He is distinctively one of the leading spirits and useful men of Fresno County.

M. B. CHASE, since 1875 a resident of California, is a native of Franklin County, Vermont. His father, Aaron Chase, was a soldier of the war of 1812; his grandfather, of the same name, was in the Revolutionary war, and fought at Bunker Hill. He descends directly from Pilgrim stock. Two of his uncles, by name Joel and Simon Chase, were likewise American patriots. The late Chief Justice Chase was a second cousin of our subject.

Mr. Chase was reared in his native town of Franklin, and entered the United States army from Plattsburg, New York, in August, 1862, and fought at the battle of Fair Oaks, and later at Mobile, under Burnside, as a gunner in light artillery, in the discharge of which duties he was rendered deaf by the constant roar of cannon. After nine months' valiant service he received an honorable discharge, on account of disabilities. He is an architect and contracting builder, having acquired his trade at Boston, where for thirteen years following his retirement from the army he lived and pursued his chosen calling. From Boston he came to San Francisco, then located in Colusa County, and built the first dwelling at the Willows, now in Glenn County. He later located in the Sierra Nevada mountains, built the Bunker Hill sawmills in Shasta County, which he owned and operated for five years. He disposed of this property and took up his residence in Los Angeles, where he did an extensive business as a contractor up to 1879, when he located at Bakersfield. Evidences of his enterprise, skill and architectural abilities are numerous in both Los Angeles and Bakers-

field, in the form of many fine business blocks and dwellings which he has designed and erected.

Mr. Chase married Miss Marcina Weston, daughter of C. B. Weston, a war veteran and several times a member of the Vermont Legislature, and forty years a clerk of his town, Belvidere, Vermont. Mrs. Chase died in 1882, leaving two children,—Miss Maud, now eighteen years of age; and Waldo, a boy of ten years. For his second wife Mr. Chase married Miss Augusta Foth, a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

J. A. COLE, a prominent business man of Fresno, was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, in 1842. In 1859 he moved with his parents to Kentucky, remaining on the farm with his father until 1869. His education was obtained in the common schools of Indiana and at Beach College, Kentucky, he being a graduate of that institution.

In 1869 Mr. Cole left his Kentucky home and went to Kansas, taking up a Government claim in Riley County. Owing to the dry seasons, his venture was a losing one, and in 1872 he emigrated to California, landing on Big Dry creek, Fresno County. Having lost what means he had in Kansas, he arrived in this State with no capital save a willing hand and a determination to succeed. For some time he worked at mining and was variously employed, working by the day. As the years passed by he saved his earnings, and in 1879 purchased 640 acres of land, located ten miles northeast of Fresno, upon which he carried on wheat-farming, also renting additional land and harvesting from 3,000 to 10,000 sacks per year. Mr. Cole has since added to his first purchase and his ranch now numbers 1,120 acres. He still continues to rent some land, and sows from 1,000 to 1,500 acres of wheat per year. In the fall and winter of 1884 and 1885 he was five months in plowing, and put out a crop of 1,500 acres. He and his nephew brought the first header and thresher to this valley in 1883, the machine requiring twenty-four horses to run it. During the following year it was in operation eighty-four consecutive days and cut nearly 3,000 acres of wheat. This ranch is now under the direct management of Mr. Cole's eldest son.

In 1886 the subject of our sketch purchased a residence on Blackstone avenue, Fresno, where he has since made his home. At that time he engaged in the real-estate business under the firm name of Vincent, Chittenden & Cole, which, in the spring of 1890, consolidated with Sharp & Gordon, and the firm now carry on an extensive business.

Mr. Cole has been married three times, twice into the Darnold family of Kentucky, each wife leaving one child. In 1882 he was married in Fresno, to Miss Sarah Russell, a native of Missouri. This union has been blessed with four children.

ALONZO P. DAVIS is one of the well-known, popular and successful business men of Bakersfield,—one of a class who by their own personal efforts have fought their own way to an honorable position among his fellow men, against many reverses, and as a citizen and business man commands the respect of all who know him.

He was born in Arkansas, September 22, 1853. His father, now a resident of Bakersfield, is a mechanic by trade, a veteran of the Mexican war, and has fought in all the Indian wars since that time, including the Seminole war in Florida. He is an intrepid and fearless man still, in his declining years, bearing the marks of an aggressive and uncompromising patriot and frontiersman. Mr. Davis' mother was by maiden name Miss Mary Farley, of Scotch ancestors, and, like her husband, was born and raised in Tennessee. They reared four sons and four daughters, six of whom reside in Kern County. Mr. Davis has for twelve years past lived at Bakersfield or in its vicinity. He

married Miss Maggie Hope Taylor, a native of Virginia, January 4, 1882, and they have two daughters and one son,—Myrtle, Elonzo and Pearl.

Mr. Davis is the proprietor of the popular Dexter Livery and Boarding Stables, and also owns a ranch in Kern County. He is a public-spirited and open-handed son, father and husband.

G. F. OATMAN, cashier of the First National Bank of Fresno, is a native of Dundee, Illinois, born in 1847. His father, Ira E. Oatman, came to California in 1849, bringing his family with him and locating in Sacramento,—not, however, making that city his permanent residence until 1852. After working in the mines during the gold excitement from 1849 to 1852, he settled down to the practice of medicine at his home, which profession he followed with marked success up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1889.

At the age of fifteen years the subject of our sketch returned East to pursue his studies, attending the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. Before completing the course at this university he enlisted in the army, in May, 1864, with Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth Illinois Infantry. After the close of the war he decided to finish his studies at a business college, and entered such an institution at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he graduated with honor. In 1866 Mr. Oatman came back to Sacramento. His first business experience was with the firm of Waterhouse, Lester & Co., of that city, with whom he was connected for two years. He rose rapidly from an humble position with the firm to that of manager, which office he filled one year. In 1868 he became connected with the banking house of D. O. Mills & Co., and was with this well-known firm eleven years. In June, 1879, he assumed the office of secretary and auditor of the Eureka & Palisade Railroad Company, at Eureka, Nevada, which company was controlled by D. O. and Edgar Mills, and filled this important position for a period of nine years. December 1, 1888, Mr. Oatman came to Fresno and entered upon the duties of his present position, that of cashier of the First National Bank. A man of sound judgment and varied experience in financial affairs, he discharges in a most satisfactory manner the important and difficult duties entrusted to him.

He was married in 1880, to Miss Lucy R. Nichols, a native of Sacramento. They have two children.

LOUIS GUNDELFINGER is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born in 1849. He came to America in 1868, and for three months made his home in New York city. Receiving a liberal offer of a business position in San Francisco, he started for the West via the Isthmus of Panama.

From 1868 until 1872 he was employed as bookkeeper for the wholesale liquor firm of Wormser Bros., in San Francisco. In the latter year he accepted a similar position in the wholesale clothing establishment of Greenbaum Bros., and was with them two years. Then he was employed as bookkeeper for Levi Strauss & Co., a wholesale dry-goods firm.

In September, 1877, he purchased the interest of H. D. Silverman in the pioneer firm of Silverman, Einstein & Co., Fresno, Mr. Silverman having died in August of that year. Since that time Mr. Gundelfinger has been connected with this firm and has witnessed a large and steady growth in trade. He is the active manager of the business, president of the stock company, and a faithful and energetic worker. The firm does business in their fine building at the corner of Mariposa and Front streets, the site of the original one-story frame building which was occupied by the pioneer Otto Froelich. They do an immense business in wholesale and

retail general merchandise, their trade extending throughout the entire San Joaquin valley.

Mr. Gundelfinger was married in 1879, and has a family of three children, all sons.

WALTER JAMES is a citizen well known throughout Kern County as a practical civil engineer and one of the chief promoters of the great canal water system of the county with which he has been identified for the past twenty years.

He was born in Marion County, Ohio, April 22, 1837. His father, Judge Isaac E. James, was one of the pioneers, and figured prominently in the history of that portion of the State of Ohio. The subject of this sketch, after securing a liberal education, spent some years traveling in New Mexico and among the western Indians. He returned to his native town in 1862 and enlisted in the Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteers; was afterward transferred to the United States Signal Corps, from which branch of the service he was honorably discharged at New Orleans, July 4, 1865. He was present at the many battles leading to the surrender of Vicksburg and the defenses of the city of Mobile. In 1867–'68 he had charge of some farming operations in the San Joaquin valley near Hill's Ferry. Witnessing the failures of the crops for several years in succession in this great interior valley, for want of sufficient rainfall, his attention was directed to the subject of artificial irrigation. He came to Kern County in the autumn of 1871 and entered upon the work which has distinguished him as one of the most efficient men in his line of work in the State. From 1874 to 1876 he was County Surveyor. He has for years past superintended the construction of the irrigating works belonging to J. B. Haggin and the Kern County Land Company, which, with perhaps a single exception, are the most extensive and complete in the world, and he is still employed upon the same.

Mr. James is a self-poised man, of unassuming manners, and a popular citizen and employer. He was the Republican nominee for Assemblyman for the Seventy fifth Legislative district of California in 1891, and in the election he polled a large vote, although his district was largely Democratic.

In the autumn of 1865, at Marion, Ohio, Mr. James married Miss Lauretta Gillispie, and moved to Virginia City, Nevada, where he was employed with his brother, J. E. James, Jr., the noted civil engineer, and with him made many surveys and explorations, both in Nevada and California. He has an accomplished daughter, sixteen years of age, born in Bakersfield.

J. W. P. LAIRD, from early youth a resident of California, is a lawyer by profession, a citizen of Bakersfield and a leading member of the bar of Kern County. He was born at Mount Carroll, Illinois, May 28, 1848. His father, Peter Laird, was a stock-raiser and miner. He was born in Ohio and came to California, locating with his family in El Dorado County, in 1852. In his mining enterprises he was fairly successful. From El Dorado County he removed to Inyo County, continued his mining there, and there still resides, advanced to the age of seventy-two years. For twenty-five years past he has made stock-raising his chief occupation. He married Miss Julia A. Lindsey, a native of Alabama, and of their two sons the subject of this sketch is the older and the only one living.

Mr. Laird made the best of his advantages for schooling in El Dorado County, studying much outside of school hours, as opportunity afforded. Afterward he took a brief course of study at Sacramento, and after that the study of law in 1879, and was three times elected District Attorney of Inyo County. During the administration of President Cleveland he was appointed Register of the United States Land Office of the Independence land district, in which he was at the time a resident, and served

four years in that capacity. He formed a law partnership with J. W. Mahon, of Bakersfield, in 1891, and has taken up his residence in that city.

He was married in Inyo County in 1872, to Miss Henrietta McLaughlin, a lady of excellent domestic and social acquirements. They have three sons,—Joseph E., John L. and Rollin McLaughlin.

Mr. Laird is essentially a self-made man. His natural love for books and desire to acquire knowledge inclined him to reading law as a matter of practical information, and he thus developed a desire to adopt the profession. That he possesses the true instincts of a successful lawyer is evinced by the methods he pursues in his practice. He is a diligent student and makes it a rule to familiarize himself with the merits of every case entrusted to him, and seeks to have all legal difficulties settled on their merits. He is a man of plain, unassuming manner. In examining witnesses in court his invariable rule is to treat them as gentlemen and courteously aid them in clearly and truthfully testifying as to the points at issue. His arguments in court are forceful and convincing in that they are concise, to the point, and bear marks of the convictions of a candid and honest advocate. A large share of Mr. Laird's time in past years has been devoted to stock-raising. He has located at Bakersfield to gratify a desire of almost a lifetime, namely, to practice the profession of law to the exclusion of other matters.

JUDGE GEORGE A. NOURSE is a native of Hallowell, Maine, and a descendant from Puritan stock, his ancestors being among the early settlers of New England. On his father's side he is lineally descended from Francis and Rebecca Nourse, the first of that name who came from England and settled there. This Rebecca Nourse, an earnest Christian woman, praised for her good works by all, was, at the age of more than threescore years and ten, one of the first victims of the Salem witchcraft delusion. Dr. Amos Nourse, father of the subject of this sketch, was elected to the United States Senate from Maine in 1857 to succeed Hannibal Hamlin, Governor elect. On the mother's side Mr. Nourse is a descendant of William and Annis Chandler, who came from England to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1632. Joseph Chandler, who fought in the French and Indian war of 1756, and died in the service in 1776, a captain in the Continental army, was a descendant of this couple, and an ancestor of Mr. Nourse. His son, John Chandler, Mr. Nourse's grandfather, enlisted in the Continental army when a boy of sixteen, and in the war of 1812 was a brigadier-general in the army of the United States. In later years General Chandler was sheriff of Kennebec County; member of the Legislature of Massachusetts while Maine was a province of that State; president of the Senate of Maine when it became a State, and a Senator of the United States from that State from 1820 to 1829.

Mr. Nourse was a student at Bowdoin College until his failing health compelled him to abandon study. He then went to Aroostook County in the northeastern part of Maine, where, in the latitude of Quebec, he took up land in the midst of the forest and cleared up a farm. Subsequently he engaged in lumbering in that region. In 1852 he turned his attention to the study of law, afterward graduating in the law school of Harvard University. He then came West as far as Minnesota, and began the practice of his profession at St. Anthony. While there he was City Attorney, then District Attorney of Hennepin County, and the Republican candidate for Attorney General of the State in 1857. In 1859 he removed to St. Paul, and while there he received the appointment from President Lincoln of United States District Attorney for Minnesota, which office he held until 1863, when he resigned to remove to Carson City, in the then territory of Nevada, the mining craze on the Comstock Lode being then at its height.

While practicing law in Carson City, he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution under which the State became a member of the Union. His independence of character is well illustrated by his motion in the convention to strike out the word "white" from the qualification of voters, for which he could not get a second, although the members of the convention, with one exception, were unanimously Republican in their politics.

In 1868 Mr. Nourse removed to San Francisco, where, for sixteen years, he was one of its best known lawyers, having an especially high reputation for skill and learning in land titles. In 1884 he removed with his family to Fresno, where he had some landed interests, intending to become a fruit-raiser, and for some three years was planting and developing an orchard near Fresno, practicing law in the city while he waited for his trees and vines to come into bearing. During the boom some capitalists wanted his land for town lots more than he wanted it for the fruit: so the land was sold. He is still engaged in the practice of law in Fresno, being the attorney for two banks and having a large general practice.

He was urged for nomination as Judge of the Supreme Court of this State by the Fresno County delegation, and had a strong backing from other counties in Central and Southern California, in the last Republican State Convention; but the combinations for other offices, in which more interest was taken, defeated him.

ALFRED J. PEDLAR, M. D.—Among the enterprising gentlemen who are deeply interested in the prosperity of Fresno, few have done more to promote the growth of the city than Dr. Pedlar.

He was born in Yolo County, California, in 1853, the son of J. and Sarah Pedlar, early pioneers of this coast, who came across the plains from Wisconsin to this State in 1850. His father engaged in mining in El Dorado County for many years, and died in Gilroy in 1885. Sarah Pedlar died in 1861, in San Francisco. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and at Hesperian College, Woodland, Yolo County. At the age of seventeen he passed a rigid examination, after which he began teaching in the public schools of San Joaquin and Yolo counties. He taught eighteen months in Stockton, and while there began the study of medicine under a preceptor. In 1874 he entered the Medical College of the Pacific, now known as Cooper Medical College, and graduated in 1877. His education proceeded under many difficulties, he being from the age of seventeen entirely dependent upon his own resources.

After completing his medical course, Dr. Pedlar began the practice of his profession in Truckee. Two years later, in 1879, he removed to Fresno, with which he has since been identified. He enjoys a large practice and has always been prominent among his medical brethren.

The Doctor was married in Stockton, in 1878, to Miss Kittie E. Clifford. His residence, at No. 1619 L street, is among the most attractive and commodious in Fresno. It is a two-story frame building of the Queen Ann style of architecture, the most striking and unique feature of which is the circular bow-window, extending from the floor of the first story to the ceiling of the second, surmounted by a tower. The Doctor and his wife have one son living, Chester C., born in 1881.

While Fresno was yet unincorporated, and it became necessary to provide protection from fire, Dr. Pedlar was selected as one of the three fire commissioners. He was one of the first to advocate Fresno's incorporation, and did as much to secure that result as any citizen within her limits. Since the incorporation, in 1885, he has been continuously serving the city in official relations, as Health Officer, member of the Board of Education and City Trustee, giving his time and labor without any other remuneration than the consciousness of aiding in the

advancement of Fresno. In 1888 he was elected President of the Board of Trustees, the chief executive of the city. The direction of affairs in a newly incorporated city of 10,000 people required no small degree of executive ability, and Dr. Pedlar has been universally recognized as the right man in the right place. During his incumbency the sewer system has been completed, which is considered one of the best in the State; and it was largely due to his individual efforts that the present style of street pavement was introduced. The walks are made of bituminous rock with concrete bed.

In politics Dr. Pedlar is a Republican, and for many years he has been prominent in the local councils of the party. In the medical profession he stands high. He is an active member of the State Medical Society, and ex-President of the County Medical Society. He is a member of Fresno Parlor, No. 25, N. S. G. W., and was Grand Lecturer in 1886. He was the first member of the A. O. U. W. in the county, and it was through him that Yo Semite Lodge, No. 171, was instituted.

FIRMAN CHURCH.—Among the veteran members of the legal profession of Fresno, we find the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Sinclairville, New York, in 1828, and received his early education in the select schools of that locality. He lived at home and worked on the farm with his father until he was twenty-one years of age. His father, Daniel Church, moved to La Porte, Indiana, during Firman's youth. There our subject gave his attention to law. He completed his studies, and in 1855 was admitted to the bar. He then settled in Valparaiso and entered upon a professional career. In 1864 he was elected to the Legislature, and in 1866 to the Indiana Senate for a term of four years. In 1871 Mr. Church moved to Chicago and associated himself with Judge Lyman Trumbull, which partnership was successfully and satisfactorily continued for a period of eight years. After the firm was dissolved, Mr. Church continued his practice in Chicago and La Porte until 1886, when he came to California to transact some business, and was so pleased with the people and the climate that he brought his family to this State in June of the same year and settled in Fresno, not, however, engaging at once in business. In January, 1887, Mr. Church represented the Fresno Board of Trade at Los Angeles, as manager of the Fresno exhibit, and, with free wine and raisins, created a great sensation among the tourists, which resulted in much emigation to Fresno. Mr. Church then began the practice of his profession in Los Angeles, but in the spring of 1888 returned to Fresno to be near his children, who are located there. He opened an office in Temple Bar, where he is now actively engaged in professional duties.

Mr. Church was married in La Porte, in 1847, to Miss Augusta Freeman, and their union has been blessed with four children, one son and three daughters. One of the latter, Mrs. A. C. Harding, still lives in Chicago; another, Mrs. T. A. Fisher, resides in Omaha; the other daughter, Mrs. J. M. Collier, resided in Fresno until in May, 1891, when she died. The son, Jesse F. Church, resides in Fresno, and is connected with the Fresno *Daily Expositor* as bookkeeper and manager of the business office.

Mr. Church is a member of the Masonic order of Valparaiso. He is an ardent Unitarian and is President of the Unity Society of Fresno. In early days he was a Republican, but is now a Democrat, being opposed to tariff except for revenue purposes.

M. A. SMITH.—Among the large number of Eastern families who have crossed the plains to California with ox teams, may be mentioned one whose representative,—now a prominent citizen of Kingsburg and a well

known and conspicuous figure in Fresno,—forms the subject of this biography.

Mr. Smith was born in Johnson County, Arkansas, in 1850, and six years later the family removed West, settling in Calaveras County, this State. There he was reared and educated, and after finishing his studies became a teacher, following that occupation in his own neighborhood for a period of five years. While teaching, Mr. Smith served on the Board of Examiners in his district. For three years he was principal of the old Gilroy public schools in Santa Clara County—a school well known to every inhabitant of that locality.

In 1878 he settled in Kingsburg, Fresno County, his present home. Here he was principal of the public schools for three years and a half. At the end of that time he engaged in the warehouse and real estate business, in which he is now engaged.

In educational, business and political affairs, he has taken an active part. For ten years he has been a member of the Board of Education, six years of which he was its president. From 1886 to 1889 he was Justice of the Peace for Kingsburg. He is a member of the Board of Directors of Centerville & Kingsburg Ditch Company, and is a stockholder in the Central California Bank of Fresno. He is a member of the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, Good Templars and the A. O. U. W.

Mr. Smith was first married in 1876, by which marriage he had two sons, and his second marriage occurred in 1882. By the latter union he has one child, a girl.

He is a gentleman of marked ability and occupies a prominent position in the community in which he resides.

CRAIGIE SHARP, JR., a prominent real-estate dealer in the city of Fresno, was born in Morristown, New Jersey, in 1843, a descendant of Scotch ancestry. His parents, aged seventy-five and seventy-nine years, are now residents of Hanford, Tulare County, California. In 1844 they emigrated from New Jersey to Elgin, Illinois, and later to Lamoille, same State, where they lived for many years. Sitting on the split log benches in the country schoolhouse near Lamoille, Mr. Sharp received the foundation of his education. He subsequently attended Abingdon (Illinois) College, and Eureka College, Woodford County, Illinois.

In 1864 he engaged in farming in Minonk, Illinois, and a year later joined his father in the sale of agricultural implements. Then he bought an interest in a merchant mill with Frank Burt, which partnership continued until 1867, when he sold out to accept the position of superintendent in the building and operating of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern railroad. In 1888, while superintendent of the above road, he raised the money to grade, bridge and tie the Illinois Grand Trunk railroad, which was built the following fall, from Mendota to Prophetstown, Illinois. In 1870 he bought timber land and a sawmill in La Porte County, Indiana. The mill was in running order at the time of purchase, and he operated it extensively for three years. He also secured a large contract from the Government to furnish brush for harbor improvement work at Michigan City, which proved a financial success.

October 9, 1871, Mr. Sharp married Miss Sarah A. Johnson, of Niles, Michigan, youngest daughter of S. R. Johnson, general road master of the Michigan Central railroad. He took his bride to La Porte County, where they made their home for two years. In 1873 he sold his property there and bought timber land in Cass County, Michigan. To this place he moved his mill and named and founded the present town of Glenwood, located on the main line of the Michigan Central railroad. While there he secured a contract from the railroad company to furnish them 40,000 cords of wood, but owing to the open winter and the condition of the roads, he was unable to meet the contract and lost about $125,000 in building houses and plank roads to get out wood and lumber.

In February, 1877, he wound up his business affairs in Michigan and came to San Francisco. Before permanently locating, he journeyed from Mexico on the south to the north of British Columbia, visiting every county and valley on the coast. He then became general agent for the Wilson sewing-machine, and later for the Wheeler & Wilson, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon, working the entire northwest. He was very successful, and at Salem, Oregon, in 1878 took eleven first premiums and also the gold medal, besides selling nearly 200 machines.

In 1881 Mr. Sharp severed this connection closed up Frank Bros. house in Salem, Oregon, and became general traveling agent for *The West Shore*, an illustrated paper published at Portland, Oregon. In 1884 he visited his parents in Hanford, Tulare County, California, and was so well pleased with the growth and improvements of this State that he sent for his family and settled in Hanford. At first he engaged with his brother in the hardware business, and later became associated in the real-estate business with W. G. Hawley, and afterward, with F. A. Blakeley.

In the fall of 1888 Mr. Sharp came to Fresno and formed the partnership of Thomas, Sharp & Manning. This firm put the Perrin colony, No. 1, of 7,000 acres upon the market. In 1889 Mr. Sharp sold his interest to Messrs. Thomas and Manning and formed a partnership with Alex. Gordon, which, after thirty days, was consolidated with the firm of Vincent, Chittenden & Cole, now the firm of Vincent, Chittenden, Cole, Sharp & Gordon, which firm is now doing an extensive business. During the year 1890 they placed on the market the following named lands: Enterprise colony, 2,500 acres; Caledonia colony, 640 acres; Perrin colony, No. 2, 6,000 acres; Kutner colony, 960 acres; and Kutner & Peters colony, 320 acres. All these lands are irrigated, the water supply coming from King's river and being principally owned by the Fresno Canal & Irrigating Company which furnishes one-eighth cubic foot of water to every twenty acres. They have just put on the market Perrin colony, No. 4, of 12,000 acres, and No. 5, of 6,000 acres.

Mr. and Mrs Sharp have four children, two sons and two daughters, all at home. They reside at No. 747 Q street, one of the many fine residences in Fresno.

THOMAS A. BAKER, a leading merchant of Bakersfield, and the Treasurer and Tax Collector of Kern County, was born in Visalia, Tulare County, California, July 22, 1859. He is the only surviving son of the late Colonel Thomas Baker, a pioneer of California, and a distinguished citizen of the counties of Tulare and Kern, where, as may be seen in a biographical sketch printed elsewhere in this work, he spent the best years of his active and useful life. Young Thomas was afforded the best schooling advantages of his time, which he improved. He graduated at the Washington College, Alameda County, in 1880, after which he returned to his home. On the 10th of October, 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Amie, daughter of J. Smith, Esq., of Los Angeles. She also is a native of the Golden State, and was born in Kern County.

Mr. Baker soon drifted into the field of local politics, and in 1884 was elected Tax Collector of Kern County. In 1886 he was re-elected to the same office, and in 1888 was elected to the office of Treasurer and Tax Collector, the offices having been combined. In 1890 he was again elected to the same office and is now filling that position. A fact worthy of note is, that Mr. Baker was retained in this office with practically no opposition, running as he did two or three hundred votes ahead of his ticket, which is one of the most substantial tokens of respect and esteem that an appreciative public can bestow upon a faithful and popular public servant.

Thomas A. Baker is a man of modest demeanor, genial in his manner and temperate in his social habits. He is a member of Baker

Parlor, No. 42, Native Sons of the Golden West, which parlor was given their family name in token of the esteem in which they are held in the community. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Baker's mercantile establishment, a clothing and gents' furnishing goods store, is one of the largest and best conducted of its kind in Central California.

Both as a business man and a public officer, Mr. Baker is prompt and active. He is thoroughly awake to the growing interests and importance of his home city and county, and is ever found ready to encourage any enterprise tending to their future growth and prosperity.

J. MANASSE, one of the pioneer merchants of Hanford, Tulare County, California, was born in Germany in 1853. At the age of sixteen years he emigrated to the United States and came direct to California. He located at Snelling, the old county seat of Merced County, and entered the employ of Simon, Jacobs & Company as clerk in their general merchandise store, remaining there until 1874. He then represented the firm in their small branch store at Grand View, a little village on the Southern Pacific railroad north of the present town of Traver. At the auction sale of town lots at Hanford, in February, 1877, Mr. Manasse was present and purchased a lot on Sixth street, between Douty and Harris streets. He then returned to Grand View, sawed his little store into sections and moved store and contents to Hanford, and thus established one of the pioneer stores of the town. Business was conducted in the name of Simon, Jacobs & Co. until 1885, when the firm was succeeded by Manasse & Weisbaum, continuing very successfully until 1888, when the store building and contents were wiped out of existence by a destructive fire, and in the settlement of affairs the firm dissolved. In 1889 the firm of Simon, Manasse & Co. was organized, and resumed the general merchandise business in a store at the corner of Sixth and Douty streets. Trade becoming so extended and greater facilities being needed, in the spring of 1891 they built their present handsome store, 50 x 150 feet, with basement same size, to which they moved in May of the same year. With enlarged stock and increased facilities, they control an extended trade through the valley, also operating a branch store at Coalinga in the foothills of the Coast Range.

Mr. Manasse was married at Hanford in 1880, to Miss Lilly Weisbaum, a native daughter of California. They are the parents of two children: Arthur and Reta.

In 1877 Mr. Manasse was appointed the first Postmaster of Hanford, and held the position acceptably both to the Government and the people of Hanford for a period of five years, after which he resigned to attend to his increasing business interests. By a special election held August 8, 1891, the town of Hanford was incorporated as a city, and Mr. Manasse was chosen to serve as one of the councilmen. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. of Hanford and of the B. B. Society of Merced.

W. T. MAUPIN, M. D., was born in Columbia, Boone County, Missouri, in 1839. His father, William Maupin, was one of the pioneers of Missouri. He moved from Kentucky to that State in 1816, settling in Howard County, and going to Boone County in 1820, when it was infested by Indians. He built the first house in Columbia, the county seat, in 1820, and carried on farming and trading. Mr. Maupin was a personal friend of Daniel Boone, for whom the county was named.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the William Jewell Academic College at Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, graduating in 1859. He then began reading medicine in Columbia, taking one course of lectures at the St.

Louis College, after which he went to Philadelphia and finished his medical course in the Jefferson College, graduating in the old-school of medicine and surgery in 1865.

Returning to Columbia, Dr. Maupin entered upon the practice of his profession. In February of the following year he was married to Miss Mary Matthews, a native of that city. Columbia is a college town of about 6,000 inhabitants and is known as the educational center of the State. There the Doctor continued to reside until 1887, and during that time was prominently identified with the best interests of the place. He was actively engaged in the practice of medicine and for many years was Health Officer; was also a member of the board of curators of Stephens College of Columbia.

In 1886 Dr. Maupin moved his family to California and settled in Fresno, where he invested quite extensively in city property. He also owns a vineyard of twenty acres located near the town. Immediately after his arrival here he began practicing and was alone until 1890, when he formed a partnership with his son, J. L. Maupin, a classical graduate of the University of Missouri. The Doctor was elected president of the Board of Health in 1889, and Health Officer in April, 1891. He regards the city of Fresno at the present time one of the healthiest localities in the State, with no epidemics and very rare cases of acute disease.

He and his wife have a family of four children, one son and three daughters, all living at home.

W. H. CHANCE was born in Andrew County, Missouri, April 7, 1840, and in the fall of 1846 his parents emigrated to California. His father engaged in agricultural pursuits in Sonoma County for three years, and then, after trying his luck in the mines for a few months, went to Georgetown, El Dorado County, where he turned his attention to merchandising and was very successful. He, however, took a partner into the business with him, which proved a most disastrous move, for in less than two years the fortunes of Mr. Chance were completely wrecked. He died in 1852, leaving a widow and five children.

The subject of this sketch attended school at convenient opportunities, and also assisted his mother in every way he could in the support of the family. He was a wage-earner until 1862, when he began farming on his own account, renting land near Stockton. Here he remained six years, after which he removed to Stanislaus County, purchased property and continued his farming operations there until 1877. In that year he came to Fresno County and engaged in farming on a larger scale than before, adding much to the wealth he had already acquired. In 1880 he entered mercantile life in Fresno, and also made some wise investments in real estate.

For the past few years Mr. Chance has not enjoyed the best of health, and has gradually withdrawn from active business life, although having large interests in some of the enterprises of the city. He is a large stockholder in and vice-president of the First National Bank of Fresno.

Mr. Chance was married, September 25, 1870, to Miss Mary Russell, a native of Missouri, who has been a resident of California since an early date. They have six children.

ABIA TAYLOR LIGHTNER.—There was not a pioneer of Kern County who lived a more active and exemplary life, and left to posterity a more honorable name than the late Abia T. Lightner, a man of great ambition, strength of character and keen sense of honor. As a pioneer citizen his influence was most salutary in shaping and regulating the social and civil affairs of the community in which he lived, developed a goodly estate and reared a large family.

He was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Oc-

tober 27, 1801. His father, Adam Lightner, was a merchant of Lancaster, of German ancestry, and a member of the German Lutheran Church. Abia T. Lightner removed to Ohio and located near Cincinnati, where, about one year, he conducted a cabinet-making shop. Later, in 1819, he removed to La Fayette County, Missouri, and located about twelve miles from the present town of Lexington, and continued the cabinet-making business. Here he married, July 1, 1830, Miss Jemima S., daughter of William and Sarah (Scott) Snelling. Mrs. Lightner was born September 6, 1809, at Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky. William Snelling, her father, was a planter and a trader, and did an extensive business, purchasing, transporting and selling merchandise between Hopkinsville and New Orleans, navigating the Cumberland, Ohio and Mississippi rivers. His plantation, on which he kept a number of slaves, was one of the best in that region of country, and there he lived in affluence and reared his family of five sons and five daughters, all of whom lived to maturity. He died in the prime of life, at Natchez, Mississippi, of yellow fever while on one of his return trips from New Orleans. After this sad event the mother, three sons and two daughters (Mrs. Lightner being the youngest and the only one single) removed to La Fayette County, Missouri. William Snelling was a native of Virginia, born on the Potomac river, near the city of Washington. At the age of fifteen he became a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and fought all through that conflict. His father, also named William, was a schoolmate and an intimate friend of George Washington.

After his marriage, Abia Lightner engaged in the grist and saw milling business at Lexington, on a large scale, and accumulated a good property. He suffered a severe loss of this fine property by fire, and his misfortune, together with ill health, turned his thoughts and face toward California. He, accordingly, with his wife and six children, crossed the plains in 1849, entering this State by the southern route. He located at San Jose, Santa Clara County, where he engaged in teaming and dealing extensively in hay and grain, his business extending between San Jose, San Francisco and Sacramento. Later, he removed to the little town of Santa Clara and leased and conducted a Baptist Seminary, hiring the teachers and assuming full control of the institution. Several years afterward he turned the lease over to other parties, closed out all his interests in that county and came to Kern County in 1855. He was one of the first miners at Keysville and gave that camp its name. In the fall of 1858, after having mined at that point about three years without success, he removed with his family to Walker's Basin and purchased the ranch, with all its improvements, of Robert Wilson. There he lived the life of an industrious, conscientious and hospitable citizen until his death. He left home early one morning with a team and load of hay for Havilah mining camp, and by some mishap was probably thrown from the load and crushed beneath the wheels of his wagon in descending a hill, and evidently died almost instantly. This occurred on the 12th of February, 1867. Mrs. Lightner survives him and graces the old home (now in possession of William Lightner) as only an aged, faithful and loving mother, ripe with the experience of a useful and eventful life, can honor the household of a son.

Of their children seven are living, namely: Diana, born April 3, 1831, is the widow of Frank Barrows, and lives with her family at Bandon, Oregon; Isaac, born July 6, 1835, is a mechanic, and resides at Napa, California; William, born September 11, 1837, owns and lives on the homestead; Daniel S., born July 17, 1839, is engaged in the milling business at Tehachapi, this county; Mary F., born July 6, 1845, is he wife of D. W. Walser, of Walker's Basin; Lavinia, now Mrs. Walker Rankin, also of Walker's Basin, was born October 17, 1847; and Abia T., of Bakersfield, this county, was born January 1, 1850, is Assessor of the county and is a leading business man.

R. Porter Putnam

William Lightner is a leading farmer of Walker's Basin. During his father's life, William was his "right-hand man," and aided him in the execution of his plans. After the father's death, he succeeded to the ownership of the family home, where he now lives.

Mr. Lightner has been twice married. In October, 1870, he married Mrs. Frances Combs, who died in November, 1876, leaving a daughter, Mary, now an accomplished young lady. Mr. Lightner married his present wife in 1880. Her maiden name was Helen Atchinson, and she is the daughter of Dr. W. A. Atchinson, of Bakersfield.

ROYAL PORTER PUTNAM, deceased.—It is with great interest that we review the lives of the early pioneers of California, those men of iron nerve and muscle who, invested with the spirit of enterprise and adventure, left their homes in the East to seek name, fame and fortune in the undeveloped State of California. Among the great throng of emigrants who sought this coast during the years immediately following the gold discovery, we find the name of Royal Porter Putnam.

He was born in the town of Covington, Pennsylvania, August 5, 1837, and was the youngest son of Mr. Thomas Putnam, a merchant of the above mentioned town. His early life was passed at home. Educational facilities in those days being limited, his training was gained chiefly in the broad school of nature and experience. Up to the age of twenty years young Putnam assisted his father in his country store, thus acquiring habits of industry and a knowledge of mercantile life which were of unspeakable benefit in his later years.

In 1857 Mr. Putnam was thrilled with a spirit of adventure, which is so predominant in the minds of the American youths, and, though but twenty years of age and unused to the hardships of life, he took leave of his family and home associations and started for New Orleans. At that place he joined an emigrant train about leaving for the Pacific slope. Nothing is known of the sufferings or hardships of this journey until the party reached Fort Yuma, where Mr. Putnam succumbed to a raging fever and was confined in the hospital for a period of six months, alone and among strangers. Regaining his health, he again pushed forward with unabated zeal and reached Los Angeles, where he was employed as a common laborer by Colonel Banning. As the tide of emigration was toward the north, he, too, soon started in that direction, going by the old stage line which ran from Los Angeles to San Francisco. Upon arriving at the stage station situated at the "Lone Cottonwood Tree," eighteen miles northwest of the present town of Porterville, he was offered employment as a common "'ostler," at about $30 per month; and from that date the fortunes of our young friend began to brighten. He continued the faithful employe of the stage company for many months, carefully hoarding his little stipend. In 1861, when the Kern river gold excitement waxed strong and travelers were frequent, Mr. Putnam invested his savings in the erection of a small hotel. He also located forty acres of swamp and overflow land, which he laid out in streets and town lots. At the same time he started a small store. He being familiarly known by the name of Porter, the new town, by mutual consent, was called Portersville, which common usage reduced to Porterville, and ere long it became a very important center of the stock interests of the county.

In 1864 Mr. Putnam visited the East, and was married at Bainbridge, New York, to Miss Mary Packard, returning soon afterward to his California home. From this time prosperity attended his every effort. In 1866 he built a more commodious store room, extended his landed interests from time to time, and acquired about 5,000 acres of land. As the town grew he did a more extensive and lucrative business, dealing in general merchandise and agricultural implements.

Mr. Putnam was in every respect an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, ever ready to befriend the needy or aid the advancement of any measure which would benefit the town of which he was so significantly the founder. During the fall of 1889 he was stricken with a fatal disease, and passed away on the 21st of October, mourned by a devoted wife, two loving sons, and the entire community, his death being felt as a public bereavement.

It was Mr. Putnam's last wish that his business relations should be continued, and that his mantle should fall upon the shoulders of his two sons, W. P. and F. O. Putnam. These sons were both born in Porterville, and have been reared and educated with a view of following mercantile life. They attended the Berkeley Gymnasium and the University of the Pacific, and secured their business education in actual experience in the store with their father. Before his death Mr. Putnam had planned a business block for store and hall purposes, and as far as possible his heirs have carried out his designs to the very letter. The handsome two-story brick structure, 75 x 100 feet, built after the Anglo-Swiss architecture, is now erected and stands as a monument to the memory of Mr. Putnam, an ornament to Porterville and a necessity to the Putnam brothers in the proper management of their very extensive mercantile business.

W. P. Putnam was married at Porterville in March, 1890, to Miss Minnie Kinkade, and their union has been blessed with one child.

F. O. Putnam is unmarried, and resides at home with his mother. Both gentlemen are members of Porterville Parlor, No. 73, N. S. G. W.

GEORGE WALTER WILLIAMS.—Prominent in the annals of the early history of California, and about the last surviving member of that heroic little company that raised the celebrated bear flag over the barracks at Sonoma, stands the subject of this sketch.

He was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, November 2, 1819. His grandfather, William Williams, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, while his father, John C. Williams, then a strapping boy, remained at home and cultivated potatoes to feed the men. The educational advantages Mr. Williams had were extremely limited, as the rule for those days was, "Let boys work and secure their education from the handles of the hoe and plow." Select schools were open three months in each year, but the boys could only attend when the farm work was completed and everything snug for the winter.

At the age of twenty years, young Williams started out in life with his cousin, John Baley, and both being supplied with abundant funds the first years were passed in idle recreation, traveling on the Mississippi river and through Tennessee, Mississippi and Missouri, seeing the sights and having a grand time. As their means became reduced, they cast about for a business engagement, and finally settled near Iowa City and opened a grocery store, purchasing their stock in St. Louis and freighting ninety miles by wagon. Business was good and during the two years they remained there they made a deal of money.

In 1845 they sold out and started for California, their party numbering eight young men. They traveled from Independence by the Platte river, passing Ft. Laramie, Ft. Bridger and Ft. Hall, and overtook other emigrants. A party of thirty-two was there formed, and securing a guide, they pushed forward. Crossing the summit, they followed the Humboldt river, entered California by Johnson's ranch, and arrived safe at Sutter's fort, then headquarters for the few Americans in the country, which was at that time under Spanish government. They sold their teams, and, and there being no money in the country, their credit was placed upon Sutter's books, through him all business being conducted. There were then about eighty Americans in the country, many Spanish along the

coast, and the interior infested with Indians and wild animals. Hunting and trapping were the chief industries. The first work Mr. Williams secured was a job of shingling a roof for Sutter, receiving $2 per day and board, which was considered large wages. He then went to Yerba Buena (now San Francisco) and worked at carpentering for Captain Leidesdorff, a merchant and sub-American consul, and remained there all winter, receiving $4 per day.

In the spring of 1846, the Mexican war began. Fremont had been driven out of the country, but was overtaken by Lieutenant Gillespie, who bore letters from Washington, District of Columbia, to Fremont, and the latter, with sixty men, returned to Feather river. After Fremont's departure the Mexicans posted notices, ordering the attendance of all Americans at the Mexican forts upon a certain day. Lieutenant Gillespie advised the concentration of Americans in their attendance. Thus it was that Mr. Williams with sixteen stalwart companions assembled at the Mission of Sonoma. The order was then read by Jacob Leese, a Mexicanized American, that the Americans must leave the country within thirty days, and must not take an animal bearing a Spanish brand and must leave their rifles at the fort.

This aroused the Americans, and each man, with his trusty rifle across his arm, was on the alert, while Jesse Beesley spoke for the party and said, "We don't wish to hear another d——d word." Then they withdrew and conferred with Fremont, who was under orders to make no attack until a date beyond the thirty-day limit. He, however, advised the capture of General Vallejo, who was friendly to the United State laws; and Mr. Williams was one of the twenty-eight men who performed the work. They advanced upon the old Mission of Sonoma and captured the men, barracks and nine pieces of artillery, without firing a gun. The men were released and told to go and fight for their country, while the small American company held the fort. They then proceeded to General Vallejo's residence and were invited in to discuss the situation. After deliberation the General asked to withdraw. He presently returned in full uniform, and, presenting his gold mounted sword, said: "Gentlemen, I am overpowered and compelled to surrender." With eight men as escort, he was taken to Sutter's fort, while twenty men remained in charge of the barracks. They immediately pulled down the Mexican flag, and discussion was then aroused over a new flag. Mr. Williams and a friend withdrew to a small store and purchased three yards of unbleached domestic cloth; and while Mr. Williams and Mr. Bradshaw held the cloth, William Todd, with a piece of red keil, commonly used as a pencil, drew the Lone Star of Texas and added to it the bear in a rearing position, as though sniffing danger,—which represented that little company of men in their responsible position. After the bear was drawn, as the flag looked so naked, Mr. Williams pulled off his old red undershirt, which was torn in strips and used in binding the flag. It floated triumphantly over the fort at Sonoma until the stars and stripes were run up on the American man-of-war lying in the bay.

The bear flag was hoisted June 14, 1846, and the men remained at the barracks about three weeks. Tom Fowler and Tom Cowan were sent for powder to a distant post, but were captured near Santa Rosa and murdered with horrible barbarity. This so enraged the little band of Americans, then numbering forty, that they vowed vengeance and pursued the Mexicans, overtaking them at Indian Ranch, San Rafael; but they were re-inforced and seventeen of the American party were surrounded by a party which they afterward discovered numbered eighty-eight men. A running fire was then kept up, the Mexicans shooting without damage, while from the brave little band every shot meant a man. Eight riderless horses soon came up to the corral where the Mexicans had gathered about 200 horses with which to supply the army of Castro. All these were captured and taken to the fort. Word was then sent to Fre-

mont, who came to Sonoma. At this time Mr. Williams was detailed to take the cannon to Sutter's fort, where Fremont's men would mount them for field service; but while there, Commodore Sloat, who lay in Monterey bay with his fleet along side of the English fleet, learned that the English flag would be raised the fol lowing morning, and without further delay the stars and stripes were flung upon the breeze. Mr. Williams remained with General Fremont's army until General Castro was driven out of the country and peace was declared by the signing of the treaty between Fremont and the Mexicans at the Cahuenga ranch, nine miles north of Los Angeles. General Fremont was then appointed military governor by Commodore Stockton and his men were discharged at the old mission of San Gabriel, about July, 1847.

Mr. Williams then went to Santa Cruz, where in partnership with John Custer he rented a sawmill and operated it successfully, lumber then selling at $40 per thousand feet at the mill. After gold was discovered the excitement was so intense that all help deserted and went to the mines. Mr. Williams sold his interest in the mill to his partner, went to the American river and began mining on Mormon Bar. He had two partners and continued in business there until the fall of 1849, when the gold was measured in tin cups and struck off with a straight edge, Mr. Williams' portion being valued at $24,000. He then turned his attention to speculating in horses and cattle and made a deal of money. In 1859 he engaged in the sheep business, driving from Los Angeles and selling in and about the mines. In the spring of 1860 he came to Visalia, speculated in lands and loaned money. He, however, was too generous to his friends, and lost heavily. In 1869 he opened a restaurant in Portersville, on the present site of the Central Hotel, conducting with it a billiard room and continuing the business five years.

Mr. Williams was married in Portersville, in 1861, to Miss Nancy Ann Coughran. In 1877 they went to Goshen and started a public house, where they made money, until a disastrous fire swept away everything they had. They then returned to Visalia, and in October, 1883, settled on their present ranch, three miles west of Portersville. They have one son, James Marshall Williams, an unusually bright boy who is the pride and delight of his father's heart. At this writing he is attending the Pacific Methodist College at Santa Rosa.

G. E. GREELEY, a Kern County farmer, came to California in 1877, from Michigan. His father, Noah Greeley, was a native of New Hampshire, whence he emigrated to Michigan in 1838. He had a family of nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth; and he was born in 1838, at Lenawee, in the latter State. From eighteen to twenty-three years of age young Greeley dealt in cattle. He then (August, 1861) enlisted in the Eleventh Michigan Infantry, and served through the war of the Rebellion, being mustered out in October, 1865. He was promoted from grade to grade to the Second Lieutenancy of Company F of his regiment. He then took the Captaincy in the Fifteenth Colored Regiment, serving in the army altogether four years and three months. He was at the battle of Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, etc., being under General Thomas in the Fourteenth Army Corps. After his discharge he returned to his native home in Michigan and engaged in the dairy business for awhile, and then in milling at Morenci, which he followed three years, when he sold out and soon after came to California. Later he sent for his family, since when he has followed various occupations. He was engaged on a hog ranch a couple of years with "Sol." Jewett. He then pre-empted 160 acres of Government land near Bakersfield, to which he has made additions by purchase until he owns 240 acres, under fine improvements.

He married Miss Emma Bitner, of Ohio,

daughter of John Bitner, a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

Captain Greeley is an active, enterprising and thrifty business man, takes an active interest in politics and the public welfare of his county and State, as every good citizen should do, but he is not a seeker for office or public favor. Mrs. Greeley is a lady of unusual ambitions, fine domestic tastes, feminine graces, and Christian fortitude. They have six children, all of whom are qualified by good training and thorough education to occupy creditable and exalted positions in life.

THOMAS WALLER, a prosperous farmer of Kern County, was born in Germany in 1831, emigrated to America in 1847, and lived seven years in Buchanan County, Missouri, where he engaged in farming. He emigrated to California in the spring of 1854, and followed mining in Trinity County until 1855. He then removed to Los Angeles County and followed farming until 1857, when he moved to Tulare County, where he was engaged a short time in mining. Aside from a brief time spent in Arizona in 1864, he has to the present time been a continuous resident of Kern County He owns 160 acres of farming land here, eighty acres of which is under improvements. He is an active and trusted citizen, and is a member of the local Board of Trustees of his school district.

ANDREW WHEATON GRAY, a California pioneer of 1850, was born in New Berlin, Chenango County, New York, March 31, 1816. At the age of sixteen years he began thinking of self-support, and to that end was apprenticed to a hatter at New Berlin, but after one year he was taken sick and was obliged to give up that line of business. He then went to Wayne County, Pennsylvania, and in the out-of-door exercise connected with lumbering he was restored to health. His first speculation was in buying a raft of logs, running it down the Delaware river to Philadelphia, and there finding a purchaser; but the market proved dull at the time, and he lost $100, which then seemed a large amount of money. He then bought timber land, selling the logs at Trenton, and continued in the business, together with farming, until 1846. His family had increased by eight children, and with them and his faithful wife, he emigrated to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he settled upon Government land four miles west from town and began farming. Here a terrible affliction came upon him: his children were all afflicted with whoopingcough, and through poor medical attendance complications set in, and in two short months five of his little ones passed away!

Mr. Gray then sold his claim and settled near the town. With the gold excitement of 1850 he left his family at Janesville, and crossed the plains for California. He came with a large train of 100 wagons, crossing by Sublette's cut-off, and landing at Hangtown. Instead of mining, Mr. Gray began butchering at the mouth of Hangtown cañon, and was succeeding well when from poison oak he was taken sick and had to give up the business. Upon recovery of health, he began mining on Bear river and through the several mining localities. He met with the usual success of miners, always making good wages by steady application, but in the larger enterprises of damming rivers and turning streams he lost heavily. He found one piece of gold worth $96, and his richest croppings amounted to $360 per day. He followed that occupation until 1853, when he was again taken sick, after which he started for the East by steamer and the Nicaragua route. Returning to Janesville in the spring of 1854, he moved his family to Fillmore County, Minnesota, purchased land, and began farming. During the Pike's Peak gold excitement of 1860, Mr. Gray with three sons joined a large train and started for the Peak. They met many returning pros-

pectors who reported the find a failure, which brought uncertainty to the minds of the emigrants, and many turned back. Mr. Gray, with his sons and a few friends, changed their course and started for California, by the North Platte river, but he was again taken sick and barely able to reach Placerville. He found a physician, and as soon as able to travel, although very weak, he started for home by steamer and the Isthmus of Panama. His sons wished to return with him, which he would not allow, preferring they should improve the possibilities offered in California. He had great faith in the American people in that they would aid him in his weakness should he need attendance. He was kindly cared for, and in due time arrived at his home in Minnesota. About the year 1864 he sold out and moved to Johnson County, Nebraska, where he bought 240 acres and engaged in farming, and also planted an orchard, which proved to be the second best in the county. There he remained twelve years, but as many of his children had settled in California he decided to join them. Selling his farm he came to Tulare County, purchased town lots in Lemoore, and built for himself a cottage home within easy reach of his children, who are settled about him. He has not engaged in active business, excepting an occasional deal in town lots and real estate.

Mr. Gray was married in Wayne County, Pa., December 20, 1834, to Miss Marenda Purdy, a native of the same county. They have six children living: Enos F., a prominent lawyer at Fremont, Nebraska; Reuben Purdy, a rancher near Lemoore; Harvey P., a horticulturist near Armona; Mary M., wife of George W. Cody, a rancher near Grangeville; Josephine, wife of J. H. Ham, a business man of Lemoore and Tulare; and Wheaton A., Judge of the Superior Court at Visalia. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have passed through a married life of fifty-seven years, an unusually blessed experience, and in their old age are made happy by the prosperity of their children, who are gathered about them. Mr. Gray began life a Democrat, but disapproving of slavery, upon the nomination of Martin Van Buren as President, he endorsed the "Free-Soil" platform, which was later merged into the Republican party. He was a member of the last Territorial Legislature in Nebraska, and also of the first State Legislature, but he has now retired from politics and an active life. This year, 1891, he was elected Superior Judge. Though seventy-five years of age, he is hale, hearty and active, with mind unimpaired and energies all alert. He is a fine type of American manhood, which, having passed through the trials and hardships of pioneer life, with forces unabated, is now passing a peaceful old age in the enjoyment of all the comforts of life, and within easy access of his dear ones.

JUDGE N. R. PACKARD.—There is probably no name more familiar to the people of Kern County than that of N. R. Packard. He has been a resident of California since the summer of 1874, and during his residence in the State, has figured prominently in the civil history of Kern County.

Judge Packard was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, July 20, 1833. His Father, Thomas Packard, was a native of Delaware, and a farmer by occupation. He became a pioneer of Ohio, and there reared a family of eleven children, the subject of this sketch being next to the youngest. They subsequently removed to Marshall County, Indiana, and located at Plymouth. There they had much sickness, death entered the family and thinned its ranks.

In 1862 he left his home in Marshall County, Indiana, and crossed the plains to the far West, and for several years was variously employed at different places; for two years and a half he was engaged in hotel-keeping and mining in Idaho; spent some time in Oregon, and while there, served four years as clerk of Wasco County. He came to Kern County in 1874, being one of the very first settlers of Caliente,

which was for several years the terminus of the Southern Pacific railroad. For a number of years he was Justice of the Peace, and as such became well known throughout this region of the country. In 1876 he located at Bakersfield, as Deputy County Clerk under F. W. Craig, Esq., now of Sumner, serving two years under him, and the following four years under his successor, A. T. Lightner. In 1884 he was elected Clerk, and is now serving his fourth term of office.

Judge Packard has been twice married. In 1851 he wedded Miss Mariah Woodbury, daughter of Calvin Woodbury, a farmer of Plymouth, Indiana. She died in 1858, leaving one son, Orlando M., now of Plymouth, Indiana. His present wife was by maiden name Catharine A. Cummins, and was a daughter of Harrison Cummins, of the same town. Her children, three in number, are Ida B., now Mrs. Morris Hirschfeld, of San Francisco; Thomas J., Deputy Sheriff of Kern County; and Herbert L., Deputy County Clerk.

The Judge has shown his faith in Kern County by making investments in property here. His home in Bakersfield is one of the most attractive ones in the town. His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party. He has been chairman of the County Central Committees for ten years, and for four years has been a member of the State Central Committee; was a delegate to the last State Convention.

W. D. KNUPP, the genial real-estate, abstract and insuarance agent at Visalia, began business here in 1872. His office is on Main street, in the Hotel block, where he may be found willing and ready to attend to the wants of any and all who may wish to invest in real estate in the counties of Fresno, Tulare and Kern. Since his advent into Visalia, Mr. Knupp has won for himself a host of friends, and by his energy and enterprising spirit has made for himself an enviable reputation as a business man. He has been prominently connected with many of the public enterprises of the city and vicinity. In 1887 he put in the first electric-light plant in the city, which was subsequently consolidated into the Electric Light and Gas Company, in which Mr. Knupp is the largest stockholder and the secretary of the company. He also took a leading part in the building of the Visalia and Tulare railroad, procuring the right of way and furnishing materials, etc., and in this company he is also a heavy stockholder. In partnership with his brother he owns a large ranch near Porterville, also valuable fruit land near Visalia, and considerable town property. His residence is on the corner of Willis and Locust streets.

Mr. Knupp is a native of St. Charles, Missouri, born July 20, 1856, the son of Valentine Knupp, who was a merchant in St. Charles. In 1872 Mr. Knupp graduated from the Glasgow high chool, and in 1876 graduated from Heald's Business College in San Francisco. Politically he is a Democrat, and was a delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis, in 1888, from the Sixth District. In 1881 he was married in Visalia, to Miss Nellie Cutler, a daughter of Hon. John Cutler, one of Tulare County's early pioneers.

R. LINDER, incorporator and manager of the Linder Hardware Company, Tulare, California, was born in Germany in 1854. At the age of seventeen years he emigrated with friends to the United States. He came to California in 1870, via the Isthmus route, and landed in San Francisco. There he secured a position as clerk with Treadwell & Co., one of the leading hardware and agricultural implement establishments in the State, and during the five and a half years he remained with the firm became thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the business.

Mr. Linder was married in 1875 to Miss Ad-

cline L. Palmer, a native of California. In 1875 he bought a ranch of 320 acres at San Pablo, Contra Costa County, and followed grain farming for about three years, after which he rented his ranch and returned to the hardware business as salesman and bookkeeper for the firm of D. M. Osborn & Co., of San Francisco. In 1886, without severing this connection, Mr. Linder purchased an interest in the hardware business of Thomson & Harlow, Tulare, and in 1887 he came to Tulare to identify himself with the business. A few months later he purchased the remaining interest and subsequently incorporated under the name of the Linder Hardware Company, he retaining the management of the business. They are importers of heavy and shelf hardware, agricultural implements, wagons and hardwood lumber, and carry on an extensive business, with salesrooms on the corner of K and Kern streets.

Mr. Linder is also identified with the Packwood Vineyard & Fruit Company, and he owns a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, fully improved in vines and trees.

Mr. and Mrs. Linder have three children Gracie, George and Edith. He is one of the enterprising citizens of the town, and during the few years of his residence here has won a large circle of friends.

PETER GARDETT, a venerable pioneer of California, is a native of the German Empire, born in Prussia, December 27, 1824; his early years were spent as a navigator. Arriving in California in 1850, he engaged in mining until 1860, when he located in Kern County. He has taken an active part in the agricultural development of the county, and was one of its organizers. He has always confined himself quietly to his adopted calling, that of farmer and stock-raiser, engaging in politics only when duty seemed to prompt him to do so upon the earnest solicitation from his friends in public interest. He owns 520 acres of land on Poso Flats. He is universally esteemed and his judgment in matters of public concern are regarded as a criterion.

Mr. Gardett married his wife in San Francisco in 1871. Her maiden name was Amelia Agnes Augusta Weber, and she is a native of Saxony, Germany. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. At the time of writing a post office is established at Poso Flats, and Mrs. Gardett is commissioned Postmistress.

ALFRED DARE BARLING, assistant cashier of the Fresno Loan and Savings Bank, was born in New York State, April 24, 1850. In the year 1865 the family home was removed to Michigan, where the subject of this mention received his education, graduating at the well-known Ann Arbor University. While in college he gave especial attention to the study of civil engineering, and as subsequent events have shown his selection of this department of work was a wise and happy one.

In September, 1873, Mr. Barling came to California, settling for a time in Merced County, where he was engaged with the Farmers' Canal Company, of which organization he had entire charge for the time. During the seven years he was employed by this company he gave his closest attention to duty, and never lost a day's pay. While connected with the company he constructed and developed the irrigating ditch that Crocker & Huffman now own. He was also instrumental in organizing the first irrigating scheme that was operated in Merced County.

Mr. Barling was employed by the Mexican Central Railroad Company in 1880, and, as chief of the party, went to Mexico, their operations extending from San Blas to Guadalajara, much of the work being difficult and dangerous. After remaining with this company fourteen months, he went to San Francisco and there superintended the building of the great wharf of

the South Pacific Coast railroad, two and three-fourths miles in length, containing a double track and roadway.

In 1883 he came to Fresno County, where he has since resided. He is at present assistant cashier of the Fresno Loan and Savings Bank, and he also devotes a portion of his time to the raisin industry, owning 160 acres of bearing vines, and conducting the El Modelo Packing House, from which were shipped in 1890, ninety car loads of packed raisins.

Mr. Barling was wedded in 1873, to Miss Mary Reno, a native of Michigan. He ascribes much of his success in life to Mrs. Barling's excellent advice and sound judgment in business matters.

J. T. BAKER, the pioneer druggist of Hanford, Tulare County, California, is a native of Muscatine County, Iowa, born in 1848. His father, a native of Ohio, became one of the early settlers of Iowa, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits.

After securing a common-school education, young Baker started out in life at the age of seventeen years; went to Moscow, same county, and in the employ of his cousin, M. Baker, began the study of the prescription business, remaining there until 1870. He then came to California to join his uncle, Martin Baker, a practicing physician of Visalia, and to take charge of his drug store and business. In 1873 he bought an interst in the store, but sold it in 1875 and accepted the position of prescription clerk in the drug store of Mr. Bishop, at a salary of $125 per month. Here he faithfully performed his duties, often working eighteen hours a day. Wishing to start business for himself, he attended the auction sale of town lots at Hanford, in February, 1877, and purchased lots on Sixth street. He immediately built a small store for the drug business, and his was the first building completed and the first store to open its doors in the present prosperous town of Hanford. On March 26, 1879, fire devastated Hanford, and Mr. Baker's stock was entirely swept away, he sustaining a loss of $6,000. He then rebuilt in brick with increased facilities and enlarged his stock, and prosperity attended his business enterprises. July 11, 1887, the town was again visited by fire, and Mr. Baker sustained a still greater loss, this time about $18,000. With renewed energy he set about rebuilding, and erected his present fine brick building, 50 x 70 feet and two stories high. The upper story is divided into offices, and has a hall 38 x 40 feet, which is occupied by different secret orders at stated intervals. Mr. Baker has an outside cellar, 21 x 40 feet, brick-lined and cemented and made fire-proof, which he uses for the storage of miscellaneous drugs, and his fine storeroom contains one of the largest and most complete stocks of medicines.

Mr. Baker was married at Visalia in July, 1875, to Miss Mary Lindsey, a native of Indiana, and to their union has been added two children, George R. and Lella A. He is a member of Hanford Lodge, No. 189, A. O. U. W., and has been Receiver of the lodge for eight years. On Seventh street Mr. Baker owns a lot 100 x 150 feet, where he located his attractive and comfortable home.

F. T. HENDRICKS is a native of Atchison, Kansas, born December 25, 1859. His father was one of the pioneers of that town, settling there about 1852, before the town existed. Young Hendricks was educated at the common schools of Atchison County, and in the Commercial Business College, Leavenworth. At the age of sixteen years he began his own support as clerk in a grocery store at Wyandotte. After clerking two years he began learning the tinner's trade with Plankington & Armour, remaining with that firm until June, 1881, when he came to California.

Arriving in this State Mr. Hendricks joined his brother, J. D. Hendricks, a dentist, at Hol-

lister, San Benito County. Under the instructions of his brother, Mr. Hendricks began the study of dentistry, and by close application, with the opportunities offered for practical demonstration, he became skilled in the profession. After two years and a half spent with his brother, he opened an office of his own at Selma, Fresno County, later at Kingsburg, and in September, 1885, at Hanford. At the latter place he is permanently located, and is prominently identified with the best interests of the town. His practice is both operative and mechanical, and his ability is well proven by his increasing patronage. Not neglectful of property interests, he has homesteaded 190 acres of land on the west side, and he also owns 160 acres of timber land in Mariposa County. Dr. Hendricks is a prominent leader in the fire department of Hanford, was foreman of the organization three years, and in July, 1889, was elected chief of the department. In the destructive fire of 1887, Dr. Hendricks became so engaged with the fire company that he entirely forgot his own interests, and while he was fighting the fire in one locality the flames were destroying his office and dental instruments in another quarter of the town; but, not becoming discouraged at this, he refitted his office as soon as the building was rebuilt, and to-day he is one of the leading dentists of Tulare County.

JAMES GRANT MURRELL, M. D., a prominent resident of Glennville and a leading physician of Kern County, is a native of Georgetown, South Carolina, born March 11, 1845. His father, Rev. James Murrell, was a Methodist clergyman, and his mother, Delia Smith, also a native of Georgetown, was a lady of culture and Christian fortitude. Dr. Murrell was the fourth in a family of twelve children. His father died after living a useful and busy life, in 1890, at the age of eighty-five years, and his mother is still living, spending her declining years at her South Carolina home.

The Doctor received such early schooling as the system in his native State afforded, and at about twenty years of age he left home to carve out his own fortune. He made his way to New York city and Boston, where he was engaged in business for about twelve years, during which time he took up the preliminary study of medicine. He finally came West and took a course of medical study at the California Medical College of Oakland, at which institution he graduated in 1881. He first practiced his profession in Placer County, later at Woodbridge, in San Joaquin County, and in 1882 located at Glennville, where he has since remained. He was married January 1, 1890, to Mrs. Alice, widow of the late Robert F. Wilkes, and eldest daughter of the venerable Monroe Minter, of Glennville. Dr. Murrell is a self-made man, having won his success in life by dint of perseverance and unceasing professional industry. His practice is an extensive one, and is a substantial evidence of his professional skill.

FRED A. DODGE was born in the town of Dunham, McHenry County, Illinois, December 2, 1858. His father, Elisha Dodge, was a native of Vermont, and his mother, Susan (Smith) Dodge, was born in New York.

Fred A. was reared on a farm, and until seventeen years of age his educational facilities were limited to the district schools. Then he attended the high school at Harvard, Illinois, for a number of terms. In 1878 he went to Iowa and entered the office of the Parkersburg *Eclipse*, then being published by his brother, Frank L. Dodge, and began to learn the printer's trade. In 1880 he became a partner in the publication of the paper, and subsequently became sole editor and manager. In 1887 he sold his paper and removed to Hanford, California, entering the office of the Hanford *Senti-*

nel, established by Frank L. Dodge in 1886. He purchased a one-half interest with his brother, and is now editor and manager of the paper. Mr. Dodge has made investments in real estate, and is engaged in farming operations in Fresno and Tulare counties, being interested in about 1,000 acres of land, besides much town property in Hanford, both improved and unimproved.

In 1883, in Parkersburg, Iowa, Mr. Dodge wedded Miss May F. Davis of that city. They have one child,—George Raymond.

Mr. Dodge is a member of Beaver Camp, No. 376, Modern Woodmen of America, Parkersburg. He is an able and efficient editor, and through his paper exerts a marked influence for good in the community where he resides.

M. BURNETT was born in Benton County, Missouri, in 1848. His father, Harden Burnett, was a California forty-niner, and lost his life in the mines. In 1859 young Burnett came to this State with some relatives, with whom he lived in San Jose until he was seventeen years of age. He then began learning the blacksmith trade, and in 1868 owned and operated a shop at Hollister. He was married at that place in 1872, to Miss Floretta Churchill, a native of Illinois.

In the fall of 1874 Mr. Burnett came to Tulare County, and bought a ranch of 1,400 acres, located six miles south of Tulare, where he began farming and stock-raising, dealing quite extensively in horses, cattle and sheep. This industry prospered under his management, and he devoted his attention closely to it until 1884, when he moved to Tulare in order to get the benefit of educational facilities for his children. He built a cottage at the corner of F and Inyo streets, in which he resides, still, however, continuing to manage his ranch, which he has reduced by sales to 700 acres. Mr. Burnett was one of the incorporators of the Tulare County Bank, which began business in July, 1890, and he was elected vice-president of the institution. He is also engaged in a general real-estate business.

Mr and Mrs. Burnett have three children,—Frank Walter, now in college at Sacramento, and Myrtle Maud and Howard Earl, who are laying the foundation for a higher education. Mr. Burnett is a member of Oak Lodge, No. 75, Modern Woodmen of the World.

PETER CLAASEN JURGENS, Postmaster of Traver, Tulare County, California, was born in El Dorado County, this State, October 23, 1861.

Mr. Jurgens is a son of Jasper Jurgens, who was born on the island of Heligoland, near the city of Hamburg, in 1815, and came to California in 1849. Previous to leaving his native isle, he was married to Miss Annie Claasen, a native of the same town, and they came to California together, settling in Sacramento. He afterward removed to a place seven miles from Coloma, engaged in mining, and also opened a store and bought gold, remaining there till 1868. He was United States gauger for several years, owned a farm, and was by trade a carpenter. To him and his wife seven children were born, of whom four,—two sons and two daughters,—are living. The subject of this sketch is next to the youngest child.

Mr. Jurgens was educated in the public schools of Sacramento, and came to Traver in 1884, when it was an embryo town. He then occupied the position of station agent, assistant postmaster, and agent for Wells, Fargo & Co. In 1887 he became a member of a joint-stock company for the sale of general merchandise. He was its secretary and treasurer two years. The company also dealt extensively in grain, and the failure of Dresback, the wheat king, caused the failure of the firm. After that Mr. Jurgens acted as bookkeeper for Epenger & Co. He was subsequently appointed Postmaster, and took charge of the office in July, 1890, it

being consumed by fire three weeks afterward. The Government effects, however, were rescued. He then built the present office, and supplied it with new boxes and all necessary conveniences.

In 1886 Mr. Jurgens wedded Miss Josie Holtz, who was born in San Francisco County, daughter of William Holtz, an early settler and influential citizen of Alameda County. Two children have been born to them, both dying in infancy. Mr. Jurgens is ably assisted in the office by his wife. He is a Notary Public, and also conducts an insurance business.

In politics Mr. Jurgens affiliates with the Republican party. At one time he served as census marshal and took the census of the Kaweah judicial township. He is prominently associated with the Native Sons of the Golden West, having become a member at Sacramento, in the third parlor instituted in the State, and having assisted in the organization of the Fresno and Visalia parlors. He is a charter member of the A. O. U. W. at Traver, and has been Recorder of the order since its organization here. Public-spirited and thoroughly identified with the interests of his town, he is justly proud of the progress in development already made in this section of the State of California, and has great faith in its future.

RAILSBACK ranks with the California pioneers, having been a resident of this State since 1852.

Mr. Railsback was born in Warren County, Indiana, in 1830, and remained at home on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age. At that time, in company with his brother, William Railsback, he came to California. They took the steamer at New York, crossed the Isthmus by the Nicaragua route, and below Acapulco were wrecked, losing all their possessions, but no lives. After a detention of three months at Acapulco, they crossed by the Nicaragua route and arrived in San Francisco in May, 1852. They at once went to Sonoma County and began ranching. A few months later they bought a team on credit and commenced splitting and hauling lumber to Petaluma and elsewhere, and thus paid for their team. In the winter of 1853 they put in a crop of potatoes, paying three cents per pound for the seed, which produced heavily, and they were offered two cents and a half for the crop, but were advised to hold on for higher prices. Instead of increasing, the value of the potatoes depreciated, and they bought hogs to eat up their crop. After the hogs were fattened they did not bring the price paid for them, so the labor of the year proved a failure. The following year they planted potatoes and wheat and started a small dairy.

In 1854 Mr. Railsback was married to Miss Nancy C. Raynard, a native of North Carolina, who crossed the plains to California in 1853. In 1862 he disposed of his ranch and dairy interests to his brother, and went to Fraser river during the gold excitement. With a partner he took out $75 per day, but the claim soon ran out. Mr. Railsback then returned to Sonoma County, bought 320 acres of land and resumed farming, dairying and the stock business, and, with only occasional departures in other lines of business in San Francisco, he made the above ranch his home until 1876, when he sold out and came to Grangeville and purchased 640 acres of Government land. He passed through the exciting scenes of the land league and railroad troubles, maintaining a neutral position. He made additional land purchases and was largely interested in farming and the stock business, raising hogs and horses, breeding the Clydesdale and Normon stock. At one time he owned 1,280 acres of land, a portion of which he has sold and divided among his children. At this writing he owns 550 acres, 300 of which are in alfalfa, ten in peaches, ten in raisin grapes and thirty in French prunes. He sells his peach crop on the tree for $100 per acre. Mr. Railsback keeps about one hundred head of horses and a Norman stallion, Prince, and his average number of hogs is about 200 head. On his ranch is an artesian well 590 feet

C. Railsback

deep, with a steady flow of fine water, which, having been analyzed, shows valuable medicinal properties.

Mr. and Mrs. Railsback have seven children: Mary E., now Mrs. A. W. Lane; George W.; Frank A.; Ada, now Mrs. C. L. Newport; Walter U.; Sherman, and Oscar,—all settled on ranches in the Lucerne district.

Mr. Railsback was one of the incorporators of the Bank of Hanford, in 1887, and in 1891 helped organize and incorporate the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Hanford, of which he was elected president. As a financier and business manager he holds an enviable position among his townspeople.

JOHN SCOTT was born in Ralls County, Missouri, in 1832. In 1843 his father emigrated to the territory afterward called Iowa, and in 1844 to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he followed farming and his trade, that of a general mechanic. Young Scott was educated in St. Joseph, and remained at home until 1849, when he was seized with the California gold fever.

Accompanied by his older brother, Andrew Scott, he started across the plains for the new El Dorado, making the journey with an ox team and arriving at Sacramento, August 20, 1849. After selling their team they started for the mines at Sutter's mill, taking with them a blanket, gold-pan and a few traps. They walked fifty miles before reaching Weaver creek, where they found miners at work. Stopping, they asked a dirty miner if they were getting plenty of gold. With a nod toward a kettle simmering over a slow fire, he replied, "Enough to get grub." Mr. Scott not understanding what he meant, the miner told him they were cooking it in that kettle. This struck to the heart of our young friend and gave him a feeling of home-sickness. The idea of enduring such deprivations and only securing "grub" in return, was too much for him, and he and his brother decided to save their money and prepare for an early trip home. They, however, soon overtook another miner, who was laden with a sack of dirt containing gold-dust, and who told them that the miners they had just past were making $50 per day. At this their spirits brightened and they proceeded to Coloma for supplies. While his brother was cooking some beefsteak near a running stream, John panned out a little sand and brought a "color" which delighted his heart. After eating their frugal meal, he dug a hole about three feet deep and picked up a nugget which he sold for $6. This gave them courage, and they continued mining six months. After this they started a mining store at Mosquito, which they continued with marked success until April, 1851, when they returned home via the Nicaragua route.

In the spring of 1852, Mr. Scott again visited California, this time coming alone, as his brother preferred to remain in the East. He again crossed the plains, and landed at Rich Bar, on the Feather river, where he followed mining a short time. He then established a butcher business at American Flats, and conducted it two years, after which he managed the store of Forester & Lassbach until 1858, when he returned to the East, this time making the trip by the Isthmus of Panama. They arrived at New York just twenty-one days after embarking at San Francisco. Mr. Scott spent a short time in New York city, then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and from there to Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, where his mother resided. After a visit at home, he went to Atchison to seek employment; and in several occupations, as clerk, constable and deputy marshal, was engaged for a number of years.

Mr. Scott was married, at Elwood, Kansas, in 1860, to Miss Louisa Searcy. In 1863 they left Atchison, moved to Irving, and engaged in farming and operating a sawmill, remaining there until about 1866, when they moved to Geary City, Kansas. At the latter place Mr. Scott established a general merchandise business, which he conducted successfully until

1875, when he returned to California. Settling at Santa Paula, he opened a general merchandise store and remained there until 1887, when he sold out and moved to Placerville, the old camping-grounds of his mining days, the memory of which had always lingered pleasantly in his mind. Disappointments frequently attend return visits, and Mr. Scott decided not to make a permanent settlement. In 1888 he visited Porterville and surrounding country, and the result was that he located at Plano. He purchased land, erected a fine store building in town and a handsome residence on the hill some little distance out, and is now doing a general merchandise business and is comfortably situated.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have six children: Angie A., now Mrs. John La Rue; Robert E., Louisa B., Eugene L., Josephine B. and Jennie G. He is a member of Palmyra Lodge, No. 151, F. & A. M., of Placerville.

LOUIS BRANSFORD McWHIRTER was born in Glasgow, Kentucky, in 1856, but was taken by his parents to Nashville, Tennessee, when quite young, where he spent his youth and early manhood. During the greater portion of the period covered by the civil war he was inside the Confederate lines, and as his father, as well as his uncles on both sides, was an officer in the Confederate service, he spent much of his time about the camps at Dalton, Georgia, and other places.

After attending several excellent schools in Virginia, he took a law course at the Vanderbilt University. Before entering the profession, however, he visited Europe, where he spent a year and a half, traveling extensively through Great Britain and on the continent with Prof. Charles A. Smith, who is now Professor of Greek in the Vanderbilt University.

On his return to America Mr. McWhirter began the practice of the law in the office of Guild & Dodd, in Nashville, Tennessee; but shortly afterwards being appointed Assistant Commissioner of Mines, Immigration Statistics and Agriculture for the State of Tennessee, he accepted that position and at once took charge of all the newspaper work in that department. While living in Tennessee he was actively interested in politics, and became interested financially in more than one newspaper. In 1884 he was appointed Commissioner from Tennessee to the World's Fair at New Orleans, Louisiana, and was reappointed Commissioner to the second Exposition at that place, which kept him in New Orleans a greater portion of the time until the latter part of 1886.

While at this Exposition Mr. McWhirter became so much impressed with the magnificent exhibit from California that he subsequently determined to make California his home, and early in 1887 he left Nashville for the Pacific coast, and has since resided in Fresno. His first venture in this city was in the newspaper business. He helped to establish the *Daily Democrat*, and was its editor-in-chief and part owner. Selling his interest in this paper in August, 1888, he shortly afterwards became the editor of the *Expositor*, owned by J. W. Ferguson.

In 1889 Mr. McWhirter was married to Miss Nannie Blasingame, a member of one of the oldest and wealthiest families in the San Joaquin valley. Her father, the late J. A. Blasingame, was a native of Alabama, and served as a volunteer soldier from that State in the Mexican war. He located in California in 1849, and his family have lived in Fresno County since 1857.

Shortly after his marriage Mr. McWhirter engaged actively in the practice of the law, and has since given his entire attention to it. Few men have been as active in politics as he. An ardent Democrat, he has never been a candidate for office, though none have given more time and money for the accomplishment of party success. A Democrat of the Bourbon school, warmly attached to Jeffersonian principles, believing that party lines should be drawn in all

elections, he demands that the candidates of his party shall always be honest. He regards a public office a public trust, and thinks that a public official should always conduct himself in such a manner as to be above suspicion.

Mr. McWhirter was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of this county during the heated campaign of 1890, which resulted in a largely increased majority for his party.

In 1891 it was mainly through his influence that a party ticket was nominated in the city of Fresno, the first movement of the kind in the history of the city, and a sweeping Democratic victory was the result.

W. HELM, M. D., of Bakersfield, is a native of Morrisville, Fauquier County, Virginia. J. G. Helm, his father, a farmer by occupation, was a native of the same town, where he still resides. Of his four sons, Dr. Helm is the oldest. The Doctor received a good common-school education, and during such time as could be spared from his duties on the farm, perfected himself in some of the higher branches of school knowledge. At twenty-four years of age he left the farm and went to Hunt County, Texas, where he taught school. Finally he engaged in the drug business and took up the study of medicine. In 1878 he entered the medical department of the Columbia University at Paris, Texas, from which he received his diploma, and there commenced practicing medicine in 1879. In the spring of 1880 he removed to Runnels County, Texas, and was one of the pioneers who located, platted and established the present lively town of Runnels, in that county. He had previously figured prominently in the organization of Runnels County. He remained at Runnels until August, 1887, when he came to California, located at Lemoore, Tulare County, and practiced his profession. In October, 1890, he took up his residence in Bakersfield and opened his office in the Hirshfeld block, where he is building up a lucrative practice.

Dr. Helm was married November 27, 1879, to Miss Mollie Hathaway, a daughter of J. W. Hathaway, who is a farmer and a leading citizen of Hunt County, Texas. Dr. and Mrs. Helm have three sons and one daughter. The Doctor is a genial, open-hearted and open-handed gentleman, and is deservedly popular in the community.

J. PACKARD, a prominent citizen of Bakersfield, was the first white male child born in Boise City, Idaho, October 11, 1863, a son of Judge N. R. Packard, the popular County Clerk and Recorder of Kern County, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. He received a good common-school education and took a business course of study at Heald's College, in San Francisco, and at Sackett's College, Oakland. He has resided in Kern County since 1875, being in public life ever since he attained his majority, as Deputy County Clerk and Recorder under Judge Packard for five years, and deputy, or under sheriff, for several years. He is a member of the firm of Packard & Howell, searchers of records. Mr. Packard has made a faithful and competent official, and merits the confidence and esteem of the public. Is also one of the principal owners in the Bakersfield and Sumner Street Railroad Company. Has been Chief of the Bakersfield fire department for three years.

T. BROOKS, one of the pioneers of California, was born in Jackson County Georgia, in 1822. His early life was passed on a farm near Columbus, to which his parents had moved in 1829, and as he approached manhood he first learned the butcher's business, and subsequently the trade of carpenter, which he followed until 1850. Febru-

ary 11 of the same year he started for California, going first to New Orleans, where he embarked on the steamship Ohio, on her first trip to Chagres, and was one among 600 passengers. From Chagres our subject crossed the Isthmus to Panama on foot, and there re-embarked on the steamship Tennessee, on her first trip up the coast, she having just arrived around the Horn. They arrived in San Francisco in April, 1850, after which Mr. Brooks went to the mines at Sonora, and followed mining about five years. In 1852 he bought an interest in a sawmill on Hangtown creek, one of the oldest mills in the State, which he operated for two years in connection with his mining interests. In 1855 he went to Sacramento County, rented lands on the river, and engaged in the vegetable business, which he followed until the extravagant rents consumed the profits; next he went to the plains in the same county, but the land being too dry he returned to the river and ran a dairy one season; then, in 1865, he came to King's river and settled on what was supposed to be Government land; but after five years of labor and improvement a Spanish grant was floated over him and he had to leave, but was allowed to take what improvements were portable. He then crossed the river and purchased 160 acres on the south side, established his home, and engaged in the stock business. Before the fence law was adopted, in 1873, Mr. Brooks lost about 100 head of horses, which were stolen and driven off, no trace of them ever being discovered. He has since continued the stock business, and also farms from 150 to 300 acres on the outside. He has made but few improvements in the line of fruit-raising, preferring the old business, to which he has devoted a large part of his life.

Mr. Brooks was married near Hangtown (now Placerville), to Miss Frances Foster, a native of Alabama. Her father, John C. Foster, was one of the California pioneers of 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks have eight children, viz.: Susan A., now Mrs. Jeff Hames; Charles H.; Georgiana, a teacher in the Excelsior school district; Edward L.; Mary, now Mrs. J. N. Bowhay; A. Bert, William A. and Wesley W.

FRED HAERING, one of the successful ranchers, three and a half miles northeast of Hanford, was born in Switzerland, in 1831. He was reared on a farm until his eighteenth year, when he came to the United States, first settling in St. Louis. There he found employment in a tobacco factory, but preferring an agricultural life he went to Clayton County, Iowa, where he bought 145 acres of land, and engaged in general farming and stock-raising. In 1878 he sold out and came to California, first stopping in Sonoma County, where he engaged in farming; but the soil and climate being so different from the East his first efforts were a failure. In 1881 he came to Tulare County and bought his present ranch of 200 acres, where his efforts have been more successful. He now has 120 acres in alfalfa, nine acres in orchard and vineyard, and is also engaged in the stock business, keeping horses, cattle and sheep.

Mr. Haering was married in Hanford, in 1883, to Mrs. Anna M. Hochstrasser, *nee* Brugger, a widow with three children, and a native of Switzerland. He dates the commencement of his prosperity at the date of his marriage, and his handsome two-story house, built in 1890, with his well-kept ranch and happy home relations, are the best evidence that his union strengthened the purpose of his life.

JAMES SAXTON BOYD, a respected citizen of Traver and an early pioneer of California, was born in Arkansas, January 3, 1827, son of James and Sarah (Laramore) Boyd, natives of that State. He is the only survivor of their seven children. After his mother's death his father was married a second time and had three other children, two of whom are still

living, whose names are Othias B. and Susan A. Boyd.

The subject of our sketch learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it until the breaking out of the Mexican war. On June 19, 1846, he enlisted in Company F, an Arkansas regiment, and was under Generals Wool and Taylor. He fought at the battle of Buena Vista, was a part of the convoy of General Wool, and remained in Mexico four months after the fighting ceased. Being honorably discharged, he returned home, and on August 13, 1847, was united in wedlock to Miss Mary M. Little, a native of East Tennessee.

Mr. Boyd continued work at his trade until 1852, when he went to Josephine County, Oregon, and worked at mining until June 5, 1863. From there he went to Crescent City and worked there for a time. On September 15, 1852, he arrived at Gold Hill, Placer County, California, where he engaged in mining one year. He then returned East, starting October 5, 1854, making the journey by water and reaching home December 13. Until 1859 his time was occupied in working at his trade. In that year he again undertook the long journey across the plains, driving a team of seven oxen and three cows, this time being accompanied by his wife and little family, which then consisted of five children,—James A., Mary Elizabeth, Brackin, Edward, and Cortis Jackson. When they arrived in California they settled in Napa County and remained there one year; 1861–'62 raised two crops in Placer County; from 1863 till the spring of 1867 lived in Calaveras County; arrived in Tulare County, September 27, 1867, and the following year moved to Stokes valley. At the latter place Mr. Boyd purchased for $100 an unsurveyed claim, and lived and farmed there for seven years. When the land was surveyed it went to the railroad company, after which he moved to section 12 and purchased 160 acres of land, paying for it $2,000. He subsequently bought 160 acres more from the railroad company, made his home there and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1886, when he sold out and moved to Traver. Here he purchased several lots and built a comfortable residence; also went into the grocery business, and in eighteen months sold out to his son, James. He also owns a twenty-acre fruit ranch, located one mile north of town. After coming to California, three other children were added to their family circle, namely: George Warren, Catharine Isabella and Litha Ann. All their children, except Brackin E.,—who deceased in the year 1876,—are settled in this vicinity and occupy honorable positions in life.

In politics Mr. Boyd is a Democrat, has served as deputy sheriff and deputy assessor of the county. He is a member of the Christian Church and aided materially in the building of their house of worship in Traver.

Looking back over three decades, Mr. Boyd vividly recalls many experiences connected with his overland journeys and numerous incidents that occurred during his pioneer days here. Did not want of space forbid it would give us pleasure to publish a more extended account of his life. Still hale and hearty, kind and obliging, he is a fair specimen of the California pioneer. Not the frost of many winters, but, rather, the sunshine of many summers has whitened his locks and at the same time developed his generous nature.

DIXON L. PHILLIPS, Hanford, Tulare County, California, was born in Yazoo City, Mississippi, June 12, 1858. His father, S. M. Phillips, was a prominent lawyer of Mississippi. During the Mexican war he was Colonel of the First Mississippi Regiment, and among his most intimate friends were Zachary Taylor and Jefferson Davis. Upon the declaration of civil war in 1861, he joined the Confederate army as captain of a company in a Mississippi regiment. Through exposure at the engagement at Fort Pickens, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in pneumonia and

caused his death in the fall of 1861. He left a widow and children to mourn his loss. In 1863 the family moved to Madisonville, and among the earliest recollections of young Phillips is the passage of General Sherman's vast army on his memorable raid to the sea, being three days and nights in passing the house.

Dixon L. Phillips received his education chiefly at home, attending the public schools only three months each year. He, however, made rapid progression as is evinced by his reading Latin at the age of thirteen years. In the fall of 1872 the family emigrated to California and settled at Centerville, Fresno County. The ravages of the war having left them about penniless, Mrs. Phillips turned her attention to teaching school for a livelihood, and in this she was ably assisted by Dixon L., who taught mathematics, although at that time under fifteen years of age. In 1873, with his brother, B. R. Phillips, he planted the first crop of cotton grown in Tulare County, which was very successful. In 1874 the family moved to Fresno, and he worked at painting, carpentering, tinning, or any honest labor to assist in the support of the family. In the fall of 1877 he attended one term of school at White River, and, after successfully passing an examination before the County Board of Education, he received a certificate to teach in the public schools of the State, being at that time under nineteen years of age. Securing his certificate in March, 1878, he used this as a stepping-stone to the law, teaching in winter and studying during the summer with Sayle, Tupper & Tupper, of Fresno. He was admitted to practice in the Thirteenth District Court, June 16, 1879. He opened his first office at Centerville in July, 1880, and was appinted Deputy District Attorney under W. D. Grady.

In April, 1881, Mr. Phillips moved to Hanford, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married in Oakland, California, December 28, 1882, to Miss Florence C. Miller, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Theo. Miller, a prominent lawyer of that State. In 1884 he bought property in Hanford on Eighth street, and built his residence. To him and his wife four children have been born: Mary Louise, Florence, Esther and Lawrence Miller.

Mr. Phillips has been twice appointed District Attorney of Tulare County—first, under E. J. Edwards in 1881, during the troublous days of the land league excitement; and he was three weeks in trying a merchant for violating the Sunday law. Several of the agitators in defense of the law were hung in effigy. Mr. Phillips is a member of Lucerne Council, No. 103, Young Men's Institute. For two years he was president of the council, and in August, 1890, was elected by the sixth Grand Council as Grand First Vice-President. He is also retained on the committee on laws and supervision.

P. Y. BAKER, a prominent citizen of Tulare County and one of the founders of the town of Traver, dates his birth in Rock Island County, Illinois, April 13, 1842. He comes of German ancestry and is a son of Thomas Jefferson and Catharine (Yaple) Baker, both natives of New York, his mother's ancestors having originated in Holland. To his parents thirteen children were born; eight grew to maturity and five are still living, Peter Yaple Baker being their youngest child. He was reared and educated in his native place until he reached his seventeenth year. He had the misfortune to lose his parents when a small boy, his father dying in 1847 and his mother in 1849.

In 1859 Mr. Baker came to California and sought his fortune in the mining districts of Placer County. Previous to his coming here he had been working as a farm hand in Illinois for seven dollars per month, the usual price paid for that kind of labor there then, receiving his money in paper currency. Upon his arrival in the mines he had a one-dollar bill left, which

was a curiosity to the miners, but which was of no intrinsic value where the yellow gold was so plenty. Mr. Baker began work at three dollars per day, and from the last of 1859 to the first of 1861 he saved from his mining operations about $1,500. Then the great excitement of the war came on. He became deeply interested in the Union cause, and in September, 1861, enlisted in the California Volunteers, expecting to go East. He first enlisted in Company C, and afterward as a veteran in Company G, Second Infantry. They, however, were retained on the coast, and did efficient duty in keeping the Indians in subjection at Fort Colville and in Humboldt County and at the Indian reservation in Del Norte County.

At the close of the war Mr. Baker was honorably discharged and returned East. He settled in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, where he farmed and dealt in real estate for nine years. While there he was elected County Surveyor and County Clerk and also served two terms in the State Legislature, 1868–'69. He came back to California in 1875, and for a time was employed in surveying and making colored maps of Stanislaus and Tulare counties, for which work he received fair compensation. Then for six years he was engaged in the real-estate and abstract business at Visalia. In 1882 he organized the "'76" Land and Water Co., and became the superintendent of construction of its canals. This canal is 100 feet wide at the bottom, with a slope of from one to three feet, five feet deep and conveys 1,400 cubic feet of water every second. At this writing (1891) it supplies 130,000 acres of land with an abundance of water for irrigating purposes, and it is expected that in time it will cover 300,000 acres of land. It is the largest canal in the United States. The company purchased 30,000 acres of land at four dollars per acre, have sold large quantities of it, and its present value is $100 per acre. In 1887 Mr. Baker sold his interest in it, and in 1888 became largely interested in the formation of the Alta Irrigation district, being one of its directors from the start. In 1890 the people of the Alta irrigation district purchased the canal and they are now engaged in putting water on the whole tract.

Mr. Baker owns a farm of 400 acres, located two miles and a half east of Traver, where he has built a nice residence and where he is engaged in raising fruit, grain, alfalfa and fine stock. His specialty in cattle is the Holstein breed, and he is the importer of some fine specimens of this stock. His horses are Electioneer stock, he being the owner of "P. Y. B," an animal of great merit. Fifty acres of his land are devoted to raisin grapes and ten are in French prunes. He has 200 date trees, four years old, grown from seed. In addition to all this, Mr. Baker continues his real-estate business and has an office at Traver.

In 1867 he was married to Miss Josephine Smith, and by her had one daughter, Josephine L. After seven years of happy married life Mrs. Baker died, in 1874. Two years later he wedded Miss Augusta Ferguson, and their union has been blessed with two sons, Max E. and Ray W.

Mr. Baker is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the G. A. R. He is Quartermaster of the Sixth Regiment of National Guards of California. They are equipped by the State, and he has the matter of supplies to attend to. In politics he has always been a stanch Republican, having cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln.

Having helped to found the town of Traver and develop the resources of the surrounding country, Mr. Baker takes a just pride in the progress already made and has great faith in its future.

I. P. DUNCAN, M. D.—Prominent among the young professional men of Hanford, Tulare County, California, is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1849. He is of Scotch descent, his ancestors being among the early settlers of

Louisiana. His father, Robert C. Duncan, a native of Louisiana, emigrated to Pittsburg about 1820, and was there engaged in the mercantile business. His mother was Nancy (Patterson) Duncan, a daughter of Nathaniel Patterson, a surveyor and engineer, who was prominently connected with the platting of land and laying out of the city of Pittsburg.

N. P. Duncan was educated in the Beaver Academy and the Washington and Jefferson College. He then commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. David Stanton, of New Brighton, Pennsylvania, and graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, in 1871. He then began practice at Eno, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1873, when he came to California. After spending two years in traveling over the State, he practiced one year in Fresno, and in 1876 located at Lemoore, Tulare County, where he was subsequently married to Miss Mary A. Cranmer, a highly educated and accomplished lady and a native of Calaveras County, California. The Doctor enjoyed a successful and lucrative practice at Lemoore, and remained there until 1884, when he moved to Hanford, purchased property at the corner of Doughty and Eighth streets, built a handsome two-story residence, which is ornamented by attractive lawns, and established his permanent home. He is engaged in a general practice of medicine and surgery. By holding his patrons at Lemoore and in the West Side districts and extending a helping hand to those at Goshen, Traver and Tulare on the east, his professional engagements cover a broad area of country.

The Doctor owns 160 acres of land in the River Lawn country, which is irrigated by the Crescent ditch, and he has forty acres of vineyard south of Lemoore. He is a member of Hanford Lodge, No. 189, A. O. U. W. To the Doctor and Mrs. Duncan one child has been born, a bright little son, who at the age of five years suffered a fall while at play in Lemoore which caused his death.

Having practiced about fifteen years in the Lucerne district, Dr. Duncan considers it a locality of great longevity, free from all epidemics; and the malarial diseases, being of mild form, are very susceptible of treatment and seldom fatal.

DR. S. W. WOODY.—There are a very few of the early settlers of Kern County who have seen more of pioneer life, both prior to and after locating in California, than the venerable Dr. S. W. Woody. He is a native of Franklin County, Virginia, born near Rocky Mount, March 10, 1826. His father, Henry Woody, was a farmer by occupation, and was principally engaged in the production and manufacture of tobacco, living as he did in the renowned tobacco-producing belt of the Old Dominion State. He descended from English ancestors, and married Miss Catharine, daughter of Reese Hughes, a resident of Franklin County, and of the same neighborhood. He was of Irish parentage and a planter. The Hughes families were owners of large numbers of slaves and were of the staid old Virginia stock. They left Virginia and located with their families in Callaway County, Missouri, in 1833, bringing their slaves with them, and continued the production of tobacco. Henry Woody had a family of seven children, all of whom attained their majority, and Sparrell W., the subject of this sketch, was the first-born. The family continued their residence in Callaway County about three years and finally located in Osage County, about fourteen miles due east from Jefferson City, the capital. It was there that the family was reared and educated, and here on the old Missouri homestead the mother spent the sunset of her busy and faithful life, passing away in February, 1843. The family then broke up and the subject of this sketch left home, returned to Callaway County and commenced the study of medicine, under Dr. W. E. Dillard, an eminent physician of Williamsburg. The years 1845 to 1848 inclusive were spent in the study of med-

icine, the winters being spent in attending medical lectures in St. Louis. He graduated in the medical department of the University of Missouri, in the class of 1848. This was a class of about twenty young men, among whom were Dr. Hodgins, of Illinois, and Dr. Winthrop H. Hopson, the latter of whom became an eminent divine and a leader in the Christian Church, doing wonderful work for the cause in some of the leading cities of the Western and Southern States. Dr. Woody practiced medicine one year in Missouri, and finding it not a congenial pursuit started, in 1849, for California, and reached Sacramento in September of that year. He then proceeded to Auburn, Placer County, and engaged in mining for about three years, with fair success, and then engaged in the hotel and livery business. In 1858 he left and spent one year in the Sandwich Islands, a portion of which time he spent in the Government custom house at Honolulu. He returned in 1859, spent a few years in San Francisco, later one year at Visalia, and then located near the present site of the city of Bakersfield, in Kern County, in the fall of 1860. Here he met Miss Sarah, daughter of Christian and Orpheus (Green) Bohna, whom he married May 20, 1861. Mr. Bohna was a German by birth, a blacksmith by trade, and emigrated to America in 1832. He located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and raised a family of eleven children, all born in the United States. Mrs. Woody was born near Warsaw, Missouri, June 13, 1845.

The great freshet of 1862 flooded the entire country now known as Kern Island, and Dr. Woody removed to his present home, then 160 acres of Government land, section 24, town 25 south, range 29 east. Here he has lived and reared his family, consisting of the following: Eugenie L., now at home; Nettie L., now Mrs. N. W. Howard, whose husband is a farmer of Tulare County; Victoria V., now Mrs. Clark C. Greene, same place; Stonewall A., and Elmer H.

Dr. Woody is a man of sterling traits of character, an influential citizen, and commands the highest respect of those who know him; is a kind and indulgent husband and father. The Woody voting precinct, and Woody post office have both been given his name as a mark of the confidence and esteem in which he is held by the public at large. He is unostentatious and courteous in his manners, and is hospitable to all who visit the Woody home. Dr. and Mrs. Woody and three daughters are members of the Christian Church of Glennville. He is a liberal and consistent Democrat, and in every way an honored and valuable citizen.

CUTHBERT BURREL, a prominent rancher of Tulare County, came to California in 1846, arriving on the first of October. A brief sketch of his career is as follows:

Mr. Burrell was born in Wayne County, New York, November 28, 1824, son of George and Mary (Robinson) Burrel, natives of Northumberland County, England. His grandfather, Cuthbert Burrel, was an English squire, and his great-grandfather's name was Thomas Burrel. The subject of our sketch was the fourth in a family of nine children, five of whom are still living. In 1834, when he was ten years old, the family moved to Plainfield, Will County, Illinois. There he was reared and educated. At the age of twenty-two he came across the plains to California, driving an ox team, and being six months, lacking twelve days, en route. Their captain was Stephen A. Cooper, an experienced frontiersman.

Mr. Burrel was in service under General Fremont six months, during which time was promoted to sergeant, and after his discharge went to Sutter's Fort. There he found the wagon in which he crossed the plains, and in it traveled to Yount's in Napa County, taking with him one of the children of the Donner party. He then went to Sonoma, where he was employed by Salvador Vallejo to cover a house; remained there during the summer of 1847, and for his work received $100 in cash, 100 firkins of wheat

and 200 heifers. In 1848 he was making hay in Suisun valley. One day Johnny Patton brought down five or six hundred dollars' worth of gold in a little bed-ticking sack, remained with the hay-makers for dinner and told them about the find. They decided not to return to the field, sold their interest in the hay and started for the mine. It was not until five years afterward that Mr. Burrel received his pay for the hay, then getting it in gold dust at $8 per ounce. He mined off and on for three years. The most he ever mined in one day was $112; the largest piece of gold he found weighed five ounces, and his usual day's work amounted to $16.

Upon leaving the mines, Mr. Burrel purchased land in Green valley, Solano County, where he farmed and raised stock until 1860. He then sold out, received his pay in cattle, and took them—1,311 head—to Elkhorn ranch, Fresno County, where he remained engaged in the stock business until the fall of 1869. His cattle, which were then estimated at 4,000 head, he sold for $103,000, the parties paying $23,000 down and agreeing to pay $20,000 every six months, they having the use of his ranch of 20,000 acres. It was six years, however, before he received all the payments, and with the interest it amounted to a large sum of money.

In 1871 Mr. Burrel returned to the States. From 1871 until 1874 he was not actively engaged in any business. In the meantime he suffered a stroke of paralysis and came near losing his life. In 1874 he purchased 1,000 acres of his ranch in Tulare County, located five miles northwest of Visalia. Since then he bought another thousand, and now has 2,000 acres of fine farming land all in one body. For five years his nephew, Frank Burrel, ran the ranch. He then sold out his interests and died soon afterward of consumption. During these years the subject of our sketch resided with his family in San Jose. He was married, in 1873, to Mrs. Adalza (Haycock) Adams, widow of Frank Adams. Their union has been blessed with five children, the first two being twins. Three of the children are living, namely: Vernia Jennet, May and Lewella. They have an elegant home in San Jose, corner of William and Third streets, where they make their headquarters.

Mr. Burrel belongs to the Pioneer Society of California. Previous to the war he was a Democrat; since then his political views have been in harmony with Republican principles. He is a director of the San Jose First National Bank, and also of three other banks. He still has Fresno County interests, owning 1,800 acres of land there. In Mr. Burrel we find a true type of the California pioneer. He is the same plea-ant, kind-hearted, hospitable man that he was in the early history of this State.

JOSEPH WERINGER, of Bakersfield, is a native of Vienna, born February 3, 1855, and emigrated to this country in 1878. May 14, 1885, he married Mrs. Lucy P. Miller, the widow of E. Miller, who was for several years an active citizen of Bakersfield. Mr. Weringer is the proprietor of the City Brewery in Bakersfield, in connection with which he conducts a pleasure resort, wine rooms and bowling alley; doing in his line an extensive business. December 30, 1890, Mr. Weringer suffered the loss of his wife, her death occurring suddenly, almost without warning. She left a family of eleven children, nine of whom were by her former husband.

EUGENE CLARENCE DUNN, B. Ph., M. D., Secretary of the Fresno County Medical Society, and one of the leading physicians in the city of Fresno, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, August 2, 1854. His father, Rev. T. S. Dunn, was prominently connected with the Methodist Church, and an influential member of the Cincinnati Conference.

Jasper Harrell

On account of failing health, he came to California in 1860 and settled in San Jose, where he soon became foremost in the conference and among the Methodist clergy of the Pacific coast. Owing to continued ill health, he was obliged to retire in 1886; but, hoping to resume his duties, he would not be superannuated, so he accepted the relation of supernumerary. He bought a fruit ranch near San Jose and gave his attention to its improvement, but this change did not bring about the desired restoration, and he passed away on the 24th of February, 1889.

Eugene C. was educated in the public schools of California until he reached the high school grade. Then he spent two years in the Methodist Collegiate Institute at Napa, completing his studies at the University of the Pacific, which is the oldest university on the coast and under the management of the Methodist Church. At this famous institution he graduated with high honors, and received the degree of B. Ph. Mr. Dunn then entered the Medical College of the Pacific, now Cooper Medical College, and spent two years there in the study of medicine, after which he went to New York city and graduated in the University of the city of New York, March 8, 1881. He then came West and located in Tombstone, Arizona, beginning the practice of his profession the first of April. After continuing there one year he was offered the position of Railway Division Surgeon on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, with headquarters at San Marcial, New Mexico. As the result of his very laborious duties in a smallpox epidemic in the fall of 1882, the doctor's health was broken down. He gave up practice and spent three months in traveling. With restored health he returned to Tombstone, again took up his professional duties and was the leading practitioner there for several years. During 1887 and 1888 the doctor was County Physician of Cochise County, having charge of the county hospital at Tombstone.

On account of his father's death, in February, 1889, and to be near his mother and sisters, Dr. Dunn came to California to reside. June 1, 1889, he opened his present handsome office at 1131 I street, in the Kutner & Goldstein building, Fresno.

While a resident of Tombstone, Dr. Dunn was married, July 6, 1884, to Miss Sybil D. Eastin, a native of California. He is a stockholder in the La Favorita raisin vineyard, which consists of 320 acres, and which was set out in vines in the spring of 1890. Although a resident of Fresno only a short time, the Doctor has identified himself with the best interests of the place, and as a physician and citizen stands high. In addition to his other professional duties, he is Secretary of the Board of United States Pensioning Examining Surgeons, and also of the Fresno County Medical Society.

JASPER HARRELL, president of the Bank of Harrell & Son, Visalia, is among the number of those early pioneers who braved hardships, privations and perils in helping to open up civilization on the Pacific coast. He was born in Atlanta, Georgia, August 16, 1830, the son of Edward Harrell, who was born in the year 1800, and died in California, June 7, 1889. The subject of this sketch had no educational advantages whatever, but by careful reading and observation he has become a thorough, practical and well informed man. In 1850 he left New Orleans by steamer for San Francisco, and for two years after becoming a citizen of the Golden State he engaged in mining in Tuolumne County. He subsequently went to Los Angeles, where he was engaged in the stock business. After two years there Mr. Harrell came to Visalia and purchased large tracts of land, where he has since been extensively engaged in stock-raising. At the present time he owns over 6,000 acres of land, seven miles north of Visalia, where he resides. As a stock man he has been very successful, more so than any other man in the limits of Tulare County. His spirit of enterprise is shown by the magnificent three-story bank building on

the corner of Court and Main streets, Visalia, erected in 1889, at a cost of $35,000. He has further shown his interest in the city by building eight two-story residences on Court street. He also owns some of the most valuable property in the city of Los Angeles, among which may be mentioned the Nadeau Hotel and a fine residence on the corner of Pearl and Orange streets. He owns a one-half interest in the Sparks-Harrell Company, a land and cattle corporation owning 75,000 acres of land in Nevada and 11,000 acres of land in Williamson County, Texas, and running 30,000 head of cattle on the Nevada land, and 3,000 head of cattle on the Texas land. In 1889 Mr. Harrell was elected president of the Visalia and Tulare Railroad, and it is but stating the facts briefly to say that no other man has been more prominently identified with the city of Visalia than has Jasper Harrell.

Of his private life it may be said that he was married in the fall of 1857, in Visalia, to Miss Martha Bacon, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Fielding Bacon. This union has been blessed with a son and daughter—Andrew J., of the banking firm of Harrell & Son, and Victoria, wife of Henry Fleishman, of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank in Los Angeles. Mr. Harrell is a plain, quiet, unassuming, practical man; has never held a political office in his life, and never belonged to a church or any secret organization. He is and always has been a strong and intelligent supporter of the principles and doctrines of the Democratic party.

W. H. DODDS, a rancher two miles south of Hanford, was born in Carrollton, Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1835. His father, Thomas Dodds, was extensively engaged in handling tobacco, having large warehouses for that purpose. Our subject lived at home until eighteen years of age, and then went to Atlanta, Illinois, opening a grocery store, which he continued successfully until 1859, when he crossed the plains with ox teams for California. He started with a few friends, but as the Indians were very hostile that season the party joined other emigrants upon the plains for mutual protection. They passed through several skirmishes with Indians, but by using every precaution they arrived safely at Placerville. Mr. Dodds began mining at Georgetown, and was very successful; but, not liking the business, he withdrew in 1860 and went to the vicinity of Stockton, to engage in the stock business. Then, the war coming on, he enlisted, in September, 1861, in Company A, Third Regiment, California Volunteer Infantry. Upon the organization of the company, Mr. Dodds was elected Orderly Sergeant, under Captain Ketchum and Colonel Connor. Companies A and B were sent to Humboldt County, California, to relieve the regulars, who were sent East, and the remainder of the regiment went to other localities. This so disgusted the boys that they raised a purse of $35,000 to pay their expenses East, provided they were allowed to go to the front; but the higher powers decreed otherwise and they were obliged to accept the lesser responsibilities of guarding the forts on the frontier. Company A performed valiant work in Humboldt County, in fighting the Indians, having killed and captured about 600. The scene of battle was on Eel river, and the people of that locality presented the company with a handsome flag, as an expression of their gratitude. After subduing the Indians the company returned to Stockton, and were then forwarded to Fort Churchill, Nevada, and there Sergeant Dodds was promoted Second Lieutenant of Company F, and ordered to report to headquarters of the regiment at Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, where they were ordered soon after enlistment, to prevent any uprising of the Mormons. July, 2, 1864, our subject was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company B, but Colonel Pollock ordered his continuance with Company F; and in the absence of the Captain Lieutenant Dodds took charge of the company and mustered them out of service in November,

1864. Previous to his departure from Fort Churchill, Nevada, to Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, Company A, to which Mr. Dodds formerly belonged, requested permission of the commanding officer to fall out under arms at 10 o'clock A. M. The request was granted, and Mr. Dodds was also invited to be present, when to his surprise, they presented him with a sword bearing the inscription on gold plate: "Presented to Lieutenant W. H. Dodds by members of Company A, Third Infantry, California Volunteers;" also sword belt, cap trimmings and epaulettes. After closing the business of the company, Lieutenant Dodds started for the East by stage coach, and passed seventeen days and nights in the stage en route. He then visited his old home, after which he tried to re-enlist and get to the front, but was unsuccessful.

In February, 1865, he went to New York, and there took steamer to return to California by the Isthmus of Panama. After arrival in San Francisco he did not engage in active business until the spring of 1866, when, with five others, he went to Soldier Meadows, in the Black Rock country, and under Government contract supplied hay to Camp McGary for about three years. Their quarters were built of rock and made fire-proof, as the Indians were very hostile, and all work was performed under guard, having about twenty men employed. In 1869 he attended the silver excitement at White Pine, Nevada, and subsequently engaged in farming in Yolo County and Oregon. In the fall of 1876 he came with his wife to Lucerne district, and purchased 160 acres of Government land. The country was then wild, barren and unproductive, and in the spring of 1877 he went to the border of Mussel Slough, rented 120 acres of land, and put in a crop of wheat. Part of the land could be irrigated, and from that he received a large crop, which he sold at $2.40 per 100 pounds. As water was produced for irrigation he continued wheat farming, and gradually engaged in raising horses and hogs, which he has continued with farming to the present time, raising Norman horses and Poland-China hogs. In 1886 Mr. Dodds set out a family orchard of five acres, and has since planted a few vines, but his chief business has been stock-raising. He, however, will soon make a change and will plant extensively in fruit.

He was married at Woodland, October 2, 1876, to Miss Sarah A. Briner, a native of Iowa. They have two children,—William H. and George Larue. Lieutenant Dodds was formerly very active in the Republican party, when to be an outspoken Republican was to risk one's life. Mr. Dodds has now retired from politics and lives a quiet and retired life, in the discharge of his ranch and family duties.

WILLIAM ENGLISH was born in Texas, January 17, 1842. His father, Joshua English, a native of Tennessee, emigrated to Texas and became a pioneer of that State. He married Miss Candace Todd, a native of Georgia, who bore him ten children, William being the fourth child. He was reared and educated in Texas, and when seventeen years of age came to California.

Upon his arrival in California, Mr. English located in Tulare County, landing in Visalia, April 27, 1860, and for the past thirty-one years has made his home in this county. The first ranch he owned was 320 acres on Tule river, and after residing on it four years he sold out and purchased forty acres of land where he now lives. On it he has built a comfortable home and made other improvements. He also owns a ranch of 160 acres of land, and is giving considerable attention to raising cattle and horses.

Mr. English was married to Mrs. Mary Bowen, *nee* Jones, a native of California, by whom he had six children; only two of whom are living, Katie and Maud. The former is now the wife of Mr. Ernest Smith. After twelve years of happy married life Mrs. English died,

and in 1883 Mr. English wedded Miss Minnie Dunn, also a native of California. By her he had three children, Grace, Blanch and Eva.

Mr. English is one of the worthy and reliable citizens of the county. He belongs to the Farmers' Alliance, and in politics is a Democrat.

G. W. AGEE, dealer in drugs and medicines, Grangeville, was born in Andrew County, Missouri, in 1866. He secured a common-school education in his native county, and resided with his parents on a farm until twenty years of age, when he came to California and settled on a ranch at Grangeville. Later he entered the store of Agee & Ayers, as clerk, and subsequently bought the drug store of E. N. Ayers, and commenced business. He next studied pharmacy under Dr. B. R. Clow, and now manages his own prescription department, carrying a large stock of drugs, proprietary medicines, stationery, cigars and druggists' sundries.

Mr. Agee was married in Idaho Territory, in January, 1889, to Miss Katie Kellogg, a native of Andrew County, Missouri. To this union has been added one child, Inez. Mr. Agee has identified himself with the town by purchasing residence property, and is now building up a very prosperous business.

W. J. GRAHAM, one of the active citizens of Kern County, was born in Calaveras County, this State, November 13, 1859, was educated at Santa Ynez, Santa Barbara County, and learned the blacksmith's trade, which he successfully followed at Bakersfield for several years. He was married April 11, 1878, to Miss Agnes, daughter of P. J. and M. A. Sullivan, who are amongst the earliest and respected pioneers of San Jose, Santa Clara County. In 1888 Mr. Graham was elected Sheriff of Kern County, on the Democratic ticket. His administration of the affairs of his office were eminently satisfactory, and he retired from its duties with an honorable official record. Michael Graham, father of ex-Sheriff Graham, came to Kern County during the Clear creek gold excitement, about 1867. He was an old placer miner in Calaveras County, and spent a short time in Los Angeles prior to taking up his residence at Havilah. He was a native of Ireland, emigrated to America at about eighteen years of age and located in Rhode Island, where he entered merchandising on a modest scale, in the city of Providence. There he married his wife, Helena Hanna, also a native of Ireland. They had seven children, six of whom were born in this State, and all but one are living.

JOHN WORSWICK, a rancher and vineyardist of Grangeville, was born in Manchester, England, in 1847. His father was a dry-goods merchant of that city. Our subject was educated in the common schools, after which he worked in his father's store until his seventeenth year, and then came to the United States with the intention of joining his brother, William H. Worswick, at Brantford, Canada; but on arrival in New York he was taken in hand by some of the sharpers, who secured all his money, and then shipped him to sea on board a whaler. After seven months, and while at Fayal, in the Azores Islands, our subject escaped and re-shipped on board a schooner to work his passage back to England. Landing at Bristol, and having loaned his savings to a companion, he was without funds and had to walk to Manchester, a distance of 200 miles. Thus, returning to his home after an absence of over one year, he gathered experience which will never be forgotten! In 1866 he again set forth and joined his brother at Erie, Pennsylvania, where he began work as fireman on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and later on the

Erie and Pittsburg railroad. After five years of service he was promoted engineer, and for two years thereafter ran an engine. He then resigned that position and went to Panama, where for three years he was engineer on the Panama railroad. In 1876 Mr. Worswick came to California, and at Grangeville joined his mother, — his father being deceased, — who purchased a ranch of 80 acres, where he resided until his marriage, in September, 1881, to Miss Laura S. Callaway, a native of California. He then settled upon his ranch of 172 acres south of Armona, where he engaged in wheat-raising and the stock business, continuing until 1885. In that year he set twenty acres in fruit and vines, being among the first to improve so large an acreage, which he subsequently increased to the amount of eighty-six acres, selling the remainder of his ranch. His fruit trees and vines are now in full bearing, and represents one of the finest ranches in his locality. He has also improved and sold other ranches, and continued in the stock business, having an average band of thirty-five head.

Mr. and Mrs. Worswick have two children: Miriam and Imogene. Mr. Worswick has been secretary and director of the Last Chance Ditch since 1883. He is a member of Lemoore Lodge, F. & A. M., and in his political views is a Republican.

GEORGE THYARKS, one of the most successful vineyardists near Grangeville. Born in Waddens, Germany, in 1841, he remained at home until fifteen years of age, when he started for America, arriving in New York in August, 1856, without friends and dependent upon his own resources. He secured a clerkship in a grocery store, and remained in New York until 1859, when he started for California, via the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco on the morning of St. Patrick's day, 1859, on the steamship John L. Stephens. He then entered a select school, paying $10 per month to learn the English language; but after four months his capital was exhausted, and he was obliged to begin work. He found employment in the hardware store of H. B. Gleason, where he remained three and a half years, after which he started a general merchandise store at Antioch, Contra Costa County, in partnership with M. Hamburg, continuing until September, 1865. He then sold out and subsequently started a store at Summerville, in partnership with William T. Cruikshank. In 1867 Mr. Thyarks returned to Antioch and bought out his old partner, M. Hamburg, and the firm of Thyarks & Cruikshank operated both stores until 1869, when the firm dissolved and our subject retained the store at Antioch. He then bought the store building of H. K. Beede, and continued in business. In November, 1875, he sold out and went to San Francisco, and connected himself with Lewis Hentrich, a pork-packer, remaining until December 31, 1879. He then opened a store in Menlo Park, which he conducted about eighteen months, and then took his family East for a visit, and afterward took a trip to Germany, to visit the scenes of his childhood. On his return to California he settled at Hanford, Tulare County, and January 1, 1882, entered into partnership with Simeon Jacobs & Co. After one year Mr. Thyarks withdrew and bought his present ranch of forty-six acres near Grangeville, part of which was then in orchard. After grubbing out the trees he began planting vines, and now has twenty acres in vines, ten acres in peaches and the remainder in alfalfa.

He was married in San Francisco in 1874, to Miss Maggie Fink, a native of New York city, and they have four children: Emma M., Bernhard W., Henrietta L. M., and George V. In 1889 Mr. Thyarks built a substantial two-story house, and his vineyard is now one of the oldest and most productive in that locality. He makes a custom of packing his own fruit, commencing with fifty boxes of raisins in 1884. His crop of 1890 was over 2,000 boxes of twenty pounds

each. He personally supervises his ranch, and thus secures the best possible results.

HARRISON F. PEACOCK, of Hanford, was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1836. He was the youngest child in a family of twelve children, ten of whom still survive,—five brothers and five sisters. His father, Joseph Peacock, a native of England, came to Oneida County in 1808, and settled in that brotherhood of Quakers. He died in 1840, leaving his widow and a large family to mourn his faithful guidance and support. Our subject lived with his mother until nine years of age, and was then bound out with his brother-in-law, who was then living in Wayne County. At the age of fifteen years he commenced his own support, and was engaged in farm life until 1863, when he enlisted at Walworth, Wayne County, in Company B, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, under Colonel William Seward. They were then forwarded to the Department of the Potomac, and in 1864 were in the siege of Petersburg and the Wilderness. At Frederick City they had a sharp eight-hours fight with General Early, who outnumbered them three to one, and they were obliged to retreat. In this exposure our subject was taken sick, and for six weeks was confined in the hospital at Washington, District of Columbia. He then reported to his regiment at Shenandoah valley just before the fight at Winchester, where he displayed signal bravery, thirty men from his company being killed, though he marvelously escaped. Continuing in service until the close of the war, they were then sent to New York city, and reviewed before the city hall, and in September, 1865, were paid off and mustered out of State service. He was paid to October 10, 1865. Then he went to Hart's island.

Mr. Peacock then went to his mother's home in Madison, Wayne County, which he had provided for her with the amount received at the time of his enlistment. In the fall of 1866 he went to Benton County, Iowa, and there engaged in mason work. After acquiring a knowledge of the business he began contracting and building, in which he was successfully engaged until the spring of 1869, when he started for California. Taking a steamer from New York and crossing the Isthmus at Panama, he then re-embarked on the steamer Montana for San Francisco. On arrival he began investigations toward finding his brothers, who came to the State in the early '50s. After traveling through several counties he finally found his brother Ezra in the Berreyessa valley, Napa County, and there remained until the fall, when he went to Solano County and engaged in mason work and farming. In 1872 he went to Cloverdale, Sonoma County, and started a feed stable, and in 1874 he came to the Lucerne district, where he took up 160 acres of railroad land, five miles southeast of Hanford. With the incoming water he began farming, put in a crop of corn and secured a large yield. He then gradually worked into wheat, alfalfa and the stock business, and has since added eighty acres to his original purchase. He now has 100 acres in alfalfa, 6 acres in vines and orchard, and the remainder in grain.

He was married in Santa Rosa to Miss Rebecca J. Bonham, a native of Iowa, and to this union has been added three children,—Mary A., George E. and Grace G. Mr. Peacock is a member of McPherson Post, G. A. R.

W. R. MACMRUDO, of Bakersfield, was born in Richmond, Virginia, May 27, 1852. His father, C. W. Macmurdo, was for many years treasurer of the Richmond, Fredricksburg & Potomac Railway Company. He was a native of Virginia, as was also Mrs. Macmurdo, the mother of our subject. Of their twelve children W. R. was the second youngest. He was educated at Randolph-Macon College, of Ashland, Virginia, and took a thorough

course of mechanical and civil engineering. Previous to coming West he was engaged in railway engineering. He came to California and directly to Kern County in 1875. In partnership with W. A. Johnson he did general surveying for about three months, when the partnership ceased, and from that time for about eight years was on irrigating work, establishing routes, grades, etc., for the various canals which comprise the elaborate and efficient irrigating system of Kern County. In 1877 Mr. Macmurdo was elected County Surveyor for Kern County, and has held the position continuously to the present date. His long term of service, as demanded by the people, is gratifying evidence of the high esteem in which he was held as a public official. His thorough and ever available knowledge of the minute and complicated detail of all matters pertaining to his office is a rare and valuable acquisition in a public servant, and especially valuable to the people while their county is new and assuming definite and permanent geographical shape. He owns a comfortable home in Bakersfield besides valuable lands about twelve miles south of the city.

Mr. Macmurdo was married December 27, 1880, to Miss Fannie, daughter of F. W. Craig, a prominent figure in Kern County's history and a popular citizen of Sumner. Mrs. Macmurdo is a native daughter, being born at Millerton, Fresno County. They have three sons and two daughters: Ann F., Fredericka, Wirt W., Merriweather B., and Mercer D.

DR. CLOW, M. D., resident physician of the town of Grangeville, was born in Lyons, Wayne County, New York, October 13, 1854. His preliminary education was received at the public schools and in the academy of his native town. At the age of eighteen years he went to Memphis, Missouri, and began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. P. E. Minckler, a Canadian physician of considerable prominence, with whom he began his practice. He subsequently located at Marcella, Arkansas, where he was married in 1880, to Miss Mary L. Hill, of Nashville, Tennessee. In 1881 Dr. Clow took one course at the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, the oldest eclectic college in this country, chartered in 1845, and for thirty years under the presidency of Prof. J. M. Scudder. After completing his course Dr. Clow pursued his practice until 1883, when he returned for a second course, after which he resumed his practice at Moody, McLennan County, Texas. In 1884 he attended clinics at the Bellevue Hospital College in New York city. Returning to Moody he continued his practice until the fall of 1888, when he took a third course at Cincinnati and graduated. In June, 1889 he moved his family to Grangeville, and has since followed a general practice in that locality and the surrounding country. Besides his town property the Doctor owns forty acres adjoining the Lucerne vineyard, which is fully planted in vines and trees.

Mr. and Mrs. Clow have three children,—Mattie B., Abby L. and Scudder B. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic order of Hanford and of the Farmers' Alliance.

FRANZ BUCKREUS, one of the prominent citizens of Kern County, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born November 30, 1845. He received his education in the public schools, and was subsequently graduated from schools of surgery in his native country. He has also a practical knowledge of medicine, gained from extensive reading, observation and valuable experience as hospital steward in New York city and Brooklyn, New York, which brought him in most intimate professional relations with many eminently successful medical men. Mr. Buckreus was twenty-six years of age when he embarked for the new world. His inherent desire for greater liberty and a wider field of development and usefulness were the motives which prompted him to leave the "Fatherland" in

July, 1871. The years intervening between 1871 and 1875, the time of his first coming to Bakersfield, were spent in New York city and Brooklyn, New York. Not finding such a business opening as his educated tastes would naturally dictate, he opened in the old Arlington hotel a first-class barber shop. It proved an institution above all others that Bakersfield at that time most needed, and a profitable stroke of enterprise for its proprietor; and for the latter reason Mr. Buckreus continued in that business for eight years. His intellectual attainments, fund of general information, culture and unassuming manners and temperate habits of life gathered around him a host of friends, and for the past eight years he has held the position of superintendent of the Kern County Hospital, and for six years past has held the offices of Coroner and Public Administrator. He holds these positions by what might be termed common consent of the people, as there is probably not a man more competent to fill those positions; and the faithfulness, care and discretion with which he conducts the affairs of his office are characteristic of the honest and conscientious public servant that he is.

JOHN HOLMES HUNTLEY, a well-to-do and much respected citizen of Visalia, has been a resident of California since 1852.

Mr. Huntley was born in New York, September 7, 1829, son of Oliver D. Huntley, a native of Rhode Island and a descendant of Scotch ancestors, who settled in America at an early day. His mother, *nee* Mary Stark, was a native of Connecticut, and a daughter of Joshua Stark, also of that State, and of Scotch ancestry. To Oliver D. and Mary Huntley six children were born. After her death Mr. Huntley married her sister, by whom he had six children, two dying in infancy. One son, Charles H., was an Adjutant in the Thirty second Iowa, served in the late war, and was killed. John Holmes Huntley was the third child of the first family. He was reared and educated in Montgomery County, and after he grew up was employed as a clerk in a law-book store in Albany, New York.

At the age of twenty-three he started for the Golden State, and upon his arrival here engaged in mining in Tuolumne County. After this he turned his attention to farming, and later became a dealer in cattle, buying and selling. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Second California Cavalry, and acted for a time as Sergeant-major, their active service being against the Indians. After his discharge he returned to the mines, and remained there a while. In 1866 he came to Tulare County, and engaged in a money-loaning and speculating business, buying county warrants at Visalia and also at Bakersfield. At that time the county paid its bills largely with county warrants, and Mr. Huntley advanced the cash and held the warrants till due. Later in his history he has invested in lands in Kern and Tulare counties, and has been engaged in raising cattle. He now owns, including his home place, 720 acres of land.

Mr. Huntley was married, August 23, 1879, to Miss Ninnetta R. Willfard, a native of Southampton, England. They have two sons,—Willfard H. and Chester S. Politically Mr. Huntley is a Republican. For five years he held the important office of United States Assessor of Internal Revenue for the counties of Tulare, Fresno, Kern and Inyo. He is a member of the G. A. R.

JOSEPH PEACOCK, whose name stands synonymous with the water development and ditch interests of the Lucerne district, was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1830. His father, Joseph Peacock, a native of England, came to the United States in 1808, and settled in Oneida County, being one among that brotherhood of Quakers. He died when our subject was but ten years of age, and he

was thus early thrown upon his own resources. He was employed by one of the Quaker sisters, with whom he lived until 1852, when he started for California via the Nicaragua route. After arriving at San Francisco he went to Siskiyou County, and there joined his two brothers, Ezra and Allen, and with them mined and farmed until 1860. Then, going to Solano County, he pre-empted land and farmed until 1867. In that year he moved to Napa County, and engaged in stock farming until 1874, when he journeyed southward, visiting friends in Merced County, who were about making a change. They came south together, agreeing to settle upon the first sandy-loam land in the valley where they could get free water for irrigation. The Mussel Slough country was decided upon, and there they set their stakes upon railroad land, as the Government land was all taken up. After locating his family Mr. Peacock connected himself with the Lake Side Ditch Company, in the fall of 1874. The main ditch being completed he commenced work on the tributaries, and thus worked out his stock and secured water for his ranch, but the flow was insufficient until 1876, and little could be grown. In 1876 he was appointed superintendent of the Lake Side ditch, and proved himself so efficient a manager that in January, 1878, he was also appointed superintendent of the People's ditch. Finding the management of both impossible he gave his entire attention to the latter, and resigned his position on the former. Mr. Peacock was a firm but quiet manager, and was enabled to settle many grievous difficulties which had existed among the stockholders. After five years of faithful service he was called as superintendent of the "76" Land and Water Company, who owned 30,000 acres of land and the largest irrigating ditch in the State. He remained with them seven years, which is substantial proof of his faithfulness. He has now retired from active life and joined his family upon the ranch, which his sons have been managing. He has 120 acres of his original purchase, four miles southeast of Hanford, eighty acres of which is pasture, fourteen acres in vines, and the remainder under cultivation. Eighty acres further south is in alfalfa, and there are twenty acres two miles north of Traver, in the "76" district, ten of which is in vines and the remainder in trees and alfalfa.

Mr. Peacock was married in Solano County, in 1864, to Miss Hannah Bonham, a native of Iowa. They have ten children, viz.: Harrison R., Clara, now Mrs. George M. Dopkins; Molly, Elisha, Frank, Walter, Belle, George, Myrtle and Edna.

HON. D. M. PYLE, of Mountain View, Kern County, is a native of Vermillion County, Indiana, where he was born April 20, 1851. His father, William Pyle, a farmer by occupation, came to California in 1852 and located at Sutterville, three miles below Sacramento, and in 1855, when our subject was four years old, his mother brought him and sister to California, where they joined the head of the family. The latter died in March, 1890, sixty-six years of age. He had eleven children, eight of whom reached maturity, and seven are still living.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the University of the Pacific at Santa Clara, California. After leaving college he learned the tinner's trade, at which he worked three years. He then taught school between four and five years in Santa Clara County. In 1871 he married Miss Mary, the daughter of Hon. Thomas Rea, of Gilroy. Mr. Pyle engaged in the stock and dairy business some six years at Gilroy, during which time he was elected to the State Assembly, where he served in the regular session of 1885 and in the extra session of 1886. In 1886 he was elected Supreme Representative of the American Legion of Honor of the State of California, and was present at the session of the Council which convened in Boston. After making a general tour of the United States he returned, and in Feb-

ruary, 1887, he moved to Kern County, locating at Mountain View, eight miles and a half southwest of Bakersfield, where he is engaged in the nursery business. He is a man of practical business affairs, a first-class agriculturist and a recognized authority on horticulture. He has recently been selected to represent Kern County on the State Board of Horticulture. As a legislator for Santa Clara County Mr. Pyle displayed much administrative ability Being well educated, intelligent and of the strictest intergity, he is held in the highest estimation by all who know him.

LOUIS EINSTEIN, a native of Germany, was born August 10, 1847. At the age of eighteen he came to America and engaged in the dry-goods business at Memphis, Tennessee.

In 1866 a relative of his, who resided in San Francisco, sent for him to come West, and he accordingly directed his course toward that city. Arrived there he engaged as bookkeeper for the firm of Wormser Bros., remaining with them some time. He subsequently went to Portland, Oregon, and established a wholesale liquor house. Three years later he returned to California, arriving in the San Joaquin valley in January, 1871. He at once associated himself in business with E. Jacob, of Visalia, under the firm name of Jacob & Einstein. This successful firm operated two branch houses and did a large business throughout the valley. In June, 1874, the pioneer business of Otto Froelich, Fresno, was purchased by them, and Mr. Einstein removed to this city, then only a village. With his partners he has operated the pioneer store, increasing its business from year to year, until now it has assumed enormous proportions. H. D. Silverman, who was originally interested in one of the firm's branch stores at Centerville, was associated with Mr. Einstein during the first years of the business in Fresno, the firm name being Silverman & Einstein. Mr. Silverman dying in August, 1877, Mr. Louis Gundelfinger purchased his interest in the business, and the firm name was changed to Louis Einstein & Co. The partners have an equal interest, and the business management has continued the same up to the present day, although Mr. Einstein devotes most of his time to banking affairs, and is not actively engaged in the store.

In December, 1888, this firm formed a stock corporation, using the same name as before, the capital stock being $200,000. This pioneer store is located in the heart of the town, and at one time it contained the post office, express office and telegraph office. The postmaster, C. W. De Long, so Mr. Einstein states, received a salary of only $12 per annum. He eventually accumulated a fortune. In 1875 the brick building which the store now occupies was erected, and was the third brick building in the city.

Besides being closely identified with the business above described, Mr. Einstein also has large interests in other enterprises. He is the founder and president of the Bank of Central California, which was organized February 26, 1887; is a stockholder of the Fresno Railroad Company; Treasurer of the King's River and Fresno Canal Company; a stockholder of the San Joaquin Coal Mine Company, and a member of the Board of Trade, of which organization he was at one time the president.

Mr. Einstein was married in 1882, and has a family of four children.

A. B. BUTLER, M. D., the leading physician of the town of Lemoore, was born in Owen County, Indiana, in 1847. His father, George W. Butler, a prominent stock-driver, was a native of Virginia, where his ancestors settled in an early day, who became prominent in political and civil life. A. B. Butler, the seventh son in a family of ten, was educated at the State University at Blooming-

ton. When but five years of age his father died, and when sixteen his mother passed away, after which he went to Nebraska to join his brother, David Butler, a pioneer of that State. He was also its first Governor, and was honored with two re-elections. He died on March 10, 1891.

Our subject began the study of medicine at Pawnee City under the preceptorship of Drs. A. S. Stewart and G. G. Gere, with whom he remained about five years. He began practice at the age of twenty-four years, in Jefferson County, Nebraska, a very poor county but a fine opportunity to gain practical experience. While there the county passed through two grasshopper scourges and three droughts. The Doctor secured his medical education at intervals, as circumstances would permit, and graduated at the Missouri Northwestern Medical College, at St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1880.

In 1881 Dr. Butler came to California, landing at Port Harford, San Louis Obispo County. He then started for Grangeville, where he arrived with twenty-five cents in cash; his wardrobe was on his back, and a small grip contained his instruments. Thus equipped and among strangers, he started his California life, and by persevering effort and successful practice has built up an extensive business. In 1886, as proof of the appreciation of his townsmen, he was nominated to the State Legislature by the Republican party, and through his popularity he overcame a Democratic majority of 400 votes. The nomination was again tendered him, but he declined. He remained at Grangeville until March, 1890, when he moved to Lemoore with a view of settling up his business affairs, but his patients followed him and he was obliged to resume his practice. He has just taken in as a partner Dr. C. Patton, of St. Louis, who will attend to much of the driving, while Dr. Butler will give more time to his extensive office practice.

He was married in Pawnee City in 1869, to Miss Mary E. Crow, a native of Illinois. They have six children, viz.: David, Mabel, Benjamin R., Blanche, George W. and Alice. The Doctor is a member of the F. & A. M. of Lemoore. He has a ten-acre vineyard near this city, and is also interested in mining in the White river country with Dr. Duncan, of Hanford, but his profession is the one aim and object of his life.

D A. LEONARD, one of the active and enterprising business men of Bakersfield, was born at Utica, New York, July 18, 1860; left home at twenty-one years of age, came West, and took up his residence in Bakersfield in 1882, where he was employed for a time on a ranch. In October, 1886, he established the livery business, in which he is now engaged.

D W. WALSER.—There is not a pioneer of Kern County whose name is more familiar throughout Central California than that of D. W. Walser. His life in California has been a most active, and in part a successful, one. He came to Kern County a young man when the country was new and undeveloped, and has taken a prominent part in its advancement.

He was born in Jefferson City, Cole County, Missouri, February 9, 1834. His father was reared on the Yadkin river in North Carolina, where our subject's grandparents lived during the Revolutionary war, his ancestors taking a prominent part in that war, and also in the war of 1812.

Mr. Walser crossed the plains from Missouri to California in 1852 with an ox team, spending four months and seventeen days in making the trip. He located in El Dorado County, and for four years was engaged in the placer mines with varied successes and reverses,—"nearly always reverses." He has said that he reflects upon those four years as being nearest a failure of any four years of his life, as he came out of the

mines without having obtained either "fun, money or glory." In 1856 he went to Tulare County and worked for wages at "Cow Town," now Visalia. That county then cast only about 300 votes. He soon purchased beef steers, drove them to the mines and sold them, which business he continued until 1864. That year he was married to Miss Mary Lightner, daughter of Abia T. Lightner of Walker's Basin, Kern County, and that same year came to his present location. His place for many years prior to that time was known as Harmon's hay grounds. Here he embarked in stock-raising, and has made the business, with that of farming, a signal success. In 1866 he was appointed one of four commissioners to organize Kern County, to be taken from Tulare and Los Angeles counties, and in July of that year the board met at Havilah and appointed the first officers to hold an election and divide the county into voting precincts. With some of the most important business enterprises in the county he has been prominently connected; is one of the organizers of and a stockholder in the Bank of Bakersfield, an institution of $250,000 capital; and, in company with S. W. Wible and J. J. Mack, is helping to develop one of the largest fruit farms in Central California, a detailed mention of which will be found in a biography of Mr. Wible in this work.

Mr. Walser is a man of strong traits of character. He is a utilitarian in the most practical sense of the word. He believes in and encourages industry and frugality, and has little respect for the half-hearted worker and producer, and no use at all for a lazy man. He holds very decided and sometimes radical opinions on the topics of the day, and, as a rule, is outspoken and "square-toed" in expressing them.

The Walser home is most picturesque in its location, the residence being one of the finest and most complete in its interior arrangements in Kern County. Mrs. Walser, like other members of her father's family, grew up in Kern County, she being only ten years of age when they located at old Keysville. At the Lightner home good books suited to both the young and the old were ever in reach of all, and the children almost unconsciously became self-taught. The influence of good literature is consequently seen and enjoyed in her home. The "latch string" of the Walser abode is always out, the stranger receives kind treatment there, and friends and acquaintances are sure of a royal welcome.

F. G. LACY, manager of the Hanford Mill and Electric Light Plant, was born in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, in 1835. His father, David Lacy, was a native of Canton, Massachusetts, where he became prominent as a wholesale manufacturer of edge tools and hardware. Our subject left home at the early age of sixteen years and went to Geneva, Illinois, where he learned the machinist's trade in the house of E. Danforth, manufacturer of mowers and reapers. In 1857 he moved to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he engaged in the milling business, erecting both flour and saw mills, which he operated about eighteen years. In 1875 he came to California, settling at Visalia, where for fourteen years he was engaged in mechanical engineering, in milling and running threshing and farm machinery. In 1889 Mr. Lacy came to Hanford, in the employ of J. H. Johnson, of Visalia, to superintend the construction of a steam flour mill, he having unlimited authority to build according to his own ideas. The mill, four stories high, is equipped with the improved roller machinery, with the capacity of 100 barrels per day. In the spring of 1891 Mr. Johnson put in an electric-light plant, after the Edison incandescent system, with a capacity of 1,000 lights, sixteen-candle power each. After two months the business so increased that larger engines were required, and he added new machines and boilers with a capacity of 130-horse power, and will double the capacity of lighting machinery. The

mill is kept steadily running, with a home market sufficient to consume all the flour.

Mr. Lacy was married at Geneva in 1854, to Miss Emma Winship, a native of New York, and they have four children,—Clara, now Mrs. James Dempsey, of Kansas; Richard, Lora and Mell. The latter superintends the working of the electric-light plant. Mr. Lacy has a twenty-acre fruit ranch near Visalia, with town property at Hanford, where he resides, and is a faithful and competent manager of the interests which he has in charge.

B. T. SCOTT is ranked among the progressive young men of Fresno. His business career of five years in this State has been marked with eminent success, and as a man of prominence in his city a biography of his life is given in this work.

Mr. Scott was born in Madison, Madison County, Florida, in 1850, son of M. L. Scott, a land owner and planter residing on the border of that city. Our subject received his education in one of the private schools of Madison, and at the early age of sixteen years commenced his mercantile career as a clerk in a general merchandise store in Madison, remaining in the employ of one firm until 1872. In that year he went to Hearne, Texas, as head salesman, under E. G. Wheeler, general superintendent of the distributing store of Douglas Brown, Reynolds & Co., contractors of the International railroad from Long View to Austin, Texas. He was afterward sent to Sherman, Texas, to take charge of a branch store. At that place he speculated a little in town property and made quite a stake. In the spring of 1873 he was transferred to Long View, and there remained until the completion of the road. He was then offered a responsible position by H. M. Hoxie, general superintendent of the road; but, having the Black-Hills fever, he went to Cheyenne, and in speculation there lost everything he had. In 1875 he went to Virginia City, Nevada, in the employ of Evans Bros., as cashier and general assistant. He subsequently turned his attention to the shoe business, in which he was engaged for three years. Wishing to devote his time exclusively to stock speculation, he gave it up. As a speculator, Mr. Scott was bold and daring, making a fortune in a single transaction, and perhaps losing at the very next turn. This life he continued about ten years, when, feeling that there was no stability in the business, he closed out his interests, and with a few thousand dollars started for California.

While in Virginia City, Mr. Scott was married, in 1878, to Miss Kittie Ambruster, a native of Germany. In 1885, with wife and family, he arrived in California, and, after carefully traveling over the State looking for a place to settle, he decided that Fresno County offered greater opportunities than any other locality he visited. Wishing an out-door life, with great foresight, although at a price which was then considered exorbitant, he purchased a forty-acre tract of Prof. C. C. Stratton, improved in orchard and vines, for the cash valuation of $8,000. With the push and enthusiasm which characterizes Mr. Scott's life, he began the higher cultivation and improvement of his property. He built a handsome cottage, substantial outbuildings, etc., and in many ways greatly enhanced its value. Here he resided until 1888, when, with restored health and a desire to return to mercantile life, he sold his ranch at an average price of $400 per acre.

His next venture was in the grocery business, at 1032 and 1034 J street, where, with his usual push and energy, it became the leading house in Fresno. His business soon grew to such proportions that he needed more space, and he secured the spacious storeroom under Barton's Hall, corner of J and Fresno streets, and after fitting and furnishing he moved his stock thereto in the fall of 1890. He now has one of the most fully equipped and elegantly appointed grocery stores in Central California, with condiments to suit the most æsthetic taste, all

arranged and displayed in the most fascinating manner.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have one child,—Lillie, born September 1, 1881. Their residence is located at 1120 M street, and is one of the most attractive homes in the city. Mr. Scott also owns other resident property in Fresno. He justly feels proud of the success he has won at this place, but considers the same opportunities open to all who have push, energy and foresight to improve them.

JNIEDRAUR, one of the influential citizens and a leading merchant of Bakersfield, is one of the few who came to the town when it was a mere hamlet, engaged in business on a modest scale, took an active and aggressive part in its business, social and municipal development. He is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and came to the United States in 1853, with his father, who located in Bryan, Ohio. His father was a skillful mechanic and a cabinet-maker by trade. He had four sons, all of whom learned the business. One emigrated to Texas just prior to the opening of the late Rebellion, where he still lives, and two others are residents of Bryan, Williams County, Ohio. Mr. Niedraur learned his trade at Bryan and there pursued it as an occupation until 1862. At twenty-one years of age he joined the Union army by enlisting in the Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a musician—as alto cornetist. Subject to an act of Congress, which ordered the discharge of all musicians from the United States army, he was mustered out late in the fall of 1863, when he started for the West. On his way to the Pacific slope he spent one year in Idaho, where he engaged in the hotel business. He later engaged in the same business in Montana. He then went to Virginia City, where he engaged in the cabinet-making business for two years. In 1869 he located in Bakersfield. Here he first engaged in the contracting business, as a builder, and drifted into the cabinet-making and general inside finishing work. This business has grown until Mr. Niedraur is the leading cabinet-maker and furniture dealer in the Kern valley. To these lines of business has been added a fine undertaking department, including marble monuments. Mr. Niedraur owns one of the finest brick business blocks in Bakersfield, occupied principally by his extensive stores on the ground floor. A large portion of the second floor is occupied by a fine new public hall known as the Niedraur Hall.

Mr. Niedraur was married August 6, 1878, in Bakersfield, to Miss Lucy Williams, and they have one son and a daughter living.

Mr. Niedraur is a most estimable citizen, a man of the strictest business integrity and high financial and social standing.

REV. N. W. MOTHERAL, of Hanford, Tulare County, was born near Nashville, in Williamson County, Tennessee, in 1833. His grandfather, of Scotch-Irish descent, settled at the fort which marked the present site of Nashville in an early day. Our subject was educated at Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, which was at that time the leading University of the Southwest. He graduated in the academic course in 1852; subsequently returning to the University to complete his theological course, he graduated in 1857. He then took a pastorate near Columbia, Tennessee, where he officiated until 1862, when he volunteered as a private in the Ninth Battalion, Tennessee Cavalry, under Colonel George Gant. On the organization of the regiment our subject was elected Chaplain. He saw active service, and was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, and for eight months was confined at Camp Morton, near Indianapolis. After being exchanged, and as his health was impaired, he did not engage in regular service.

In January, 1865, Mr. Motheral returned to

church work near Pulaski, Tennessee, and also at Columbia, same State, having charge of one or both parishes until 1868. He then went to East Tennessee, re-established the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Chattanooga and Cleveland, which had been abandoned during the ravages of war, and remained in church work in Tennessee and Alabama until 1880; then, owing to pulmonary trouble in his family, he began looking about for a more healthful climate, and through scientific articles decided that a dry atmosphere was desirable. He was attracted to the soil and climate of the Mussel Slough country (now known as Lucerne valley), through circulars sent out by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and on arriving purchased a settler's claim to 120 acres of railroad land, and later completed the purchase from the company. He then built the Cumberland Presbyterian church of Hanford, and officiated as pastor until Christmas, 1890, when he resigned, and on January 1, 1891, took the pastorate of the Lemoore Church. The salary of the struggling churches have been necessarily small, and Mr. Motheral had to eke out his meager support through his efforts in agriculture, which he has continuously followed, accompanied by the breeding of Holstein cattle and thoroughbred Kentucky horses. In 1884 he set a small acreage to fruit, which he has gradually increased, and now has seventy-five acres in fruits and vines, and the remainder in alfalfa; he also has a one third interest in 120 acres five miles north of Hanford, 110 acres of which is in vines and prunes.

Mr. Motheral has been three times married, his last wife being Mrs. Emma L. Miot, to whom he was married at Jacksonville, Florida, in June, 1869. Of their children three still survive, viz.: Graham, Daisy L. and Raphael. Mr. Motheral was elected Entomologist of the State Board of Horticulture in June, 1889, and is now Horticultural Commissioner and Entomologist of Tulare County. He has been engaged in the ministry thirty-five years, and he cherishes with great pride the family Bible, published in 1779 and handed down to him through succeeding generations.

ISAAC A. RITCHIE, of Grangeville, Tulare County, was born five miles east of Walton, Hants County, Nova Scotia, May 12, 1846. He left home at the age of thirteen years, and since that time has earned his own support,—first by farming until his fifteenth year. He then went to Bath, Maine, and learned the trade of blacksmith, with A. R. Cahill, which he followed in that city until in January, 1868, when he started for California, via the Isthmus of Panama. On arrival at San Francisco he went to Stockton, and first secured work with W. P. Miller, a carriage manufacturer, for a short time, and subsequently settled at Van Valer's Ferry, across King's river, on the 28th day of August, 1868, where he operated the ferry for Andrew Van Valer, and also ran a small blacksmith shop. On the sale of the ferry in the fall of 1869, Mr. Ritchie moved to Kingston and operated a shop until the fall of 1873, when he moved to Visalia; next, in 1875, he settled at Lemoore, and in August, 1880, came to Grangeville. Finding land very high, and leasing impossible, he bought out a small shop, and secured the lease for two years in order to get a start. In 1882 he bought town property, and built a residence, but soon after settling in his new house it was destroyed by fire, together with the furniture and contents. He afterward rebuilt, and lived very comfortably with a satisfactory business. He gradually began acquiring land, and in 1886 he built a new, large and well-arranged shop, to meet the requirements of his increasing business, on the same block with the dwelling, and sold his old place.

In the fall of 1888, after an absence of almost twenty-one years, Mr. Ritchie took a trip East to visit his home in Nova Scotia, and while absent his house was again destroyed by fire, with all its contents. On his return he built his present fine residence, to which he moved in

July, 1889, and in the fall of the same year retired from business, selling his stock and tools, and leasing his shop. In 1890 he built a small residence close to the shop, which was occupied by his brother. On July 16, 1891, while Mr. Ritchie and family were absent in the mountains, he was the third time visited by fire, destroying the blacksmith shop and dwelling! He now owns thirty-one acres of land, all in fruit and vines, and to these interests he now gives his entire attention.

Mr. Ritchie was married the first day of July, 1875, to Miss Emma Jeffrey, a native of Illinois. They have six children, namely: George A., Nora M., Lottie M., Frank J., Lizzie E. and Weston G.

Mr. Ritchie compares with astonishment the present prosperity of the country with its condition in 1868, when he first settled on King's river, then a wild and unbroken plain, and now thickly populated, and midst its vine and fruit interests supports a bustling and prosperous community.

GEORGE M. POTTER, of Lemoore, is a native of Connecticut, born in 1834, but his earliest recollections are of Rome, New York. His father, Jared C. Potter, purchased 300 acres near Rome and farmed for thirteen years, and then moved to Phœnix, where he died, at the age of eighty-four years. George M. Potter lived at home until about nineteen years of age, and then followed boating on the Erie Canal, between Oswego and New York city, until 1853, when he started for California by steamer, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. On arrival at San Francisco he went to the mines at Coloma, where he followed mining three years, netting $2,000. Retiring from that business he engaged in farming on the Cosumnes ("Macosma") river, and subsequently pre-empted 160 acres at Liberty, which he farmed until 1861. In that year he sold out and returned to the States. In 1863 he again visited California, settled upon the Cosumnes river, and farmed until 1875, when he came to the Mussel Slough district and bought 160 acres of railroad land. He then helped build the lower King's river ditch, and after securing water he began farming quite extensively, and also engaged in the raising of stock. He has subdivided eighty acres of his ranch into small tracts and sold to settlers, thus forming the Potter colony. He still owns eighty acres, fifteen of which is in fruit and vines.

Mr. Potter has been twice married, first on the Cosumnes river, and again at Visalia, in 1878, to Miss Emma Adams. He has had five children,—by his first wife Jared C. and George, and by his second, Belle, Sadie and Vera. He is a member of Lemoore Lodge, A. O. U. W., and in politics is a Republican, from the casting of his first ballot.

LOVERN LEE MOORE, the founder of the town of Lemoore, was born in Green Township, Columbiana County, Ohio, in April, 1822. His father, Rynear Moore, was a native of New Jersey, and a mechanic by trade. He, however, never learned a trade, but by natural ability became a genius in many departments. In the war of 1812 he served his country as drummer boy, and thus heralded to victory the army under General William Henry Harrison. The mother of our subject, Sarah (Cook) Moore, was also a native of New Jersey, her family having been among the early settlers of the State.

Lovern Lee Moore stands among the self-educated men of our country. Not being privileged with school facilities his education was mainly of his own seeking. His mother being somewhat of an invalid and his father having spent much of his time with her, his attention was early turned toward the study of medicine, and when but fifteen years of age the country people came to him for medical advice. At the age of seventeen years Mr. Moore began teach-

ing, and thus earned a little money with which to pursue his education. He then gave up medicine and began reading law, purchasing Blackstone's Commentaries and other standard works to properly guide his legal aspirations. Subsequently he entered the law office of Umbstaetler & Stanton, at New Lisbon, county seat of Columbiana County; but after two years he gave up law as a profession, owing to failing health, although he had been elected Justice of the Peace of Green Township, which position he held eight years. He then returned to the study of medicine, and it was his own prescriptions which eventually relieved his maladies. Upon his recovery he studied under the preceptorship of his brother, Dr. John Harrison Moore, but instead of graduating his attention was turned toward mercantile life. He started a store in Green Township, which, after about seven years burned out, and left Mr. Moore somewhat involved, but which he cleared by his later success. He had the confidence of a large business acquaintance, who proffered goods to again establish him in business, but he decided to try the West, and to that end he emigrated to Angola, county seat of Steuben County, Indiana. With his wife they set forth by wagon to cover the distance, passing through Monroe City to visit friends. There Mr. Moore gained the idea of the marble and tombstone business, and by drafting ideas upon paper he secured samples, thinking they might be useful. On arrival he decided to start the business, and by procuring the service of a professional stone-cutter he became very successful. His enterprise and push were observed by the leading merchants, who came to him and offered him a partnership interest, which he accepted, provided they would enlarge their store buildings, and thus be enabled to increase their facilities. This being accomplished, the firm of Wickwire, Jackson & Co. was formed, and with great energy and discretion Mr. Moore worked out his schemes for extension. By purchasing wool, farm produce and trading in real estate, business began increasing and the reputation of Angola became famed throughout the surrounding country. This attracted other merchants, and Mr. Moore decided that the trade would be soon overdone' and he sold out his interest at a largely increased valuation. He next bought a hotel in town, which he built up by increased patronage, and in less than a year he sold out at a net profit of above $3,000.

Dr. J. H. Moore then came to that town, and with him our subject entered a partnership, opened a drug store, and led a medical life for three years; then, selling his interest, he went to Fremont, same county, and followed a mercantile life successfully for many years, his sales some years reaching $100,000. At the breaking out of the war Dr. Moore offered a bounty of $5 to every volunteer from his township, and in this way he expended a great deal of money. His wife also took an active part during the war by soliciting supplies for the "boys" at the front, the hospitals and the freemen. In 1865 Dr. Moore sold his interests and took a trip through the South, and upon his return, owing to failing health, he moved to Sturgis, Michigan, to educate his children and to take a much needed rest. But he gradually worked into a medical practice through the solicitation of friends, and at last opened a store, which he continued until 1874. In that year he came to California with his family to enjoy the more temperate climate, and passed his first winter in San Francisco.

While visiting a friend in a professional way in the Mussel Slough district, Dr. Moore became enamored with the country and bought 160 acres, the site of the present town of Lemoore. In the fall of 1875 he subdivided a part of his land and started the little town of La Tache, which was soon settled, and the people changed the name to Lemoore after its distinguished founder.

He was married in Green Township, in 1845, to Miss Ellen Ralston, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have two children,—Emma A., now Mrs. J. H. Fox; and Laura, Mrs. B. K. Sweetland. The gentlemen are both merchants at Lemoore. Since his advent into California, Mr. Moore has not engaged actively in business.

He was interested in the Lower King's River ditch, and was at one time president of the company. He has been interested in farming and in the raising of some fine horses and cattle; and has also set forty acres in vines. He has made several trips East in the settlement of business affairs. The Fort Wayne Medical College presented to Dr. Moore an honorary diploma, as evidence of his distinction in the profession in which he has so successfully labored.

GEORGE McCOLLOUGH.— Among the early pioneers of California whose experience has been largely in the mines and upon the frontier, we find the name of George McCollough.

He was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in May, 1823. His father, William McCollough, a farmer, emigrated to Crawford County, Ohio, in 1830, and settled among the friendly race of Wyandotte Indians, there continuing his farming operations. George received a limited education, learned the trade of carpenter and lived at home until he reached his twenty-first year. Then he went to Iowa and worked at his trade until 1850, when, following the tide of emigration, he came to California. He joined Dr. Mansfield and John Brown at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and with five horses and a light wagon started for the Pacific coast, across the plains, by the Platte river and Sublette's cut-off, entering the Golden State by the Carson route. Without serious adventure they arrived at Sacramento, August 4, 1850. They passed the winter in their mining camp on Shaw's flats, meeting with the usual ups and downs of all miners. In the spring of 1851 they separated, but Mr. McCollough continued mining until 1852. At that time he went to Oregon, mined and ran a pack freight train until 1854, when he returned to the mines of California, having less money but more experience than when he went north. He settled on the Merced river, mined through the winter and in the spring of 1855 came to Fresno County.

After mining here for three years, he, in 1858, in partnership with William H. Crook, engaged in the stock business, having ten head of milch cows and supplying milk to the miners. In 1859 he sold his interest in the stock and purchased a sawmill on the San Joaquin river. In 1861 he bought a lumber business, conducting it and also operating the mill with good results until 1872, when he sold out and went to Nevada. In January of the following year he returned to Fresno station, and engaged in the lumber business until 1877. At that time he started the first water works, the supply coming from deep wells. This business he followed until 1886, without great success, when he sold his plant, and since then has not been engaged in active business.

Mr. McCollough was married in 1870 to Miss Caroline Green. Owing to incompatibility, however, they separated, and since retiring from business he has passed his winters at the Grand Central Hotel at Fresno. During the summer months he visits the coasts and travels through different States and territories. Mr. McCollough says he has quit fighting for the future, and the present is provided for. He is a great linguist in the Indian tongue, speaking the language of six tribes. He has lived in every mining camp between Seattle and San Diego, but has never carried a revolver or been held up, though he has frequently seen the trees decorated with the bodies of robbers and highwaymen.

SAMUEL S. GUY, M. D., of Visalia, was born in Kingsbury, Washington County, New York, January 18, 1818. His ancestors on his father's side were of English-Irish origin; his great-grandfather came from north Ireland about the middle of the last century. His grandfather served in the war of the Revolution, first as a member of the old Continental Guards of Rhode Island, and then in New York.

After the war he retired to a farm in Kingsbury, where he lived for more then sixty years, and died at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Dr. Guy's father was born on the same farm, and lived in the neighborhood until 1859, when he died, at the age of seventy-three years.

The subject of this sketch received a fair common-school education in his native town, but in his eighteenth year became dissatisfied with farm life, and yearned for a more liberal education. Without pecuniary resources of his own, but resolved upon the attainment of his object, he pursued his English and classical studies for four years, chiefly under private tutors, and meanwhile supporting himself. In 1840 he removed to Buffalo, New York, where he pursued the study of law and medicine until the fall of 1844. Deciding then upon medicine as his profession, he attended his first course of lectures at the Albany Medical College, during the winter of 1844–'45. The interval between that and his second course was spent with Dr. J. W. Richards in Troy, New York, as assistant and student, and in 1846 he graduated at the Albany Medical College. Immediately after his graduation, Dr. Guy formed a partnership with Dr. Case of Albany, an old and experienced physician. As nearly all the work, and but little of the emoluments devolved upon him, he separated from Dr. Case after three months and settled in Brooklyn.

During his first year's practice, he was introduced to P. P. Wells, who invited his attention to homeopathy. His growing dissatisfaction with allopathic treatment induced him to lend a ready ear to the suggestion of Dr. Wells, and to bestow upon the claims of homeopathy a close and careful examination. In one year he became convinced of the truth of the system and accordingly adopted it as the basis of his medical practice. In 1850, when the public mind was excited on account of the discoveries of gold in California, Dr. Guy made partial arrangements to dispose of his business and embark in the speculation. Wiser counsels prevailed, however, and he continued his practice. In 1853 he became identified with the Native American movement, and took an active part in it, as in the gubernatorial canvass of New York in 1854. He served as treasurer of the State committee, and personally raised much of the funds used for carrying on the campaign. The non-success of his party hindered his appointment to a lucrative position. In 1856 he served as a delegate to the convention which met in Philadelphia and nominated Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency. Since then he has taken an active part in politics.

Dr. Guy continued in a large and lucrative practice until 1859, when, his health failing, he purchased the property known as the "Chancellorsville Plantation," in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, and moved there with his family May 1, 1859. The following month he delivered the annual address before the American Institute of Homeopathy in Boston. He continued in Chancellorsville until the spring of 1861, when the great Rebellion was precipitated, and the frank avowal of his sentiments brought upon him the suspicions and obloquy of his neighbors, which developed into open persecution. Determined if possible to remove his family to the North, he was compelled to have resource to stratagem, and finally succeeded in escaping with them, and reached Washington city May 16. His property of all kinds, which he was compelled to leave behind, was destroyed by his persecutors. Returning to Brooklyn, utterly penniless, but not disheartened, he resumed the practice of medicine. During the continuance of the great national struggle, he used all his influence and exerted all his power in favor of his Government. In June, 1866, the American Institute of Homeopathy, whose sessions had been suspended during the war, resumed its work in its annual session at Cincinnati, when Dr. Guy was elected to preside over its deliberations. He had built up a large and valuable practice, but his health again failing he was obliged, in 1866, to discontinue the duties of his profession. The Hahnemann Life Insurance Company had just been organ-

ized, and he accepted its general agency for the State of New York. In 1869 he left this company to assist in the organization of the Homeopathic Mutual of New York. In this business he continued until the spring of 1870, and finding his health greatly improved he resumed the practice of medicine in Brooklyn. In 1871 the Doctor's health was entirely restored by the use of compound oxygen, and since that time he has adopted this as a special branch of office practice in the treatment of chronic diseases.

Dr. Guy came to San Francisco in 1888, where he remained about a year, and on March 27, 1889, he located in Visalia, as the only physician of the homeopathic school, and has at present a large and growing practice. He has identified himself with the Kaweah Co-operative colony, located on the north branch of the Kaweah river. This colony is practically carrying out the national idea as taught by Edward Bellamy, a full history of which colony and its workings appears elsewhere in this work.

Of Dr. Guy's private life, it is only necessary to write that he has reared a respectable family, his sons holding positions of honor and trust in Philadelphia and Far Rockaway, New York.

RICHARD HUBBARD STEVENS, a prominent citizen of Visalia, came to California in 1863.

Mr. Stevens was born in Barnet, Caledonia County, Vermont, April 30, 1841, son of Solomon Stevens, a native of the same town. Their ancestors were early settlers in this country. Mr. Stevens' father was a tanner and currier; conducted a saddlery business and was also interested in farming. He married Miss Sally Cushman, a native of Vermont and a daughter of Clark Cushman, they being descendants of Robert Cushman, one of the Pilgrim Fathers who came to this country in the Mayflower. Both the Stevens and Cushman families were members of the Congregational Church. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of the twelve children born to Solomon and Sally Stevens, of whom only three are now living.

Mr. Stevens was educated at the St. Johnsbury Academy. His first experience in business was obtained in the store of his brother, in Lacon, Marshall County, Illinois, where he worked three years. His brother, who had charge of the business in Vermont, enlisted in the Union army, and, in order to take charge of the home property during his absence, Richard H. returned to Vermont.

As already stated at the beginning of this sketch, Mr. Stevens came to California in 1863. In San Francisco he followed various pursuits, meeting with poor success and ill health, the climate not seeming to agree with him. In the fall of 1869 he came to Visalia to see the country and to seek employment, and obtained a position in the store of Douglas & Co. Being pleased with his situation, in 1871 he purchased a one-fourth interest in the establishment. The firm subsequently met with reverses, and as some of the partners wished to drop out, from time to time he purchased more interest in the business until, in 1885, he had become sole owner. In 1886 he took Mr. Abraham Hamerslag as partner, which association existed until January, 1891, when they sold out. The business had grown, under the able management of Mr. Stevens, from a small country store to a large concern with a stock of goods worth $100,000, customers often coming a distance of forty miles. Mr. Stevens has made several very creditable improvements in the city of Visalia. He built the first fine brick business block in the town, and conducted his business in it The main building is 37 x 115 feet, two stories, with a two-story brick warehouse 40 x 90 feet, in the rear. He also built one of the finest residences in the city. In the large and well-kept grounds surrounding it Mr. Stevens has displayed rare taste for the artistic and the beautiful, and his home is an attractive one indeed, exceeded by few, if any, in California. He has the pleasant satisfaction of recalling the fact that

a part of these grounds were purchased by him on the installment plan when he was working for wages, soon after his settlement in Visalia.

Mr. Stevens is the owner of several ranches in Tulare County, and is engaged in farming and raising horses and cattle.

He was married in 1886 to Miss Mattie M. Roberts, a native of Macomb, McDonough County, Illinois, daughter of J. C. Roberts, of that State.

He is associated with the Masonic fraternity, and has held all the offices in the order, including that of High Priest. Politically he is a Republican.

O. J. WOODWARD.—This gentleman is conspicuous among the prominent citizens of Fresno, and his success in business operations since he came here in 1885, has been extraordinary, and demonstrates what can be accomplished when active and fearless enterprise is coupled with good judgment and a knowledge how to handle large operations judiciously.

Mr. Woodward is a native of Illinois, born in Clinton, De Witt County, April 29, 1849, and his boyhood days were spent in a home of luxury. His father, a prosperous and well-to-do dry-goods merchant, was overtaken by reverses, his store and stock being entirely destroyed by fire in 1858. A few years later, before fully recovering from this disaster, Mr. Woodward, Sr., died, leaving his son, O. J., as the only support of his widowed mother and a sister younger than himself. However, young Woodward was enabled to continue his studies, and at the age of twenty he graduated with honor from the high school. Then he taught a country school for one term, after which he entered the boot and shoe store of Jacob Vogel, at a salary of $25 per month. At the end of three years and a half his employer failed in health and projected a visit to Germany. Before going he made his clerk a partner, and entrusted him with the entire management of the business during his absence. This partnership lasted six years. Then they sold their stock, and in 1880 Mr. Woodward visited California on a prospecting tour. Returning to his home in Illinois, he again engaged in his former business, and carried it on alone for three years. Then he formed a partnership with his old associate, Mr. Vogel, leaving him in charge of the business and going to Arizona, where he purchased and operated a stock ranch. After a lapse of eighteen months, Mr. Woodward sold the ranch at a handsome profit. From Arizona he went to Los Angeles, California, and later came to Fresno. He determined to make this place his future home, and in 1885 located here.

Ever since he took up his abode in the city of Fresno Mr. Woodward has been identified with its best interest. He immediately invested in lands and established himself in the real-estate business. He possesses rare business sagacity, quick perception, sound judgment and fine executive ability, and the foremost business men of this city were not slow to recognize and appreciate these qualities in him. Ere long he was chosen cashier of the First National Bank, and afterward its president, which important position he now fills. He is also a stockholder and director in the Bank of Selma. Mr. Woodward practically controls the street-car line of Fresno, and there are variously other enterprises, great and small, in which he is financially interested.

He was married, October 12, 1875, to Miss Anna Ludolph, a lady of German descent. They occupy a delightful home in Fresno, and their family consists of three children.

EMIL SELIGMAN, of the firm of Levis, Sweet & Co., Traver, Tulare County, is one of the many intelligent and enterprising business men which Germany has furnished the United States.

Mr. Seligman was born in Germany, of Ger-

man parents, February 17, 1858; is a relative of Solomon Sweet, the senior member of the firm and one of the oldest and most favorably known business men of Tulare County; is also related to Mr. Levis, the other member of the firm, now one of the most prominent merchants of Visalia. Mr. Seligman was educated in his native country and there served a three years' apprenticeship to the dry-goods business. He came to California in 1875, being first employed as a clerk in the store of S. Sweet & Co., his present partners. In 1880 he engaged in the mercantile business at Hanford, in partnership with J. S. Philips, of the firm of Philips, Sweet & Co., and was there until 1883, when a disastrous fire swept them out of business. He then returned to Visalia and clerked for S. Sweet & Co., being sent by them to Traver, in 1884, when the town was just starting, to run a lumber business. In 1887 the business was sold to the San Joaquin Lumber Company, after which their present company was organized and business established, Mr. Seligman being the sole manager of the business from its beginning. They handle a large amount of general merchandise, including furniture and farm implements, and have a large patronage, which was established and is sustained by their honorable methods of doing business and their courteous treatment of all. They first built a store, 50 x 100 feet, and have in connection with it several warehouses. As these facilities are not sufficient to meet the demands of their constantly increasing trade, they contemplate in the near future building a more commodious place of business. In 1891 a fruit-packing business was established on the co-operative plan, and named the Traver Fruit and Raisin Company, of which Mr. Seligman was elected to the treasuryship for the first year, and by whose efforts in a great part it may be said that the enterprise was started.

Mr. Seligman is a man of fine business ability and has made some paying investments in lands in this county. He owns 300 acres of valuable land, and has erected one of the best residences in Traver. He was married, June 17, 1887, to Miss Anna Frey, a native of Switzerland, and their union has been blessed with three children, viz.: Milton, Ruth and Louisa.

Another business enterprise with which Mr. Seligman is connected is the Del Lante Hotel, he being a stockholder, director and treasurer of the company that built it. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P.

J. M. CORY.—The subject of this biography, while not a pioneer of Fresno County, is a typical representative of that body of men to whom is due the present importance of Fresno city and county.

Born in Oxford, Ohio, in 1830, Mr. Cory received advantages in early life beyond that of the average Californian. He was educated at Miami University, graduating at that celebrated institution in 1848. Among the distinguished men who attended this university about the time he was an undergraduate may be mentioned President Harrison, Governor Morton of Indiana, and Secretary Noble, now a member of President Harrison's cabinet.

After his graduation Mr. Cory taught school for a short time, and in the spring of 1849 came across the plains to California. After residing in Santa Clara County for a time he visited the mines, and was engaged in mining for a number of years, his headquarters, however, being at San Jose, where also were all his other interests. In 1865 he represented Santa Clara County in the Legislature. He was also a member of the town council of San Jose for a number of years, and took an active and prominent part in city affairs. Clearly he was a pioneer in this locality, and a representative one. During his residence in San Jose he was elected a member of the Pioneer Society of San Francisco.

In 1861 Mr. Cory was greatly interested in silver mining in Nevada territory. He lived

there two years, and in that time invested largely in mines, with good results. He was closely identified with and largely interested in the Esmerelda and Aurora mines, which he discovered and named. In 1865 he disposed of his Nevada mining interests, and thereafter continued to live in Santa Clara County until 1881, being actively engaged in farming and fruit-raising near San Jose.

Mr. Cory has been an extensive traveler, and in his frequent trips over the State he visited Fresno County. After a careful investigation he saw what a bright future was in store for this locality, and he decided to make it his home. He purchased a ranch of 160 acres in the suburbs of what is now Fresno, eighty acres of which he still retains and which he has developed into a superb raisin vineyard. He has his residence on this place, and in the city he is engaged in real-estate and insurance business. His office in town is but a short distance from his ranch, which proves the wisdom of his choice when he invested here. Mr. Cory is the vice-president of the Fresno National Bank, of which he was one of the founders.

He was married in 1861, to Miss Lizzie Braly, a native of Missouri. They have a family of three children.

SOLOMON SWEET, the pioneer merchant of Visalia, Tulare County, California, came to this State in 1851. A brief review of his life is as follows:

Mr. Sweet was born in Germany, October 18, 1827, and received his education in his native land. In 1845, at the age of eighteen years, he came to America and landed in New York. From that city, in the spring of 1846, he went to Chicago, then a town of about 12,000 inhabitants. He secured employment as a stage-driver in Ogle County, Illinois; subsequently became a clerk in Milwaukee, and remained at the latter place until the fall of 1850. He traveled on sleighs through Canada to Niagara Falls, from there to Buffalo, New York, by cars, and, as already stated, came to this coast in 1851. He made the voyage from New York to Chagres on the steamer Georgia, and from Panama to San Francisco on the Columbia.

Arrived in California, Mr. Sweet clerked in Stockton till the fall of 1851, when he went to Mariposa County. He was in business for himself two years at Agua Frio, and from there removed to Merced river, where he continued in the same business. In the meantime he was successfully engaged in mining.

In 1857 Mr. Sweet came to Visalia and opened what is now the oldest store in the town, with James L. Wells as partner. Their goods were hauled 200 miles with ox teams, the round trip occupying from one to three months. They supplied their customers with vegetables, flour and all kinds of merchandise, and from its organization their house did a large business, which has constantly increased up to the present time (1891.) Mr. Sweet was the main contractor in furnishing the milling supplies to this part of the State. Their goods were sent to Kern, White and Owens rivers, to Millerton sixty miles north; as far south as Tehachapi Pass and as far east as Independence, Inyo County. Mr. Wells was succeeded in the business by J. M. Fox, and he by Elias Jacob and Mr. Sweet's brother, Simon Sweet. Since 1879 Mr. Sweet's nephews, Adolph and Leon Levis, have been the active partners of the firm.

During his bnsiness career Mr. Sweet has made numerous land purchases, and has become one of the most extensive ranchers in the county. He is a director and one of the owners of the Goshen & Visalia railroad and of the Visalia & Tulare railroad. He owns many thousand acres of valuable land in the county and a large amount of property in Visalia. Is a stockholder, vice-president and chairman of the committee of the California Fruit & Wine Company. This company owns 6,640 acres of land, one section of which is in a high state of cultivation, 300 acres planted to raisin grapes and 120 acres

to oranges, olives, almonds, peaches and other fruits.

Mr. Sweet was married in San Francisco, in 1860, to Miss Annie E. Philips, a native of New York. They have seven children living, all born in San Francisco. The beautiful home in which they reside, No. 2230 Pacific avenue, San Francisco, was built by Mr. Sweet. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of San Francisco. Mr. Sweet is also a trustee and one of the founders of the Jewish Orphan Asylum at San Francisco.

The successful business career he has had and the prominent and influential position he now occupies are due alone to his strict attention to business and his utmost integrity. In the early history of Tulare County, before there were any banks here, he was the custodian of the funds for the inhabitants over a wide tract of country, and made drafts for them on San Francisco and other places; and he has the great satisfaction of feeling that he has done a large business, met every obligation, and never betrayed a trust confided to him. While he has given close attention to business, Mr. Sweet has not held himself aloft from the affairs of the State. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, and during the late war took a firm stand on the side of the Union. The history of the successful business career of such an one should prove a great stimulus to the young men of this country—"Go thou and do likewise."

AUSTIN JACOBS, Jr., who represents the legal fraternity of the town of Lemoore, was born in Troy, New York, in 1844. His father was an officer in the Seminole war, and was subsequently connected with the United States arsenal at Troy, where he suffered from a premature explosion, and was crippled for life. In 1847 he emigrated with his family to Wisconsin, and there the boyhood of our subject was passed. He attended the public schools until the opening of the war, when he enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry, under Colonel Cassius Fairchild; his brother, Curtis Jacobs, enlisted in Company D, Third Wisconsin Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Cedar Mountain in a charge under General Banks. The Sixteenth Wisconsin was assigned to the Department of the Tennessee, and they were engaged in much active service, under the command of Generals Grant and Sherman. Mr. Jacobs was not wounded, but through exposure of sun and dust and incompetency of army physicians, his sight became impaired, and he was discharged in March, 1865. He then returned to his home, but was totally blind for over a year and a half, and has never recovered the sight of but one eye. As soon as able to read Mr. Jacobs entered the State University at Madison, Wisconsin, and after reaching the junior year he entered the law department and graduated in 1871. He was then appointed principal of the public schools at Waupun, same State, which he conducted for two years, and then began the practice of law. But, owing to failing health, he came to California in 1874, and after landing at Visalia entered the law office of Tipton Lindsey, State Senator, where he remained for two years. When the railroad offered town lots for the present site of Lemoore, in 1876, Mr. Jacobs made a purchase, built the first dwelling-house in the new town, and also purchased a ranch of 160 acres near town, where he engaged in general farming and also followed his profession. He was attorney for the settlers in their defense of land interests against the railroad company, in the early days of the settlement of the country. In 1883 he sold his ranch and went to San Francisco, where as a partner of L. H. Van Schaick he practiced law until 1885, when he returned to Lemoore and resumed practice in the Superior Courts of Visalia and Fresno. He is a man highly respected for his integrity and legal ability, and enjoys an extensive practice

Mr. Jacobs was married at Janesville, Wis

cousin, in 1872, to Miss Annie M. Lowber, a native of New York city. To this union has been added three children: Clara Belle, Howard Scot and Louisa M. Mr. Jacobs is a member of the A. O. U. W. of Lemoore, and of Union Post, G. A. R.

DAVID BURRIS, a prominent pioneer of California and of the most highly respected citizens of Tulare County, is a native of Missouri, born in Cooper County in 1824. His father, Henry Burris, a native of Kentucky, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and a pioneer farmer and stock-raiser in Missouri. Mr. Burris was the fifth son of six boys in a family of ten children, and both his parents died when he was about twenty years of age.

When the gold fever swept along the western coast, over the mountains and across the continent, young Burris was one of its victims. Hitherto his life had been spent on a farm in Missouri. He joined a large company of adventurous young men at Pleasant Hill, Cass County, that State, crossed the plains with ox teams and reached the mining districts of California in the fall of 1849, coming by Lassen's cut-off and ranch, through Goose lake country, by Pit river and down to Feather river. Mr. Burris began mining on Feather river and followed that occupation nearly three years, meeting with marked success. At one time he took from a single pan of dirt $121, and panned out $150 in a day. He made a deal of money, but, unfortunately, engaged in damming the river, and in that enterprise lost heavily. He mined in different places, and in 1852 returned East, making the journey via the Isthmus of Panama. In 1856 he closed out his farming interests there and again came to California. This time he drove a hundred head of cattle across the plains and brought up in Solano County. After remaining there one year he drove his cattle to Tulare County, and turned them loose at King's river, the site of his present ranch. No stock-men were nearer than twelve miles, settlers were few and far apart, and the antelope, the coyote and the wild horse roved at will over the vast uninhabited country. After the land was surveyed and put on the market, he purchased 800 acres, for which he paid $1.25 per acre in greenbacks, equal to forty cents in gold. There were only a few oak trees on this land, and, with the exception of some wet places, the plains were barren. In 1869 Mr. Burris tried to dispose of his now valuable land at $2 per acre, but could find no buyer. The number of his cattle had increased to over three thousand head, and, failing to make a sale of his land, he sold his stock, throwing in the land, for all of which he received $75,000.

After disposing of his stock interests, Mr. Burris engaged in banking, and has the honor of helping to start several banking institutions in California, namely: the Bank of Santa Rosa, in 1870; the Bank of Ukiah, Mendocino County, in 1872; and the Sonoma Valley Bank in 1875. For the latter institution he erected a fine building, was the first president of the bank and still occupies that important position.

In 1884 he returned to King's river, finding that during his absence the country had undergone a wonderful change. Since that time he has been engaged in farming and stock-raising here, also loaning money and making various investments. He now owns 4,160 acres of land in one body, six miles west of Traver, and his well-cultivated fields are traversed by canals of flowing water, 700 acres being devoted to alfalfa. In 1885 he erected on this place a splendid residence, which is surrounded with all the comforts of life and which is one of the beautiful homes for which this sunny clime is famed. Mr. Burris also owns some 1,600 acres of land in other parts of the county. Among his stock are found some fine specimens of both trotters and draft horses, and his cattle are graded with the best Durham stock.

Mr. Burris was married in Sacramento in 1857, to Miss Julia A. Wilburn, a native of Texas, who for over thirty years has been the

partner of his joys and sorrows. Ten children have blessed their union, six sons and four daughters. One daughter lives at Ukiah, and the others reside near their parents in Tulare County.

Mr. Burris has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and during the war was a strong Union man, rendering efficient services to his party and country. He never hesitated to say or do what he thought to be right. About the time he made his second journey to California political excitement ran high, and many were the thrilling experiences through which he passed. Mr. Burris was made a Mason in Solano in 1870. He still owns his home there, and during his residence in that place had the pleasure of being a warm friend of General Vallejo. While at Solano he was Master of the Masonic lodge three years; is now a Royal Arch Mason and Master of the blue lodge at Traver.

Possessing the attributes of a pioneer, Mr. Burris has bravely met and overcome many an obstacle, and has been a humble though none the less potent factor in the development of this great State of California.

J. RIGGS WHITE is a descendant of a distinguished New England family. His father, John White of Maine, was of the rich Puritan stock, and marrying a daughter of Benjamin Riggs, also of Maine, reared a vigorous family of nine children, who were destined to make their mark in the world. The family home was in Georgetown, Maine; and at that place J. Riggs White was born December 9, 1827. He received his education at Georgetown and Auburn, near Lewiston, and after completing his studies took up the carpenter's trade, which he followed three years.

In 1848 young White decided to try his fortune in California, and in December of that year, with a party of Bath friends, he left for New York from which place they sailed in a schooner which they chartered for that purpose to Chagres. From there they went by boat to Gorgona, and walked the remaining distance to Panama. The next question was, how to get to San Francisco. For three weeks they searched for means of transportation, and finally enlarging the company, which had previously consisted of some thirty members, they secured an English bark, called the John Richardson, which they chartered, and in which they landed safe in San Francisco May 18, 1849, after a voyage ninety-two days.

Mr. White at once started for the gold mines. He visited Stockton and traveled all through the San Joaquin valley. At one time he left his mining party on the Tuolumne river, and ran a ferry-boat there for a while, subsequently returning to the mines. Mr. White is distinctly a pioneer. He is probably the first man now living in Fresno, who visited the San Joaquin valley and the section of country described in this work. He relates many incidents of the Indian depredations, and also the timely work of Major Savage during that period. He frequently met the Major and knew him well.

In December, 1849, Mr. White went to Stockton and built a house, after which he went to San Francisco and worked at his trade for a few months. Then returning to Stockton, he went from that place to the mines near Sonora and mined successfully some months. About this time there was a general outbreak among the French, Italians and Spanish half-breeds, who, as they witnessed the prosperity and rapid settlement of the Americans in California, threatened to drive them all out of the country. Mr. White again returned to Stockton, where, with his brother, who had come to this coast in 1850, he engaged in the merchandise business in a small way. In the fall of 1850 he invested in stock and went to Mariposa County. A dry year followed, and he sold out at a great sacrifice. Again the mines attracted him, and he went to what was called Dry Diggings, remaining there a short time. For a period of sixteen years he lived in this mining district, although

mining but a portion of the time. He filled the position of under sheriff in the Mariposa district for a number of years, and relates many thrilling incidents which occurred during those troublesome times. For one year he took charge of the stage line between Gilroy and Sageland. In 1867 he went to Tulare and engaged in ranching and building houses; thence to White's Bridge, where he turned his attention to merchandising and sheep-raising. The latter place Mr. White made his home for eighteen years, and was eminently successful in his business operations there.

In 1885 the subject of our sketch moved to Fresno, and carefully invested in property in this city, which has yielded him a handsome return. He is a director of the Fresno Loan and Savings Bank; president of the Street Car Railroad Company, and is identified with most of the business corporations of the city of Fresno. His name is eagerly sought for in establishing enterprises of any magnitude, as his endorsement means a distinct gain at the outset. Mr. White owns valuable property in Fresno, and is interested in a large wheat ranch of 17,000 acres in this valley. He also owns two fine ranches near Stockton, which are devoted to the production of wheat and vegetables, besides having extensive warehouses in that city.

In political matters he is a prominent factor, being a strong advocate of the American party. With Thomas E. Hughes and others, he is closely identified with this movement in Fresno.

Mr. White has been twice married. By his first wife, *nee* Mary Jane Low, of Indiana, he had three children. The eldest son, John J. White, now occupies a prominent position among the business men of Fresno. The maiden name of his present wife was Miss Richie, and by her he also had three children. The residence of the White family is one of the finest in Fresno, the grounds surrounding it being particularly attractive and giving evidence of the taste and refinement of the owner. This home is located at the corner of L and Stanislaus streets. He is a member of the Masonic order, which he joined in 1854 at Hornitos, in Mariposa County, in Hornitos Lodge, No. 96. He belongs to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery in Fresno.

WESLEY UNDERWOOD, proprietor of the Stringtown Ranch, southeast of Lemoore, was born in Medina County, Ohio, in 1834. In 1847 his parents emigrated to Galesburg, Illinois, where his father was engaged in farming until 1854, when he again moved, to Des Moines, Iowa, and entered the lumber business, building a steam saw-mill and supplying both country and city trade. In the fall of 1858 Wesley Underwood emigrated to Nemaha County, Kansas, and ran a steam saw-mill until in May, 1860, when he started for California. He joined a company of friends, and with horses and cattle they crossed the plains, passing Salt Lake, after which they took the southern stage route, by Reece river, through Nevada, by the Big Tree trail, and after six months landed safely at Stockton. Mr. Underwood then began farming, eight miles east of Stockton, on Dr. Chalmers' ranch of 300 acres; but after one year he went to the Sand Plains, southeast of French Camp, took up land and began farming. He lived upon this ranch until 1864, when he homesteaded land in Stanislaus County, and remained about five years. Then, moving to Merced County, he purchased 200 acres near Hill's Ferry, and remained until the summer of 1874, when, after farming seven years and raising but three crops, he moved to his present ranch of forty acres. He hauled lumber for building purposes from the mountains, seventy-five miles distant, and consuming one week for the round trip. Other lumber he secured at Cross creek, twenty-five miles away, and thus was able to build his house and outbuildings. He next planted a small family orchard and began farming, renting outside land to the amount of about 300 acres. In 1877 he bought twenty acres adjoin-

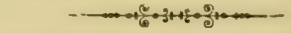
ing, which constitutes his present ranch of sixty acres, of which he has forty acres in fruit and vines. Mr. Underwood has traded extensively in lands, and now owns 260 acres, which he is selling out in colony lots. He also subdivided 160 acres, and thus formed the Santa Cruz Colony, selling in small holdings.

In 1889 Mr. Underwood rented his ranch and moved to Santa Cruz, where he bought town lots and built a house. He is now managing his ranch, but still resides in Santa Cruz to enjoy the more equable climate, and after his life of activity will not engage again in business.

He was married in 1863, at the Cumberland Presbyterian Camp Meeting on the Stanislaus river, San Joaquin County, to Miss Mary Mills, a native of Tennessee. They have one child by adoption, called Sylvester Underwood.

G. A. ROGERS, a resident physician of Bakersfield, is a native of Indiana, born in Clinton County, town of Mechanicsville, February 22, 1851. His father, W. R. Rogers, a native of Ohio, was a farmer by occupation. His mother, Emeline (Davis) Rogers, was a native of the same State. They have had three sons, of whom the subject of this sketch is the oldest. The latter attended Hopkins Academy, Clinton County, Indiana; three years at high school at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and two years at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa; later he read medicine at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, with Drs. Mansfield and Carpenter; attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the winter of 1873–'74; he then engaged in the drug trade at Brighton, Iowa, until 1877, and later he pursued a course of medical study at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, at which he graduated in June, 1878. After completing his course of study at Rush Medical College, at Chicago, where he graduated February 25, 1879, he came to California, reaching Kernville, in Kern County, the following April. He spent seven months at Kernville, practicing his profession, when he took up his residence and opened his office in Bakersfield, in November, 1879. He is a member of the Southern California Medical Society, and also of the State Medical Society.

Dr. Rogers married Miss Frances S., daughter of David Case, of Mount Morris, New York, her native home, June 23, 1872. They have two sons living: Homer, born April 30, 1875; and Guy, born January 15, 1877.



E. Z. CALLISON was attracted to this coast in 1849 by the gold excitement, and after a few years of mining experience he entered the stock business, in which he has since been continuously engaged. A resume of his life will be found of interest to many, and is as follows:

Mr. Callison was born in Ohio, in 1831, son of Moses and Catharine (Bonnet) Callison, natives of Virginia. His parents emigrated to Ohio at an early day, and settled in Greene County, eight miles from Springfield, where they followed an agricultural life. E. Z. Callison was educated in the private schools of Springfield, Ohio, and at Ebenezer College, Springfield, Missouri, spending his vacations at home until 1849, when he started for California in company with a large emigrant train. They left Council Bluffs March 13, 1849, traveling with ox teams, and making the journey via the Southern route. At Santa Fe, New Mexico, then the termination of the wagon trail, they left their wagons and resorted to pack-mules; and the difficulties of travel thus being increased, about two-thirds of the company returned home; still a party numbering about 300 pressed onward. They approached the Rocky Mountains, being guided by a Frenchman and Mexican, each of whom was supposed to know parts of the trail; but as their pathway became more difficult, the guides lost all bearings and they were obliged to grope their way

forward, guided somewhat by Fremont's maps. Progress was slow, difficult and dangerous, and it was some time before they reached the Utah valley, where they stopped to recuperate. Under the guidance of James Waters they again pressed forward to Los Angeles. From Los Angeles they went north and arrived at the mines in Mariposa County about October 1, 1849.

Mr. Callison engaged in mining at what was subsequently named Whitlock's creek, the name being derived from T. J. Whitlock, captain of the train referred to in this sketch. With steady success young Callison continued in the mines until 1853, making no large strikes, but an average gain of one ounce of gold each day during his mining experience. In the spring of 1853 he went to Big Dry creek, eight miles from Knight's Ferry, and there engaged in cutting wild-oats hay, which he hauled to Sonora and sold at from $80 to $300 per ton. This industry he continued until 1855. His next business enterprise was to buy cattle in Santa Clara County, and in the spring of 1856 drove them to Stanislaus County, then on to Tulare County. He located on the Tule river, about four miles northwest of Woodville, being one of the first stock men to settle in that vicinity.

December 4, 1856, Mr. Callison was married on Big Dry creek, two miles below Rock River ranch, to Miss Susan Caroline McGee, a native of Missouri. They resided on Tule river, near Woodville, until 1870, when Mr. Callison came to his present location, purchased 160 acres of land, pre-empted the same amount, and camped under a tree while he built his cabin. From this location as headquarters he continued his extensive stock interests, keeping a band of 2,000 cattle and fifty saddle horses. He gradually increased his landed possessions, and now owns 3,500 acres. Upon the enforcement of the trespass law in 1875, he reduced his cattle to the capacity of his ranch—about 500 head—and now he keeps only 200. One thousand three hundred acres he annually sows to grain.

Mr. and Mrs. Callison have one child, Louis Napoleon, who is married and settled near the old homestead, and is the father of four children. Mr. Callison built his present handsome home in 1886. It is a most beautiful and attractive place, being especially adapted to this sunny clime, with its broad balconies entirely around the house at each floor. The kitchen and dining-room are detached about fifty yards from the main building. Mr. Callison is a gentleman of strong and decided characteristics, just and honorable in all business transactions, and by his many acquaintances throughout the valley he is honored and respected.

WILLIAM HALL HAMMOND, a well-known business man of Visalia, Tulare County, California, was born in San Francisco, September 18, 1857. His father, Richard P. Hammond, who came to California in 1849, is at this writing chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of San Francisco. He was born in Maryland, in 1820, and his father, William Hammond, was also a Marylander, the ancestors of their family having come to this country from England during the colonial period. Richard P. Hammond is a graduate of West Point, was Major in the United States army during the war with Mexico, and actively participated in that conflict. He married Miss Sally Hays, a native of Tennessee, and a sister of Jack Hays, a prominent pioneer of Texas.

Of the five children born to Richard P. and Sally Hammond, the subject of this sketch was the third. He attended the public schools of Alameda County; was sent to the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Connecticut; spent two years in Yale College; and, on account of failing health, returned to this State and attended the University of California.

In 1878 Mr. Hammond came to Tulare County and purchased a ranch of 800 acres, located six miles south of Visalia, where he

farmed until 1883. At that time he was elected one of the Board of Supervisors of the county, and, after serving his term, he engaged in the real-estate and abstract business, owning an interest in the Durfee system. Mr. Hammond has given much attention to fruit culture; organized the Visalia Fruit & Land Company, was elected its president and is a stockholder. This company owns 440 acres of land, located one mile north of Visalia, 220 acres of which are planted to peaches and French prunes, and the whole tract is being improved. In connection with Mr. S. Mitchell, Mr. Hammond owns forty-eight and three-fourths acres of prunes. He also owns 160 acres of land near the city, which he is planting to fruit.

Mr. Hammond was married in Visalia to Miss May Brown, a native of this place, and a daughter of S. C. Brown, an early settler of Tulare County, and now one of its prominent attorneys. They have two children, born in Visalia, namely: William and May.

Mr. Hammond is a K. of P.; is secretary of the chapter of Royal Arch Masons; has passed all the chairs of all the branches in Odd-fellowship, and is a charter member of the parlor of Native Sons of the Golden West, having been a delegate to the Grand Parlor in 1891. Politically he is a Democrat; has twice been elected a member of the common council of the city of Visalia, and at present is the Mayor of that city. Mr. Hammond is proud of the great State in which he was born, and is a fair representative of her citizens. By his many social qualities he has won the esteem of a wide circle of friends, and is highly regarded by all who know him.

JOHN BEEBE O'CONNOR.—Prominent among the early settlers of Tulare County, was born in Old Town on the Penobscot river, in the State of Maine, December 4, 1825, and is the son of Daniel O'Connor, a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1812, when ten years of age, and settled in Canada. In 1840, when the State line was decided upon, his location was found to be in Maine. He married Miss Bridget Keenen, also a native of Ireland, and to them were born five children. Of the whole family only Mr. O'Connor and a sister survive. When the subject of our sketch was six months old the family removed to Syracuse, New York, and in that city he was reared and educated. He spent five years in the Schenectady Locomotive Works, where he learned the machinist's trade and locomotive engineering, and the most of his life has been devoted to that business in some of its branches, principally that of engineering.

Mr. O'Connor came to California in 1859, first locating in Yreka, where he was engaged in placer mining. With others, he subsequently became interested in a quartz mine in Inyo County, and later in Tulare County. Selling his interest in the mine, he bought a quartz mill in the same locality, for which he paid $22 000 in coin, and in 1863, soon after his purchase, it was set on fire by Indians and burned down. Mr. O'Connor came to Visalia with a mule, a saddle and $2.50 in cash, and at the time owed a grocery bill of $150. He accepted a position in the Visalia flouring and grist mill, and held this place twenty-three years. In the meantime he became engaged in the sheep business, and his flocks increased till at one time he had 4,500 head. The drouth of 1873–'74–'75 reduced this number until he had only twenty-five poor sheep left, which he gave away. After the termination of his work in the mill, Mr. O'Connor repaired engines, set up threshers and did some railroading, always finding plenty of work to do. He now holds the position of engineer of the Visalia fire engine, the first fire engine in the town and he its first engineer. To him belongs the distinction of having blown the first steam whistle in Visalia and of having run the first railroad locomotive into the town.

Mr. O'Connor was married in 1850, to Miss Elizabeth Betinger, a native of Herkimer County, New York. Of their three children,

two were born in the State of New York, and the youngest in Illinois. The latter, Frances, lived to be twenty-three years of age and died in Visalia of pneumonia. Mary is now the wife of Mr. Lebe Stevenson and resides in Visalia. John lives in Yolo County, California.

Socially Mr. O'Connor is connected with the Chosen Friends and the Odd Fellows. Of the former order he has been a member since its organization in the State, and has filled all the offices of the order except that of Grand Councilor. In Odd Fellowship he also occupies a prominent position; has been a member for twenty-five years, has passed all its chairs in all its branches, held every office except that of Grand Master of the State, and is the third oldest Odd Fellow in Tulare County. He is held in high esteem by the fraternity of which he has so long been a member. Mrs. O'Connor is a worthy member of the Christian Church. Mr. O'Connor was reared a Catholic, but, after much investigation and study, he has ceased to be a religionist. It is his aim in life to conform to the great law of uprightness, honesty and justice. He has earned a competency all his life and, while he is not rich, he has a good home and something left for declining years. Mr. O'Connor is one of Visalia's most intelligent and worthy citizens; has a limitless circle of friends and is highly regarded by all who know him.

HON. CLAUDIUS GALEN SAYLE was born on Big Sandy, in Carroll County, Tennessee, December 8, 1826. In 1841 he emigrated to the Republic of Texas. Afterward, in 1844, he returned to his native State to finish his education at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Wilson County. In 1849–'50 he devoted his time to the study of medicine, returning to Texas in the fall of the latter year. With his uncle, E. J. King, he emigrated to California in 1852, and that fall located at Millerton, on the San Joaquin river, then Mariposa County, now Fresno County, and there tried his luck at mining, meeting with little success. Shortly afterward he went to Kern river and again tried his luck in the mines, this time with better results. After accumulating about $4,000, he and his partner, Charles R. Worland, opened a store at Greenhorn's Gulch on the Kern river. He went to Los Angeles to purchase his stock of goods, which he conveyed over the mountains to his place on Kern river by means of a train consisting of 100 pack mules. He did a profitable business until the spring of 1855. At that time great excitement broke out all over the State in regard to the gold mines on Kern river; and during the stay of the excited populace the firm sold out their goods on credit. In a few weeks the mines and gulches were uninhabited and our subject and his partner found they had running accounts with Tom, Dick and Harry, who were then out of the country. The times got so bad that the members of the firm were compelled to retire from business.

That section of the country has been made a supervisoral district under the first law of this State creating a board of supervisors to have an election, and at said election the subject of our sketch was chosen one of the first Supervisors of Tulare County. In 1857 he commenced the study of law, and in 1858 he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the Thirteenth Judicial District. In the fall of 1860 he was elected County Judge of Tulare County, which position he held until 1864, when the term expired. He was then elected District Attorney of Fresno County, and on the first Monday of March, 1864, entered upon the duties of the office. When his term expired he was re-elected and served two years more. After that he continued the practice of his profession until 1871, when he was again elected District Attorney of Fresno County. He discharged the duties of the office two years; was again re-elected and served two years more, making a total of eight years that he served as District Attorney of Fresno County.

In the year 1879 he took a position in favor of the new constitution, and in the fall of that year was elected Assemblyman from Fresno County, and served throughout the first session of the Legislature under the new constitution, where his vote is to be found recorded always on the side of the people.

Judge Sayle claims a residence of thirty-eight years in Fresno County, excepting his temporary absence in Tulare County to fill the office of Judge and Supervisor.

He was first married to Miss Corilla Bacon, daughter of Robert and Frances Stevenson, with whom he spent many happy years. Her death occurred in August, 1874. The Judge remained a widower until 1876, when he was married to Miss Amanda Newton Burks, daughter of N. B. and Eliza Burks, of Fresno. This blissful union was of short duration, Mrs. Sayle being a victim of consumption and dying a year after her marriage. At San Francisco, May 1, 1881, Judge Sayle was united in marriage to Mrs. E. Flora Cummings of that city, widow of Dr. Ralph W. Cummings, late of San Francisco. The Judge and his wife reside in their pleasant home at the corner of J and Tuolumne streets, Fresno. He is thoroughly a domestic man and loves his wife and home above all social pleasures Never having had any children of his own, the Judge celebrated his fifty-fifth birthday by adopting the little son of his wife, Ralph Wardlow Cummings, and giving him the name of Ralph Wardlow Sayle Cummings.

Judge Sayle is an active member and deacon of the First Baptist Church of Fresno.

FELIX MOORE, proprietor of the Hanford Agricultural Works, was born in Birmingham, England, in 1840. He is the third in a family of eleven children, seven of whom were sons. His father, Henry Moore, was manager in the blacksmith department of the gun manufacturing establishment of Arthur & Alfred Burrs, and to that trade he brought up all of his sons.

At the age of eleven years Felix Moore began his trade under his father's directions, and worked with him until he was twenty-one years of age. When he reached his majority he was married, at Haston Park, near Birmingham, to Miss Anna Hacket, and they resided in Birmingham until 1863. In that year Mr. Moore came to America and worked at his trade in Canada about one year. In 1864 he went to New York city to meet his wife, and they located at Rome, New York, and subsequently in Plano, same State. Mr. Moore bought an interest in a general shop, and remained at the latter place about two years, after which he moved to Ottawa, Illinois, and worked for King & Hamilton in the manufacture of farm machinery seven years.

From Illinois Mr. Moore came to California. He first settled in Grass Valley, and bought a one-third interest with Moore, Wright & Moore in their general shop for repair work and the manufacture of wagons, which business relation continued three years. Mr. Moore then purchased the entire establishment, and operated it until 1881, when he sold out and came to Hanford. He worked one year in the repair shop of Barnes & Goble, then as partner continued two years, and in 1884 bought the remaining interests, and has since done business alone. He does a general repair business, and has an extensive trade in wagons and agricultural implements. His old shop, 30 x 60 feet, he tore down in the spring of 1891, and built his present establishment on Seventh street. His lot is 75 x 150 feet, and his shop covers an area of 30 x 150 feet. Attached to this building is a storeroom, 30x60 feet, two stories, the second floor being nicely fitted up for his residence. He also rents a storeroom of equal capacity for agricultural implements.

In 1887 Mr. Moore became interested in horses, and bought up all he could secure throughout the valley, took them to Los Angeles during the real-estate boom and sold them

at a handsome profit. In 1889, with others, Mr. Moore secured 240 acres of land in the Coast Range, five miles west of Coalinga, and developed fine coal prospects. In 1890 the California Coal Mining Company was incorporated, and the mine is sufficiently developed to be on a paying basis.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore have two children,—Fred S. and Martha. Fred is engaged in the shop with his father, and has invented a seven-tooth cultivator, which is one of the best in the valley, and, as a weed-cutter, is very complete. Mr. Moore has invented a ditch grass-cutter, which is gaining great popularity, as it can be used in full ditches, and will do the work of twenty men.

JAMES S. ROBINSON, proprietor of the "Keystone" ranch, occupies a prominent position in the front ranks of the developers of the Lucerne district, Tulare County, California.

He was born in London, England, in 1856. His father, Sir William Rose Robinson, K. C. S. I., went to India at the age of sixteen years and became connected with many of the leading institutions there. He was a member of the India Civil Service and of the Madras Presidency. He organized the police system of India and became prominent in the irrigation system, which is very extended and complete; was also connected with government railroads. He was married in India, in 1852, to Miss Julia Thomas, a native of England. For forty-eight years Sir William Robinson was connected with India and her public affairs.

The childhood of James S. Robinson was passed in India. He was educated in England, at Harrow, and at the Royal Agricultural College, and upon completing his education, in the spring of 1875, he came to the United States. He first visited friends in Iowa, looked over that section of the country, and subsequently came to California and located in Tulare County, purchasing 800 acres in the Lucerne district south of Hanford. He commenced farming and then engaged in the stock business, but until irrigation was established developments were slow and agriculture was fraught with many disappointments.

In 1880 Mr. Robinson returned to England and was married to Miss Julia E. Barkworth. After arriving at her new home in California, Mrs. Robinson was particularly instrumental in the building of the American Episcopal Church of Hanford.

In 1881 the firm of Robinson & Rawlins was established, composed of the brothers, William Rose and James S. Robinson (the former now deceased), and the brothers J. E. and Henry Rawlins. This company purchased 400 acres of land in the Coast Range mountains and developed the coal-mine near Coalinga. They have one vein, four to four and a half feet wide, depth undetermined, and one vein two feet wide, which is known to extend a mile and a half. They operated the mine until 1888, when they incorporated under the name of the San Joaquin Valley Coal Mining Company, with a capital of $300,000, Mr. Robinson being one of the directors, J. E. Rawlins being president of the company, and the firm of Robinson & Rawlins having charge of the mine. In 1881 Robinson & Rawlins established the Hanford water works. They bored four wells from forty-eight to one hundred and sixty feet deep, pumped the water to an elevated tank which has a capacity of 28,000 gallons, piped the town and furnished a supply of water for domestic and fire purposes. In 1890 they sunk an artesian well 500 feet, with a twelve-inch casing and a developed capacity of 30,000 gallons per hour. Mr. Robinson is one of the original stockholders of the Bank of Hanford, which was incorporated with a subscribed capital of $100,000 in 1887. That same year Mr. Robinson started a small brickyard, which has increased to a capacity of 2,000,000 brick per year. In 1890 he was one of the incorporators of the Hanford Development Company, which

constructed the Artesian Hotel, and is now a member of the board of directors.

Of his landed interests Mr. Robinson has sold all but 240 acres adjoining town, where he now resides. One hundred and fifty acres of this are in fruit and vines and eighty acres are devoted to alfalfa. He is now subdividing forty acres in town lots, as an addition to Hanford. Mr. Robinson was one of the original stockholders of the Lake Side ditch, organized in 1873, and of the People's ditch, in 1877, which he helped to construct. He has always been foremost in progressi e enterprises, and it was through his extended acquaintance that the large number of English colonists were induced to seek homes in the Lucerne district.

Having lost his wife in 1882, Mr. Robinson was again married, in Hanford, April 21, 1888, to Miss Ethel McCalmont, a native of England. This union has been blessed with one child, Margaret Edith. By his first wife Mr. Robinson also has one daughter, Ethel Maria.

WILSON, lessee and manager of the Hanford Cheese Factory, is a native of Lanark County, Ontario, Canada, born in 1867. He followed agricultural pursuits until 1884, when he entered a cheese factory in his native county, and there became proficient in the business of cheese-making. In the spring of 1889 he came to California. Mr. Wilson first settled at Woodland, as manager of a factory there, and remained until November, 1890, when he went to Visalia and accepted a like position in the Visalia Creamery, a two-story building, 40 x 80 feet, well equipped with all the latest improved machinery. Although still manager at Visalia, on March 1, 1891, he leased the Hanford Cheese Factory, a two-story frame building, 40x60 feet, with a basement cellar for summer storage. He purchases milk from the farmers, uses 4,500 pounds daily, and manufactures 450 pounds of cheese from the same, which he makes into the commercial sizes of "Drum," "Fancy Flats" and "Young America." Mr. Wilson finds a large sale for his product through the valley, and sends the over-stock to the San Francisco market. To utilize the whey, he keeps about sixty hogs. Mr. Wilson gives close and careful attention to the details of his business, and is promoting an important industry in the valley.

CHARLES A. LIBBEY, a resident of Oleander, Fresno County, was born in Elliott, York County, Maine, in 1848. His father, Hammond Libbey, a ship-carpenter by trade, worked in the yards at Kittery and Portsmouth. Charles had meager educational advantages, and at the age of seventeen years began to support himself. He went to Dover, New Hampshire, and for two years and a half labored zealously in learning the trade of blacksmith, afterward going to South Amesbury, Massachusetts, and in a large carriage manufactory learning the finer branches of iron work, remaining in the same establishment four years and a half. In February, 1873, he went to Beverly, Massachusetts, and was employed as foreman of the light carriage manufactory of James Richardson.

In April, 1874, Mr. Libbey severed his connection with Mr. Richardson's establishment, came to California and settled in Yolo County, following his trade there until 1876. In that year he built a shop in the district of Prairie, same county, and carried on a general jobbing and repair business, in both wood and iron work, remaining thus employed until January, 1884, when he sold out and came to Oleander. Here he bought twenty acres of partly improved land, located on Maple avenue. On this property Mr. Libbey built a house, barn and blacksmith shop, and managed both ranch and shop until 1888, when he leased the latter. His ranch is becoming very profitable. In 1890 his crop from nine acres of vines amounted to $1,100, and from four acres of fruit, $860. Mr.

Libbey is the inventor of a pair of pruning shears, which have met with general favor throughout the colonies, the demand for them being greater than the supply.

He was married in Stockton in 1888, to Miss Emma Powell, and has one child,—Fanny, born December 3, 1889.

Mr. Libbey is a member of Grafton Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Yolo County, and of Fresno Encampment, same order. He is secretary of the Fresno Raisin Company, a co-operative company which was incorporated in 1888, with H. L. Nudd as president. The company was started under much opposition, and is now becoming more popular. In 1890 it packed 30,000 boxes, besides many sacked raisins, the shipment being sixty car-loads.

M. J. MALTBY, one of the typical California gold miners and a figure in the mining history of Kern County, came to California as early as 1854 and took up mining in Nevada County one year. After making a trip into Southern California in 1856, he returned north as far as Kern County, and entered mining and stock-ranching at his present place of residence. He was born in Washington County, Arkansas, December 25, 1833. His father, Orlonzo Maltby, was a native of Vermont, a carpenter by trade, and came next to Springfield, Illinois, about 1825, and later, in 1829, moved to Washington County, Arkansas, where he resided many years. He finally returned to Illinois, where he died in 1877. His wife, Rebecca (Eshom) Maltby, was a native of Virginia. She died in Arkansas, in 1856. They raised a family of five children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the third. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and later became a printer, which occupation he followed up to the time of his departure for the gold fields of California. He married in 1866, Mrs. Hannah Greenliss, a daughter of Christian Bohna, deceased (see sketch of Henry Bohna). Mr. and Mrs. Maltby have two sons, Don Orlonzo and Charles C.

CHARLES R. CLARK has been a resident of California since 1852, and of Fresno County since 1887. He has been prosperous in his various undertakings in this State, and is an enthusiast on the resources of Fresno County. A brief outline of his life is herewith given :

Charles R. Clark was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1819, son of Charles Clark, an extensive farmer of that county. He was reared on the farm and educated in the schools of his native county, and in 1842 was married at that place, to Miss Mahala Doty. He continued farming in Ohio until 1852, when, with his wife and two children in a covered wagon, drawn by three yoke of oxen, he made the long and tedious journey across the plains to California. Their train, consisting of seven wagons, was six months *en route*, coming by the northern way, and passing through Hangtown to Sacramento.

Arrived in the Golden State, Mr. Clark squatted on what he supposed was Government land, near San Jose, Santa Clara County, but two years later found it was a grant, and he was compelled to leave it. He had, however, been very successful in his farming operations there. He next bought 320 acres in Contra Costa County, and after residing on it five years sold the property for $7,500. Returning to Santa Clara County in 1859, he bought 100 acres of choice land, for which he paid $3,200, and improved the place in a handsome and substantial manner. He there carried on general farming and stock-raising, keeping the imported shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep, which he brought from Canada. He owned a bull which, at two years and a half old, weighed 2,100 pounds ; also kept a high grade of horses. Mr. Clark exhibited his cattle through the State at the county fairs and secured many premiums.

In 1887 he sold his ranch in Santa Clara County for $20,000, and came to Fresno County, purchasing eighty acres in Washington Colony. Of this he has since sold forty acres and has given twenty acres to his son. The twenty acres which he retains is located on Orange avenue, and is highly improved. On this place Mr. Clark makes his home. He has fifteen acres devoted to vines and the rest to trees and alfalfa, everything about the premises indicating the thrift and enterprise of the owner. Mr. Clark has always been a great admirer of horses. He owns the stallion "Young Hercules," a Norman horse which weighs 1,840 pounds, and which he has raised from a colt. He also keeps eight other fine horses.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark have three children, one son and two daughters, all married and substantially settled in life.

ALFRED DOLAN crossed the plains to California in 1850, and now ranks among the pioneer settlers of Tulare County.

The place of his nativity is twelve miles from Lexington, Kentucky, and the date of his birth is April 22, 1820. His father, Thomas Dolan, was born in Ireland and came to the United States in 1810. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; lived in Pennsylvania four years; removed to Kentucky and was married to Catharine McDonough, a native of that State. To them were born six children, two of whom are living, Alfred being the oldest son. The mother died in Wisconsin in 1842, and the father in Iowa, in 1857.

Mr. Dolan was thirty years of age when he came to California. He was engaged in mining at Georgetown, Coloma and Cook's Bar, and also at Nevada City. Like the most of other miners, he was fortunate at times and then again he met with reverses. His largest find was a nugget worth $75, and his day's work often amounted to $25. After mining two years he purchased cattle and engaged in the stock business, ranging in Calaveras and Monterey counties. In 1859 he came to Tulare County, bringing with him about 150 head of cattle. He took up 160 acres of land (the property on which he has since resided), prosperity attended him and his stock increased until at one time he had 500 head of cattle. The stock he brought to Tulare County was raised in Illinois and brought across the plains to California in 1852 by Mr. Reynolds. Mr. Dolan paid $125 each for six cows. The drouth of 1863–'64 was severe, and this breed of cattle suffered greatly. He, as well as many others, became a heavy loser.

On the 25th of March, 1850, Mr. Dolan wedded Miss Catharine A. May, a native of Kentucky. Their union has been blessed with eight children, of whom six are living, two having died in childhood Their son Thomas, a widower with three children, resides with his father; Mary is the wife of John Betts, of Monterey County; William; Augustine, wife of Fred Hall, resides at Grangeville; and the other two are Edward and Cora May.

Mr. Dolan is in politics a Democrat.

F. A. ESTES, rancher of Oleander, Fresno County, California, was born in Rockport, Massachusetts, in 1857. His father, A. C. Estes, came to California in 1849, but on account of sickness in 1852, returned to his home and family at Rockport. F. A. was educated in his native town, and his time was spent at work on the farm until 1879, when he entered a large shoe manufactory at Boston, and remained there about one year.

In 1881 Mr. Estes came to California, traveled over the State, and finally settled at Oleander, purchasing twenty acres of land on Cedar avenue, about four acres of which were in vines. He built a house, large barn and other necessary buildings, and his entire acreage is now devoted to vines. The oldest vines average about $200 per acre each year. Mr. Estes came to this valley with very little money, and his

substantial improvements speak volumes for his thrift and enterprise.

He was married in Oleander, in 1883, to Miss Matilda Webber, a native of New York. They have one child, Herbert Estes, an adopted son.

ISRAEL H. HAM has been closely identified with the growth of Tulare city and county, and justly merits more than a passing notice in a work of this character.

Mr. Ham is the fifth in direct genealogical line from Israel Ham, an Englishman, who emigrated to the New England States and settled on Strawberry Plain, New Hampshire, June 11, 1623. The subject of our sketch was born in September, 1823, at the old homestead in Rochester, New Hampshire, where he was educated and reared in the home of his forefathers. At the age of sixteen he began to learn the trade of carpenter, which he subsequently followed in Boston until 1844; went to Lawrence when that present city of 60,000 inhabitants had a population numbering five women and a very few men, and remained there until 1849.

Among the enthusiastic emigrants who sought California in that year was Mr. Ham. He left New York October 13, 1849, on the steamer Ohio, made the journey via the Isthmus of Panama, and arrived at San Francisco in December. In January, 1850, he went to the mines and was very successful, returning to San Jose in the fall and there establishing a general merchandise business. San Jose was then in its infancy and there were few stores in the town. Two years later Mr. Ham went to San Francisco and engaged in a general commission business, which he followed extensively for twenty-three years. He was an active member of the vigilance committee in the troublous days of 1856, and raised the first company of mounted troops, of which he was the First Lieutenant. Later he enlisted in Company B, and was elected Captain. There were 11,000 men enrolled, who were on duty five months; but, after hanging the four leaders, Casey, Corey, Brace and Hetherington, the hoodlums left the State, and order was restored.

Mr. Ham first came to Tulare in 1872, and bought one of the first town lots sold by the railroad company. He built a large flour-mill west of the track, with a capacity of 200 barrels per twenty-four hours, which he operated until 1877, when it was destroyed by the torch of the incendiary. He then went to Lemoore, where he built a flour-mill costing $30,000, and did an extensive business until 1885, when he sold out. Since about 1874 Mr. Ham has been interested in the lumber business at Tulare, with yards at Lemoore and Hanford. On July 4, 1876, he was chairman of the committee and organized a large centennial celebration at Tulare, erected the flag pole on the plaza and had a grand time, the estimated attendance being 5,000 people. Since the destructive fire of 1886, Mr. Ham has been extensively engaged in Tulare; has erected the brick blocks on the south side of Kern street, between J and K, including the Cosmopolitan Hotel, which he still owns.

Mr. Ham has been twice married; first in Massachusetts, in 1849, to Miss Henrietta Waldron, who died in Tulare in 1874, leaving six children, three of whom are now living,—Susan H., Richard K. and Lydia M. He was again married at Lemoore, in 1879, to Miss Josephine Grey, and this union has been blessed with three children,—Josephine M., Israel H., Jr., and Ira G.

Mr. Ham has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1844, when he joined the Siloam Lodge, No. 2, at Boston, Massachusetts. He has never been a seeker of public office, preferring rather to give his energies to his own business interests.

G. A. JOHNSON, of South Fork valley, Kern County, is a pioneer of Central California.

He was born in Cooper County, Missouri, April 16, 1828, and reared in Pettis County,

same State. His father, Vincent Johnson, was a farmer and wheelwright by trade, and a native of Virginia. He was, however, reared in Kentucky, but at the age of twenty years located in Missouri. He married Lucinda Allison, a native of Missouri, and of the seven children resulting from their union E. A. Johnson was the second born. He was reared on his father's farm, left home at the age of twenty-one years and did teaming in New Mexico, from Santa Fe to El Paso, Texas. He subsequently came to Southern California and worked in Los Angeles County four years. He next located in Visalia, Tulare County; thence to Lynn's valley, from which point he teamed about ten years, up to 1877. He then purchased eighty acres of land in South Fork valley, located four miles north of Weldon, where he raises fruit and alfalfa. He has also 160 acres at the foot of the same valley.

February 25, 1855, Mr. Johnson married Miss Gelena Warren, an orphan who was taken charge of by her uncle, Absalom Yarbrough. He brought her from Tennessee with his family to Texas. When she was ten years old her uncle's wife died in Texas, and then Mr. J. Dunlap, a well-known gentleman throughout Los Angeles and Kern counties, brought her with his family to California. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have six children, viz.: Amanda J., born August 8, 1856, now Mrs. F. S. Fugitt; Mary J., born February 12, 1859, now Mrs. Frank Thurston; Thomas A., born May 19, 1861, married Miss Martha Gann; Lucy A., born December 3, 1865, now Mrs. George Grimes, of Ventura County; Sarah E., born February 21, 1867; and Pearl, born December 20, 1875. Mr. Johnson is known as an honest, frugal and peaceable citizen, and has the confidence of all his acquaintances.

LEWIS STILES ROGERS, M. D.—Upon reflection the reader will see merit in the statement that there is no class of men who supply a more absolute demand and are in a greater degree indispensable to a community than the pioneer doctor.

The typical frontiersman is a man of strong physique and mental characteristics. He deliberately walks over all obstacles, ignores with equal deliberation all laws of health, reaches the frontier, drives his stake in some secluded spot, and by force of circumstances eats what he can get and is usually less choice as to what he drinks. Nature in time rebels; an iron constitution is shattered. Under such distressing conditions, who of all men on earth is first thought of? The answer is, the doctor. And the doctor is summoned. The time may be midnight, the weather inclement, the distance uncertain,—most likely long,—and the way crooked and dark; streams that must be forded may be full from bank to bank; and last, but not least, the unfortunate frontiersman in a majority of cases has no money. The doctor, however, complacently rises from his couch, cautiously inspects and renews the stock of his saddle-bags, and saddles and straddles his trusted steed. The journey is made, the patient treated, and the trip, in all probability, repeated time and again. After a complete recovery, the doctor, in the "beautiful sometime," may, or rather, may not, get his pay.

Dr. L. S. Rogers, of Bakersfield, a popular citizen and pioneer physician, is the Nestor of the medical profession in Kern County, and for years has experienced all that the foregoing picture implies and more. He located on Kern Island in 1868. A *resumé* of his life will be found of interest to many, and is herewith given.

Dr. Lewis Stiles Rogers was born in Orange, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1835. His father, Elihu Rogers, was a farmer by occupation. The original ancestors of the Rogers' family were English. The Doctor's mother, *nee* Beersheba Stiles, traced her ancestry back to the French. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers removed from Pennsylvania to Illinois in 1847, and located in Lee County, about seventy miles west of Chicago. Thus the Doctor's boyhood days were

spent in Pennsylvania, and his early education obtained in the common schools of his native town. After locating in Illinois he attended the academy at South Paw Paw, subsequently entered the Chicago Medical College, and graduated at the latter institution in March, 1863. While there a student his abilities were discerned, and upon the recommendation of his tutors, he was chosen and commissioned by Governor Yates, of Illinois, to proceed forthwith to the fields of Shiloh and Corinth, which battles were then in progress, as contract assistant surgeon. There at the front he dressed the wounds of soldiers and was put in charge of the Corinth field hospital, and so acquitted himself as to receive the encomiums of his superiors.

He first practiced his profession at McHenry, Illinois, where he remained until 1868. At that place, in 1864, he married Miss Carrie L. Howland, a lady of much culture and refinement. Owing to her ill health, Dr. Rogers came to California, seeking a mild climate, and located at Bakersfield. She died here in 1875, leaving one daughter, Lottie, now Mrs. John M. Wright, of Silver City, New Mexico, who inherits many of her mother's estimable qualities.

In 1877 Dr. Rogers married Miss Dora B. Harris, and by her has one daughter, Olive Violet, born January 10, 1879. Mrs. Rogers is a thoroughly educated and accomplished lady, active in the society circles of Bakersfield, foremost in any movement tending to the intellectual and social elevation of the community, and is ever ready to aid and encourage all worthy benevolent causes. As an artist, she is graphic and impressive with pencil and brush, and has produced several landscape, floral and stock pieces, which have attracted attention and elicited the favorable comments of critics of the art. The Rogers' home is one of the most attractive in Bakersfield, and is located at the corner of H and Eighteenth streets.

Dr. Rogers owns valuable real estate in Bakersfield, and also has ranch property. He has held the office of Coroner of Kern County, and has served eleven years as County Physician. The Doctor is conservative and temperate in his language and habits, and is quiet and courteous in his demeanor. He is a life-long Republican in politics, and takes advanced views in matters of national political reform. He is a member of Bakersfield Lodge, No. 224, A. F. & A. M.

FRANK A. RUTLEDGE is one of the prosperous and esteemed citizens and stock-ranchers of the Woody district in Kern County. He is the second born of the late Paschal Rutledge, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. He was born on Cape Henlopen, in the State of Delaware, December 8, 1852, and came with his parents to California in 1854. He learned the trade of tinsmith of his father, and followed it as an occupation in Sonora, San Francisco, Stockton and other Central California towns up to the time when he located in Kern County on his present place in 1877. He has successfully developed a fine ranch of 160 acres, upon which he raises grain and hay. He was married November 24, 1885, to Miss Mary F. Morey, daughter of Robert Morey, then of Bakersfield, now a farmer of Ventura County, and a pioneer of the coast. Mr. Rutledge is a man of enterprise and good social standing, and is esteemed by all who know him.

GEORGE ELLIOTT, merchant and rancher, Oleander, Fresno County, California, is a native of England, born in 1840. His father, Peter Elliott, emigrated to Canada, in 1846, and engaged in farming. In 1850 he settled at Comber, Essex County, there continuing his agricultural pursuits. George was educated in Canada, and followed farming until 1876, when he entered into mercantile business in Comber. Without experience in that line, he opened a general merchandise store and also

did a lumber business, which proved eminently successful.

Mr. Eliott was married at Comber, in April, 1866, to Miss Sarah A. Jackson. In 1884 he left his store in charge of his eldest son and came to California. Pleased with the outlook for Fresno County, he bought twenty acres in the West Park colony, which he improved, planting vines and erecting fine buildings. In 1886 the son sold the business at Comber and joined his father on the ranch, which they conducted successfully until 1888, when Mr. Elliott sold out and purchased 100 acres at Oleander. This property is located on Sumner and Orange avennes. He erected the necessary buildings, planted eighty-five acres to vines and ten acres in trees, and now has a thoroughly equipped ranch. In the spring of 1889, Mr. Elliott bought a store building and stock of goods at Oleander, and in May of that year opened his general merchandise store. He keeps a full line of family necessities and also agricultural implements and wagons.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have two sons and one daughter, namely: Sarah, who married Robert Creelman, and lives in West Park; the sons are: T. E. Elliott, who attends the store, and G. P. Elliott, who has charge of the ranch.

Mr. Elliott has made some very successful transactions in town and country property, and, having traveled much over California, is well satisfied with the resources of Fresno County.

JOHN B. SMITH dates his arrival in California in 1850, just sixteen days before the State was admitted into the Union.

He was born in Chenango County, New York, April 8, 1827, son of Henry Smith, a native of New York, and grandson of Peter Smith, who was born in Holland and settled in New York early in the history of that State. Mr. Smith's ancestors were of the Baptist persuasion and were mostly farmers by occupation. His father married Chloe P. Chapman, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier who was several times promoted for meritorious conduct in battle. Mr. Smith was the seventh born in their family of eleven children, of whom five sons and one daughter are now living. He was reared and educated in his native State, working on his father's farm in summer and attending the district school in winter.

In 1850, as already stated at the beginning of this sketch, Mr. Smith came to the new El Dorado in search of gold. He spent the most of eighteen years as a miner, principally in Calaveras County. At one time he cleared $1,000 in six weeks, and during the first five years of his experience as a miner, he had paying claims. After that, however, dame fortune seemed to desert him, and for thirteen years he prospected and dug with great expectations, but with few returns, and he finally gave up the chase. In 1868 he had lost all he had gained, and at that time turned his attention to farming. He purchased a hay ranch of 160 acres, 100 acres pasture land and the rest tillable, being successful as a farmer there. He subsequently sold out, removed to San Joaquin County and rented a ranch of 160 acres, on which he was very unfortunate; experienced two years of flood and one of drouth. After that he was engaged in teaming from Linden to Stockton for three years, with success.

Mr. Smith came to Visalia in 1875. He purchased twenty acres of land near town, paying for it $100 per acre. Prosperity has attended his efforts here, and he has since been enabled to purchase twenty acres adjoining it. This location was chosen in order that his children could have the benefit of good school facilities. He has reared his family, improved his property, and now has a most beautiful rural home, where under his own vine and fig tree, he is spending the evening of an industrious life.

Mr. Smith's marriage occurred in 1860, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary F. Cronk, a native of Pennsylvania. Her father, John Cronk, was a music teacher, and a native of

that State. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four children, all born in California, viz.: Josephine E., Charles H., Walter Sherman and Helen Adelaide.

Politically Mr. Smith has affiliated with the Republican party ever since its organization. He is one of the worthy early settlers of this State, whose ranks, as time goes by, are rapidly becoming thinned, and whose memories will always be cherished because of their courageous lives.

WALTER DRANE GRADY—It is seldom that the biographer has such material afforded him for his work as is clearly shown in the brief sketch which follows:

There are many men in California, who, in boyhood days, have been thrown upon their own resources without means or family prestige, but who, through persistence, energy, nerve and pluck, have later in life risen to positions of eminence among their fellow citizens. We repeat, there are many such men: compared however, with the number who fail absolutely or who reach only a mediocre position in their respective communities, the list is an infinitesimally small one. It is our pleasure to record in a conspicuous place on this list the name of Walter Drane Grady. Thrown upon his own resources at the age of ten years, an orphan without means, we find him to-day, but little more than a score of years later, one of the prominent citizens of Fresno—a man of wealth and influence and a prominent figure in city life.

Walter Drane Grady, Esq., was born in Tennessee in 1852. When quite young, his parents, both Kentuckians, moved to Farmington, St. Francois County, Missouri, where his childhood was spent. He subsequently attended the high school at Litchfield, Illinois, pursuing his studies there with marked success. His parents both dying about this time, he was left penniless and entirely dependent upon his own resources. After finishing his college course in Illinois, the law attracted him, and he studied for some time in the office of Bennett & See, Gallatin, Tennessee, and was admitted to practice in that State. From there he removed to St. Louis, where for a time he engaged in the practice of his profession, and in January, 1874, he came to California.

Proceeding to Fresno in 1875, he at once entered into the practice of law, in which he is now engaged, criminal law being a specialty in his work. Mr. Grady came to Fresno a poor man; but, through wise manipulation of real estate (and more especially the purchase of the Magnolia vineyard, in 1884) and by the careful and conscientious work done in his professional career thus far, he has amassed considerable wealth, and is to-day one of the well-to do men of the San Joaquin valley.

The celebrated Magnolia vineyard is situated eight miles west of Fresno, and contains 400 acres of raisins and 4,000 acres of wheat. The vineyard alone is valued at $150,000, the income from both raisins and grain being about $40,000 per annum at the present time. Besides other property adjacent to the city, he owns valuable real estate in the heart of Fresno, from which he derives a handsome profit.

During his early career, our subject was a conspicuous figure in politics. There have been few Democratic conventions held in this State, in which he has not been a delegate or an active participant. In 1880 he was elected District Attorney of Fresno County, and held the office three years. He has always given his party most vigorous support, and until the last few years, when he has dropped out of politics, he has been looked upon as one of the strong pillars of the party.

In 1883 he built the Grady Opera House, the first theater ever erected in Fresno. Public-spirited and generous to a fault, Mr. Grady has won hosts of friends throughout the county in which he lives.

He has been twice married. His first wife,

nee Clara Williams, a native of California, to whom he was married in 1877, died in 1884, leaving one child. Mr. Grady's second marriage was to Miss Annie Wristen, in 1885.

The family home is a substantial one, with attractive surroundings, located in the heart of Fresno, on the corner of K and Kern streets.

JOHN RILEY WOOLLEY, a well-known farmer of Exeter, Tulare County, and an early settler of California, is a native of Missouri, born February 18, 1849. His father, Alfred Woolley, was born in Illinois, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Ferril, was a native of Missouri. The family crossed the plains to California in 1854, when he was a boy of five years. They first stopped in Amador County, where the father engaged in mining and obtained considerable gold. Like most other miners, however, he afterwards lost it. Then they moved to Santa Cruz, from there to Lake County, and in 1866 came to Tulare County, settling near Farmersville. Three years later they sold out and returned to Lake County, and there the father died.

John R. came to his present location in February, 1877, and purchased 160 acres of land, which he has improved by building, etc., and on which he lives. Here he is engaged in general farming and raising horses. He is also proprietor of the stage line from Exeter to Visalia, and has charge of the United States mail over this route.

Mr. Woolley was married in 1869 to Miss Agnes Spier, who was born on the plains in 1853, while her parents were on their way to California. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Woolley, three died when quite young, and those living are as follows: Laura Ellen, wife of Frank Harp, Visalia; Leora M., wife of C. S. Dann, Camp Badger; Charles H., Annie L., Roy, Mary, Elizabeth and Alta May. Mr. Woolley has been a Democrat, but for the past few years not voted with any particular party. He is a most worthy citizen, and is highly respected by all who know him.

FERDINAND CRUSE was born in Germany, of German parents, September 11, 1841. He was educated in his native land and in 1860 came to America, landing in New York. He was a horticulturist and worked at that business some time after his arrival in the United States.

April 23, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Eighth New York Infantry, and was first duty sergeant. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run and in all the engagements in which his regiment took part until 1863, when he was discharged. He had received two balls in one of his legs, which rendered him unable to do service in the infantry, and he enlisted in Company I, First New Jersey Cavalry, and served under General Sheridan till the close of the war. While engaged in repelling a charge of the Confederate Black Horse Cavalry at Brandy Station, Mr. Cruse received three cuts on his forehead by a saber. He did not fall, however, until he had run his own saber through his antagonist. One of his skull bones was fractured and he was left on the field for dead. The Black Horse Cavalry were considered almost invincible, but that fight destroyed their glory, as they were defeated with great loss. On account of the wounds received there, Mr. Cruse was confined to the field hospital five weeks. He was afterward one of seven who volunteered to make a charge and capture four cannon that the enemy had received from England, and for gallant services rendered at that time the United States Congress voted each of the seven a gold medal. Mr. Cruse of course prizes his medal very highly. It is a beautiful pure gold star, with appropriate figures on one side and his name engraved on the other. The guns they captured are now at Washington in the United States arsenal.

At the close of the war Mr. Cruse was honor-

ably discharged, after which he returned to Germany for a visit to his mother. Coming back to Philadelphia, through General Bushback, he secured a situation in the United States mint, and remained there three years. He then enlisted in the United States navy, on the flagship Colorado, and sailed to the East Indias, China and Japan. In Shanghai he was ordered to report to Hon. W. H. Seward, as that gentleman's body-guard on his journey to participate in the arbitration between France and China. Mr. Seward, however, was taken with his last illness, came home, and never recovered. Mr. Cruse returned to the ship, and, after his four years' service in the navy, came on board the Great Republic to San Francisco.

In 1874 he engaged in the brewery business in San Francisco. After being thus occupied nine months his wounds broke open and he was obliged to give up that business. On his recovery he enlisted in the United States Twelfth Infantry; was stationed at Camp Halleck, Nevada; afterward transferred to Camp Thomas, Arizona; served his term and returned to San Francisco. At that time he received an appointment in the custom house, where he remained until Mr. Cleveland was elected, when the old Union soldiers had to go.

In 1885 Mr. Cruse came to Visalia and opened the F. Cruse saloon, which he has since conducted. He was married, in 1881, to Wilhelm Shall, a native of Germany. In national affairs Mr. Cruse is a strong Republican, but in local politics is quite liberal. While in Philadelphia, in 1867, he joined the Grand Army of the Republic; was a charter member of the Garfield Post in San Francisco; and is also a member of the G. A. R. at Visalia.

I. D. STOCKTON, M. D., one of the influential pioneers of Kern County, California, is a native of Illinois. He was born October 16, 1815, son of Robert and Phœbe (Whiteside) Stockton, both of Kentucky birth, the former of English and the latter of Irish descent. His mother was a cousin of General Whiteside, of historic fame. The Doctor's grandfather, a Kentucky pioneer, located in and improved a portion of the fertile valley in that State, known far and wide by his name.

Dr. Stockton received the advantages of a good rudimentary education and later attended the Shurtleff College in Illinois. He received his medical education at the Physio-medical and Sanitarium College, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating at that institution in 1838. For eight years he engaged in the practice of his profession in Illinois, after which he practiced in Texas and Kansas for a time. In 1856 he came to California and located in Sonoma County, where he owned and developed the well-known Stockton orchard; and in 1872 moved to Kern County and developed the well-known Stockton ranch.

He was married, in 1840, to Miss Louise Spiller, a native of Tennessee, and to them were born nineteen children, of whom fifteen are now living. The Doctor resides on his ranch near Bakersfield, and is ranked with the venerable citizens of this county. To him belongs the distinction of having served in the Black Hawk war, being only sixteen years of age at that time.

Christopher C. Stockton, fourth son of Dr. I. D. Stockton, has, by dint of his own industry and personal efforts, risen to a position of local prominence among the enterprising and progressive men of Kern County. An outline of his life is as follows:

Mr. Stockton was born in Williamson County, Illinois, March 2, 1850. His primary education was supplemented by a course of study at the Pacific Methodist College, Sonoma, and at Heald's Business College, San Francisco. His ambition developed in the direction of business and money-making, and, equipped with a fair education and a determination to at least secure a competency, he began work. He came to Kern County in 1871, at the age of twenty-one—his purse at this time having been drained

to meet school expenses—and was employed for one year by J. S. Ellis, at $1 per day. He took a pre-emption claim of 160 acres of land in Kern County on section 30, township 31, range 27, and this he improved and seeded to alfalfa, taking a profitable crop from the same for several years. He spent four years as a laborer and foreman on the Livermore ranch, and subsequently purchased his father's magnificent ranch, "The Stockton," which, within thirty days from the time of purchase he sold at a fine profit. His present home place, which consists of ten acres of choice fruit land, is located near Bakersfield. At a conservative estimate it is valued at $400 per acre, and on it he has erected a beautiful $3,000 residence. He also owns other valuable property, 30 acres adjoining Bakersfield and 270 acres located in sections 1 and 2, township 29, range 27.

Mr. Stockton was married, December 30, 1884, to Miss Clara, daughter of Dr. Daniel Bowers, of Illinois. They have one son, Daniel Bowers Stockton.

A. HENNICK was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, May 4, 1848. When he was quite young his father moved to Illinois and settled on a farm in that State, and there Mr. Hennick was reared and educated. At the age of twenty-two he engaged in farming on his own account, continuing his agricultural pursuits in the Prairie State five years. Then, in 1875, he came to California, locating in Fresno County, on his present ranch, half a mile north of Kingsburg, and this has been his home for the past sixteen years. To his original ranch, which comprised eighty acres, he has added by more recent purchase until now he is the owner of 200 acres. This land he devotes to general farming and raisin culture, his vineyard consisting of fifty acres, the vines being three years old.

Mr. Hennick was married, in October, 1870, to Jennie C. Perryman, a native of Ohio. They have no children. Socially Mr. Hennick is connected with the following orders: Good Templars, Knights of Pythias, and Independent Order of Foresters. He is highly esteemed in the community where he resides, and is an excellent type of the successful pioneer.

P. R. FANNING, a rancher in West Park colony, Fresno County, was born in Illinois, in 1840. His father was a farmer, who, in 1844, moved to Titus County, Texas, purchased 320 acres of land and carried on farming there until 1853, growing cotton and grain. In that year, accompanied by his family, he journeyed westward across the plains to California, via the southern route through Arizona. He passed one year in Los Angeles, then three years at Santa Barbara, engaged in farming and stock-raising, after which he went to Mendocino County, there continuing the same pursuits.

The subject of our sketch lived with his parents until 1866, when he was married, in Suisun City, Solano County, to Miss Lodema Church, daughter of M. J. Church, the father of irrigation in the San Joaquin valley. After his marriage Mr. Fanning settled in Lake County and engaged in farming and stock-raising, dealing largely in sheep and hogs. In 1869 he came to Fresno County, soon afterward, however, going to Kern County, where he owned and ran a sawmill one year. He then returned to Ukiah, Mendocino County, and started a grocery store, which he conducted with profit for three years. In March, 1873, he returned to Fresno County and engaged in the sheep business. In 1874 he established a store in Fresno, later associating himself with M. J. Donahoo in the hardware business, under the firm name of Donahoo & Fanning. He subsequently disposed of his interest in the hardware store, and engaged in the general merchandise business, which he followed until 1886, when he retired to his ranch. In 1885 he purchased 200 acres

of wild land, which, with the aid of his sons, he has brought to a high state of productiveness. He began the stock business, but thinking land too valuable for that purpose, he turned his attention to vineyard and fruit interests, and now has seventy-five acres in vines and ten acres in trees. In connection with his sons, Mr. Fanning also rents about 2,000, acres which they sow in grain, using the heavy machinery and combined harvester.

From 1888 to 1891 Mr. Fanning served as Deputy Assessor, under W. J. Hutchinson. He and his wife have two children, Frank P. and Fred R., both married and living in their comfortable homes, contiguous to the home ranch.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL H. ANDERSON, one of the pioneers of California, is a native of Belfast, Ireland, born March 10, 1828, the son of a master mariner and a ship-owner. Captain Anderson went to sea at eleven years of age, and with his father navigated the Mediterranean, Baltic and White seas, besides doing a general coasting business at various leading European seaports. In 1845 he sailed for the river Platte in South American, under the English flag, to do naval service. After remaining on the coast of Rio Janeiro two years, he sailed around Cape Horn as second officer of a merchant-ship, Chimborazo, and on the west coast of South America engaged in the whaling business, as officer of the ship Enterprise, of Nantucket, in 1848. He abandoned that business in the spring of 1849, and sailed from Chili for San Francisco as captain of a ketch of nine tons' register, where he arrived in July of the same year. The winter of 1849–'50 was spent boating in San Francisco bay, when he went to the mines. He spent the years up to 1861 in the mines of southern Oregon and California, when he returned to Belfast, the home of his youth, and re-engaged in navigating the seas. He purchased a vessel, and was at sea for four and a half years. In 1865 he returned to the Pacific coast, navigated the Sacramento river, and engaged in the ship-rigging business until 1870, when he located in Kern County. Since that time he has been identified with the irrigating and farming interests of this county, and is said to be the first man to construct and locate a water gate in Kern County. He owns and is developing 400 acres of fine bottom land on Kern river near Bakersfield.

The Captain is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, enterprising, broad in his views upon public questions, and is esteemed by all who know him. He has been twice married, the first being to Miss Sarah Donald, at Sacramento. She died in 1878, leaving four children. His present wife, *nee* Eliza Mackey, he married in 1885. She is a lady of fine domestic tastes and a frugal helpmate.

M. BUCKLAND, a resident of Washington Colony, Fresno County, was born in Canada West, in 1852. His father was a farmer, but more particularly a dealer in fine horses. He emigrated to California in 1872 and settled at San Jose. He brought out the first Yorkshire coach stallion and the second Suffolk Punch stallion—a draft horse, weighing 1,965 pounds—that ever came into the State. Both were imported horses and prize animals. In 1875 Mr. Buckland moved to Santa Rosa, purchased 154 acres on Mark West creek, and continued his stock business and farming operations.

The subject of this sketch was married, at San Jose, in November, 1876, to Miss Alice Clark, a native of Ohio, and in 1878 they moved to Washington colony, Fresno County. Mr. Buckland first rented land here, and in December, 1880, bought his present property, twenty acres, at the corner of Lincoln and Orange avenues. He had but little money to start with and, after making the first payment on his land, as the resources of the county were undeveloped, he began teaming and working about the colony,

getting knowledge of the country and also making a living. In the meantime he was improving his land by planting vines, fruit trees and alfalfa, and a very productive and well improved ranch is the result of his untiring industry. His crop in 1890 sold for $1,981. One hundred and forty-four apricot trees produced ten tons and 1,600 pounds of green fruit.

Like his father, Mr. Buckland is an admirer of fine horses. He keeps five work horses and a fine stallion, "Baird, Jr.," which weighs 1,455 pounds,—a prize general-purpose horse. He also owns the celebrated imported Cleveland bay stallion, Duke of Edinburg, also a great prize winner, having taken ten first and one second. Besides cultivating his own land, Mr. Buckland rents 160 acres for grain farming. He is a man who takes a deep interest in any movement which has for its object the improvement of his section of the country, and he has the respect of all who know him. As a member of the Board of Trustees of the Oleander school district, he is an efficient officer.

Mr. and Mrs. Buckland have two children, Ethel and Alfred, and in their comfortable home they are already enjoying the results of pioneer labors.

ELIAS JOHNSTON DRAPER, of Kingsburg.—About the middle of the seventeenth century, three brothers named Draper arrived in New York and separated, Josiah, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, locating in North Carolina. In 1794 his son Jesse was born, and in 1815 they moved to Wayne County, Indiana, locating on Duck creek. Jesse first married a Miss Davenport, a relative of George Davenport, who was murdered by the noted "banditti of the prairies," in 1845, on Rock Island, and after whom the city of Davenport, Iowa, is named. By this marriage there were five children,—one son and four daughters. The second time he married a widow named Sarah Harlan, who also had five children,—two sons and three daughters. She was a daughter of Enos Johnston, of East Tennesee, and half-sister of General Albert Sidney Johnston, of the last war, and she was born August 21, 1796, in the town of Vandalia, Wayne County, Indiana. In 1836 her father moved to Grant County, same State, locating in the town of Marion, where he engaged in farming. In earlier life he was a miller by trade.

At the age of nineteen years our subject began teaching public school. January 1, 1851 he married Miss Elizabeth Hobaugh. After living upon his father's farm a year he moved to New London, Howard County, Indiana, with the view of remaining there; but during the ensuing winter his half-brother, George W. Harlan, returned from California, bringing remarkable accounts of the resources of that country. He had emigrated there in 1846 and acquired a good fortune. The following spring (1853) he took a drove of cattle across the plains, accompanied by Mr. Draper, wife and one child. Crossing the Missouri river twelve miles above Council Bluffs, May 10, they proceeded up the north side of the Platte river, and by way of Salt Lake City, down the Humboldt, crossed Nevada and came by way of Stockton to Mission San Jose, arriving October 4, after a very tedious trip of six months' travel.

Mr. Draper soon obtained work, at $4 a day, for a time; next he moved to the "Squatterville" settlement, in Alameda County, where San Leandro now stands, and was employed in his brother's dairy, at $65 a month. He afterward established a dairy in Oakland, by which he made some money. In Oakland at that time there were only two small dry-goods stores and one grocery, and they were situated on Broadway near the old wharf. Nine-tenths of the population were foreigners.

After a time Mr. Draper moved back to the ranch and continued in the dairy business. In 1856 he and his family, and other relatives, returned to Indiana, sailing on the Golden Gate to the Isthmus of Panama, and thence by railroad to Aspinwall, and thence on the George

Law to New York, the voyage occupying twenty-three days and eighteen hours. He located at Xenia, Miami County, Indiana, and followed merchandising for two years, with rather poor success. In 1858 he moved to Iowa, locating in a small village called Peoria City, in Polk County. During that year Mrs. Draper died, leaving two little boys and an infant girl only eight days old, which children were then taken in charge by a sister of Mr. Draper. During the ensuing winter he taught school. In the spring he married Mrs. Lydia Hobaugh, the widow of his former wife's deceased brother. After clerking in a store for a while and peddling goods for the proprietors, he engaged in shoemaking, adding a small stock of ready-made clothing and shoes, and filled the position of Justice of the Peace for three years.

In the spring of 1863, in keeping with a long cherished desire, he started again for California, with his family and others, having two yoke of steers and two yoke of cows to each wagon. Leaving Des Moines March 31, he crossed the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, went up the north side of the Platte and came by way of Salt Lake City and the stage route to Reese river, arriving there July 10, amid the height of the excitement of the first mine discoveries in the Reese river country, at a village named Austin, springing up in consequence of the discovery. Remaining there until the first of October, with his family he started onward for California, arriving at Sacramento at the time of Governor Low's inauguration. A month afterward he visited Niles station in Alameda County, finding a wonderful change since his residence there ten years previous. He therefore made up his mind to try a newer country and started for King's river, a distance of 200 miles south; found a wild and romantic country, with only a few men there, who were mostly stockmen. He soon located, buying a claim opposite the point where Kingston now stands. He began raising hogs, and continued there till the spring of 1869, when he sold out to Mr. St. John, the occupant of the Laguna de Tache grant, and moved to Cholame valley, Monterey County, and taking his hogs around to the west side of Lake Tulare, where he had good range and at one time had about 500 head. During the two years of his operations there he prospered in this business. Selling out he began sheep raising, in the same valley, and did well also in that business for two years, when the great drouth put a total stop to it. He sold his stock at thirty-seven and a half cents a head, throwing in the lambs. Then, in 1875, he moved to Kingsburg, Fresno County, bought lots and improved them, and built the hotel known as the Temperance House, which he still owns and conducts. In 1886, however, he temporarily retired to his ranch of eighty-four acres a half mile west of Kingsburg, which is devoted to grain and fruit. He also owns 160 acres of timber land on Pine Ridge, a locality to which he frequently takes his family to spend the summer. His family now consists of four children,—two boys and two girls, namely: Theodore H., Francisco A., Lucy I., Harlan and Sarah E. Seance.

F. E. BURLEIGH.—In the foremost ranks of the extensive and successful grain growers of Fresno County, we find the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Burleigh was born in Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas, in 1862. His father emigrated to California in 1874 and settled in Fresno, where he engaged in mercantile business. In 1881, at the age of nineteen years, young Burleigh began his business career by teaming. In 1884, in partnership with his brother, F. L. Burleigh, he turned his attention to grain farming, beginning on a small scale and each year increasing their operations until 1891, when they sowed 4,000 acres. They rent much of the land they cultivate, but own 460 acres in West Park, 100 acres of which are in alfalfa, seventy-six acres in Muscat vines, and four acres in orchard. They keep eighty-six head of work

horses and mules, about thirty head of cattle, fifty sheep and goats, from fifty to five hundred hogs—according to the market and about fifteen colts. When their teams are not employed on the ranch, they keep from one to four ten-mule teams on the road, drawing lumber from the mountains. They have two well-improved homes, where they reside and look after their extended interests, all of which are in common. Both of these gentlemen are full of push and enterprise, and as a result of their well directed efforts they are surrounded by the comforts of life.

H. E. Burleigh was married in Fresno, in 1882, to Miss Mary L. Strickland. They have three children, namely: Myrton Everett, Willetta May and Sarah Elnore.

JAMES E. HUGHES, one of the prominent and successful vineyardists in the Malaga tract, four miles south of Fresno, was born in San Joaquin County, California, in 1855. His father, Thomas E. Hughes, is prominently known throughout the valley.

James E. was educated at Knight's Ferry, Stanislaus County, and subsequently, as a member of the firm of Thomas E. Hughes & Sons, was interested in the stock business. In 1878 he came to Fresno County and with his brother, W. M. Hughes, took charge of their large sheep interests, renting vast ranges and herding 15,000 sheep. In 1882 the firm discontinued sheep raising and engaged in the real-estate business. They bought and placed upon the market the Fresno colony tract of 5,200 acres, and James E. went to San Francisco and opened an office to better conduct the sale of the lands. In 1883 he returned to Fresno and planted an orchard of ninety acres of various fruits. Owing, however, to the dry weather and the grasshopper plague of that period, his trees and vines were entirely devoured. Even the sacks which were wrapped around the trees for protection, were eaten.

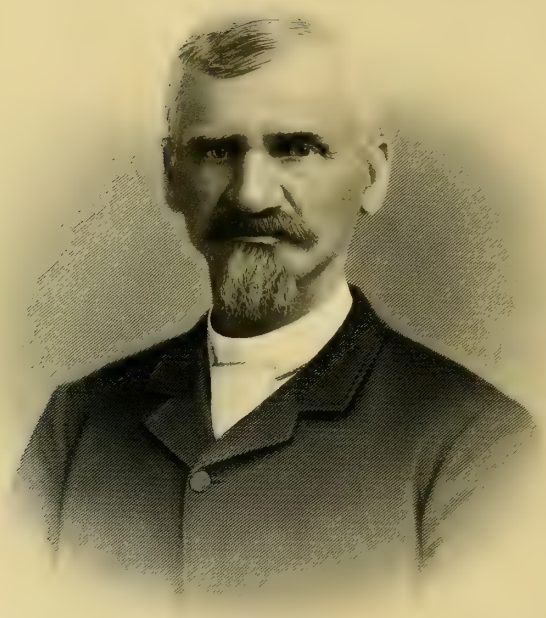
In 1886 Mr. Hughes went to Tulare and associated himself with the real-estate firm of Hughes & Brawley. They ran excursions from Los Angeles and started the boom in real estate of that period. Mr. Hughes organized the Emigration Association of Tulare County, of which he is still president. In 1887 he purchased a tract of 720 acres, including Highland Springs, Lake County, which was fitted up with extensive hotel accommodations as a sanitarium; but, after running the hotel two years, the enterprise seemed a failure, and with a heavy loss he traded the property with George A. Noble for Fresno County property. Included in the trade was the eighty-acre ranch upon which he now resides. This property was highly improved in vines and trees, handsome and commodious house and fine outbuildings. The White Adriatic fig orchard of fourteen acres is the largest individual orchard in the State. Mr. Hughes also has twenty acres in white nectarines, ten acres in peaches and thirty acres in vines. In 1890 the fruits of his ranch sold for $8,300, the purchaser to pick and cure the fruit. Mr. Hughes is fitting the ranch with every convenience, dryers, packing-house, etc., to properly handle and care for the fruit.

The subject of our sketch was married, in 1882, to Miss Ida A. Jenkens, a step-daughter of E. C. Ferguson, one of the early stockmen of the valley. He and his wife are the parents of two children: Edwin Earle and Carrie Louise.

Mr. Hughes is a member of Fresno Lodge, No. 186, I. O. O. F., and Fresno Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. M.

FRANK D. ROSENDAHL is a native of Sweden, born in 1843. He was educated in Stockholm, subsequently giving his attention to the study of surveying and landscape gardening, and for several years before coming to America, in 1868, he was engaged in laying out parks and taking charge of important surveys.

After reaching America he lived in New



M. J. Church

York city five years and a half, during which time he was employed as one of the gardeners in the famous Central Park, the finest park in the world. Then he came to California, and, in the same capacity, was for one year connected with the Golden Gate Park of San Francisco. At the end of this period he engaged in the nursery business in Oakland, and in 1878 we find him in Fresno County as one of the first settlers in the Washington colony near Fresno.

Mr. Rosendahl entered upon his career in this county with little or no capital. He set out his land in raisins and also established a nursery. Seven years later he sold out for $10,000, and moved to Kingsburg (in 1885), where he could make a better investment in land and secure a larger ranch for his operations. By energy and judicious management he has acquired a competency. He now owns a fine place of 150 acres, on which is a handsome residence, and near by he owns a forty-acre ranch. Of his land 140 acres are in raisin grapes and forty in various kinds of fruit, all in a flourishing condition. He has also invested in town property and is thoroughly identified with the place.

Mr. Rosendahl was married in 1866 to Hannah Elizabeth Wickman, a native of Sweden. Two sons and three daughters have been born to them. The oldest son, Frank, owns a tract of land near his father's and is himself engaged in fruit-raising.

M. J. CHURCH, of Fresno.—Among the representative men of the State of California whose principal life work has been performed within the territory comprehended in this volume, there is no instance where a great success has been accomplished in the face of so many obstacles and so determined opposition as is illustrated in the career of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Certainly few men could have withstood the physical and mental strain to which he has been subjected, and rare indeed are they possessing the qualifications of determination, energy and industry necessary to the task which has been his. Much of his work for Fresno must be recorded in the general chapters of history of this volume, and yet the circumstances of the case demand a much more than passing notice of him in a separate and special connection. Therefore a few of the salient features of a long career of honest usefulness are here appended as a brief outline sketch.

Moses James Church was born in Chautauqua County, New York, at a point about one mile east of Sinclairville, on the 27th day of March, 1819. His parents, Joshua and Sophronia (Shurtleff) Church, were both of old families of New England, and both natives of Massachusetts. On his father's side his ancestry was Scotch, while on that of his mother he comes of a family distinguished in England as well as America, of which they were among the early settlers at Plymouth. Many of its members have become distinguished in letters and in the sciences, and the name of Shurtleff is to-day an honored one in the learned professions.

The father of our subject, a wheelwright by trade, was well versed in the kindred branches of trade. When a young man, and not long after his marriage, he removed to Chautauqua County, New York, and established himself at Sinclairville in his business, manufacturing spinning-wheels on an extensive scale for the New York and New England trade, as well as making furniture generally. When M. J. was in his ninth year his mother died, and in 1832, a few years later, his father removed with the family to Erie County, Pennsylvania, where they took up their location at Springfield, at which place the father again embarked in his old line of trade. Our subject was in his eighteenth year when he took up the trade of blacksmithing, fitted himself thoroughly in all its departments, and later was married there to Miss Sarah Whittington. He had been some time proficient in this business, when the family with himself removed again, this time to Indi-

ana, locating at Crown Point, a place about forty miles from Chicago. In 1845, his eyesight failing him, he started south in company with a physician who was the owner of medicinal springs in Florida. When they had reached Columbus, Georgia, his eyesight had so improved that he decided to stop there. A corporation was about establishing itself in the cotton-manufacturing business there, to follow the improvement and utilization of the water power of the river; and, it becoming known that Mr. Church was a Northern man who had much practical experience in iron-working, he was solicited to locate there, with the result that he entered the employ of Mott & Mustion, who, while being the owners of several stage lines, were also, with John G. Winters, large holders in the corporation which started the mill building at Columbus. Thus it was that Mr. Church supervised the construction of the iron work for the first mill that started the great cotton-manufacturing interest of Columbus. A paper mill on an extensive scale followed, and for this he performed a similar service, as well as for other cotton factories, which rapidly followed upon the completion of the first. He finally left Columbus in 1850, and at that time there were some fifteen mills built and in operation, employing thousands of hands, and others under construction and in contemplation.

Leaving Georgia, he went back to Lake County, Indiana, where he remained until the spring of 1852. Having determined to try his fortunes in California, and completed his arrangements therefor, he then set out by ox team, with his wife and four children, for that far-away land of hope and promise. Crossing the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, he proceeded westward in company with one of the many trains bound for the same goal, the route chosen being by way of Forts Kearney and Laramie, Sublette's cut-off and Carson, bringing up at Hangtown in the fall, after a somewhat severe trip, caused to some extent by the scarcity of feed for the stock, which suffered deprivation, and to some extent loss, from this source.

He bought the first blacksmith shop in the town and established himself therein, carrying on the business at that point for about a year. Then he went to Diamond Spring to do some work in connection with the construction of a ditch for the firm of Bradley, Berdan & Co., the object of which was to carry the water out of the Cosumnes river for mining purposes. This water was also used for irrigating small orchards and gardens, and here Mr. Church received his first ideas on the possibility of using water on a large scale for irrigation. This subject occupied his mind for years before he at last found the opportunity to put his plans into practical operation. But that time came, and he improved the opportunity to do for California awo rk which is not yet by any means adequately appreciated. After about a year and a half there, the ditch having been completed, he went down into the plains near Stockton, on the Mokelumne river, where he resided for a couple years. While there he came near tapping the Mokelumne river for irrigation purposes, and it may here be said that had he done so with the vigor he afterward showed in other scenes, the whole history of that region would have been changed. The importance which that work, accomplished at that time, would have assumed, can scarcely be estimated; but such a work has at this writing just been completed, and while the advantage of time has been lost the most sanguine expectations of its most enthusiastic promoters are already exceeded by even more than fulfilment. However, Mr. Church left there without undertaking the project, and went to Napa City, where he again established himself in business, remaining there until the fall of 1868, when he disposed of his Napa interests, and, having purchased about 2,000 head of sheep, came to Fresno County in search of pasture. He first located on Government land, one mile north of "Yank" Hazelton's place, and three miles northeast of Centerville, where he built his cabin and sheep corral, and intended to make his home through the winter.

After laying in his winter supply of provis-

ions and a quantity of wheat for sowing, the cattle men, headed by "Yank" Hazelton, began molesting him, destroyed his cabin and effects, and threatened his life unless he immediately departed from that locality and removed his sheep, as they claimed by right of possession that entire country. The ranches at that time were along King's river and in the bottom land, the plains being considered nothing but an arid waste, given over to horned toads and wild cattle. Mr. Church found temporary protection with a neighbor, and a month later they all moved down the river to a place four miles below Centerville.

The subject of irrigation again claimed his attention, and he clearly saw that if water could be brought out in ditches to the plains, this vast arid region would soon be converted into fertile fields. In selecting land suitable for his purpose, he decided on the sink of Fancher creek, three miles east of Fresno. He raised the first crop of wheat on these plains, the product being fair even without irrigation, but he fully demonstrated the necessity of irrigation to produce a full crop. He secured a franchise from the Secretary of State to take water out of the King's river, and by a survey he found it possible to connect the bed of the old dry channel known as Fancher creek with King's river. This channel would carry about 1,000 feet per second out on the plains, a distance of sixteen miles, to the sink of Fancher creek, three miles east of Fresno. Mr. Church was then appointed Deputy Land Agent, his duty being to locate settlers on this land, and by his personal efforts and correspondence he soon had 200 people settled here. In this way his defense was greatly strengthened against the cattle men, who were determined to drive him out of the country. As the plowing and sowing began, their hostilities were aroused, and later, when the young crop was up, they drove their cattle on at night to consume and destroy!

About this time the agitation became general over the State in regard to the adoption of the no-fence-law. By this it was proposed that the owners should fence in their stock, or have them herded and kept off the grain fields. The active and earnest work of Mr. Church and his warm interest in the no-fence law, made him extremely obnoxious to the alarmed and troubled stockmen, and he drew upon himself their special animosity as the instigator of the scheme of irrigation and wheat farming, and as the unflinching leader in favor of the new legislation. Thus aroused, the cattlemen organized to take his life, and three plots were confided to him by members of their own party, and he evaded them. Suits were then instituted, the plea of these men being that the cattle had the first right to water. Mr. Church, however, defended the farmers' rights to the water, and kept it running. We are safe in saying that in the last twenty years he has defended over 200 suits, principally brought about by cattlemen. These are only a few of the difficulties with which Mr. Church had to contend, but his grand scheme of irrigation has been successfully carried out, and his canals and ditches now exceed 1,000 miles. He is justly recognized as the father of the grandest irrigation district in the world.

In 1886 Mr. Church sold the controlling interest of the Fresno Canal & Irrigation Company to E. B. Perrin, who is now president of the company. With him are associated as directors M. J. Church, Robert Perrin, T. DeWitt Cuyler and W. H. Ingels, the latter gentleman also acting as secretary of the company.

In addition to the enterprise above mentioned, Mr. Church has been largely interested in real-estate operations. In 1875 he placed upon the market the Church colony lands, 640 acres. In 1883 he bought the California Bank tract, eleven sections, which he irrigated, subdivided and sold. The Haughter tract, also eleven sections, he put under water. In it he owned a one-third interest. He also put the Fresno colony lands under water, receiving a one-half interest therefor. He is interested in thousands of acres of this land, which are yet unsold.

Speaking of the enterprises which he has headed in and about Fresno, it may be mentioned that in 1878 he erected a grist mill on the corner of M and Fresno streets, which he operated for five years. It was through his efforts that the Advent church was built here in 1888, he giving land and church to the then young denomination. He has also given five acres of land for cemetery purposes to every established church and secret order in the city. In 1888 he established the Fresno Sanitarium on M street, and is about constructing a four-story brick building, 150 feet square, corner of M and Mariposa streets, for a like purpose. In this he is assisted by Dr. M. G. Kellogg, as physician and surgeon. In the fall of 1890 Mr. Church purchased 1,800 acres of land in Calaveras County, known as Lane's Springs, where he is building a sanitarium, containing forty rooms, which will be called Church's Springs or Health Dispensary. The situation is in the foothills, the surroundings are beautiful and romantic, and the water is especially adapted to liver and pulmonary troubles.

During the troublous times of the civil war, Mr. Church stood out prominent as one of the most steadfast advocates of the Union cause, and as a hard worker and supporter of the administration party. With five or six others he organized the first Republican Central Committee of Fresno County, and was the first delegate sent by the party of this county to a State convention.

Mrs. Church, the faithful life companion of our subject, died in 1887, after a long career of usefulness. In looking back over his past life, Mr. Church remembers with deep feeling and emotion, the manner in which his true and steadfast helpmate stood by him in his early struggles in this valley, when he stood almost alone, the target of a hostile band; pursuing him with ever relentless hostility and seeking even his life, while his wife's brave-hearted encouragement was substantially the only cheer that helped to bear him up. Her loss, therefore, after a long life of wedded happiness, was to him the severest blow of his life. She was the mother of seven children, of whom five are living, and residents of Fresno or its vicinity, viz.: Lorenzo and Lodema (twins), John, George and Amanda. Those deceased were: Maria, the wife of Charles De Long, and Susan, who at the time of her death was Mrs. John D. Forth camp.

Mr. Church was again married in December, 1890, to Miss Lizzie Matheny, a native of Montgomery County, Missouri, but who was reared from her ninth year in Butte County, California, and is an estimable lady.

A review of Mr. Church's life since coming to this valley would in itself furnish a great portion of the material for a volume, but, as so much of its matter is necessary to the general portion of a work such as this, only an outline resume should be used in this connection. It may be well to state here that the plan of irrigation which has been used throughout his entire system is substantially and in detail the same as that under which he commenced, and which was his own idea. His ideas have been copied in large similar undertakings of late date, and his system is considered the best in the world. He never had to pay for right of way over more than one farm, and that was through 160 acres where he first tapped King's river, and there was a sharp practice which Mr. Church largely evaded by condemnation proceedings. But the legal obstacles he has had to encounter through the exasperating and seemingly endless pursuit of a large party of opponents, have been something tremendous. Suffice it to say in this connection, that M. J. Church, in his defense of irrigation rights, has fought the battle of Fresno—not merely the proud Fresno of to-day, but the fight as well which has made that Fresno possible. Even now, well-posted, conscientious men give him the credit which is his, but the day will come when the part he has taken in this great prosperity will receive its full measure of acknowledgment from all its beneficiaries, who really constitute the entire population of the district over which he has operated.

In his sanitarium work, to which hereafter, his whole attention as near as possible will be given, he has been guided by motives of philanthropy and benevolence. While it is expected the institutions will be self-sustaining, yet no case will be allowed to go unhelped because of the lack of finances or misfortune of the party applying for the boons of the Church sanitariums. However, the rich who seek their certain aid will be allowed to contribute according to the value of services rendered. In placing Dr. Kellogg at the medical front of the institutions, a wise move has been made. He is the brother of the celebrated Dr. J. H. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Michigan, who is in control of the best managed sanitarium in the world, while he himself ranks in the profession as one of the ablest physicians of the day, on any continent. His brother, of the Fresno institution, is pronounced by those who know both, as fully the equal in skill and knowledge of his distinguished brother.

In closing this brief sketch of Mr. Church, no better tribute can be paid the man than the recital of the fact that in the tremendous litigation which has been forced upon him he has never figured as the aggressor, but always as the defender of others' rights, and that in every case the courts have upheld the justice of his position.

E. W. STAUB, a vineyardist, residing in West Park colony, Fresno County, is a native of Missouri, born in Callaway County, in 1856. His father, J. Staub, emigrated to California in 1865 and settled in Santa Cruz County, where he bought 700 acres of land and carried on stock and dairy farming, keeping 100 head of horses and cattle.

The subject of our sketch was educated in the common schools at Santa Cruz, and lived at home until twenty-two years of age. He then began teaming in and around Santa Cruz. He was married in that town in 1880, to Miss Edith L. Morton, a native of Minnesota. In 1885 they moved to Fresno and bought their present ranch of twenty acres, then wild land, never having been plowed. Mr. Staub at once began improving his property, built a house and barn, set out seventeen acres to Muscat vines and planted a small orchard. He keeps horses and cattle sufficient for ranch purposes, and the general appearance of this property indicates thrift and prosperity.

Mr. and Mrs. Staub have two children: Celess, born in 1881, and Mary Elizabeth, born in 1883.

ALONZO TYLER, since 1876 a resident of Kern County, is a native of Gallia County, Ohio, born March 22, 1849. His father, Isaac Tyler, was a farmer, and left Ohio, locating in Johnson County, Kansas, in 1856. Alonzo, the second youngest of a family of five children, remained with his father in Kansas until 1875, and then came to California, locating in Visalia, Tulare County, for a year. In the fall of that year he commenced work on the Greenfields ranch, where he remained until July, 1889, when he took up his residence on his own property. Mr. Tyler's father died at his home in Johnson County, Kansas, in 1866. His mother, whose maiden name was Eunice E. Holcomb, is now spending the declining years of her life with him. Mr. Tyler is well known in Kern County as a reliable and straightforward citizen. He has a fine ranch on the north side of Kern river, about seven miles northwest of Bakersfield.

CHARLES CAWREY, proprietor of the City Bakery, Fresno, was born in Canada in 1851. His ancestors for several generations were bakers. In 1861 his father emigrated to Fayette County, Illinois, and farmed until 1867, when he moved to Bloomington and engaged in the bakery business. Charles was brought up

in the bussness with his father, learning the practical details of every department. In 1874 he went to Clinton, Illinois, worked at his trade three years, and then started an establishment which he continued very successfully until 1886, when he sold out and went to Kanopolis, Kansas. In that boom town he was very prosperous for a time, but the town died with the boom, and in 1887 Mr. Cawrey came to Fresno and bought the bakery business of Mrs. Kohler, on I street, which he has since conducted. In connection with his bakery he also has a restaurant, in which the most delicate viands are prepared and served in a manner fitted to please the most fastidious. He runs two wagons about the city, and keeps a force of eleven men in bakery and restaurant.

Mr. Cawrey was married in Clinton, Illinois, in 1881, to Miss Clementine Savage, a native of Pennsylvania. He owns considerable city property and also a choice vineyard west of town. Mr. Cawrey is a member of De Witt (Illinois) Lodge, No. 84, F. & A. M.

W. H. HARRIS was born in North Carolina in 1858. His father, a native of England, and a miner by trade, emigrated to Duquoin, Illinois, in 1859, and subsequently moved to Johnson County, Missouri, where he continued mining. Young Harris took up the preliminary work of an engineer at the coal mines in Missouri, working about the hoisting engine. In 1870 the family removed to Clay County, Kansas, where father and son followed farming until 1874, then coming to California and settling in Fresno.

After locating in Fresno, W. H. Harris began teaming, and was employed in that way for one year, after which he was variously occupied in and around Fresno three years. Then he went to the Champion Lumber Mills on Pine Ridge, was engaged about the yard and in running the engine two seasons, and in 1883 returned to Fresno. At that time he was appointed deputy constable, under John Barker; was also policeman, and was connected with the volunteer fire department.

His faithful services as a volunteer fireman were fully appreciated by the public, and, in July, 1889, he was engaged as engineer of fire engine No 2, which position he still occupies. The engine is a double rotary Silsby, nickel-plated, and the hose wagon carries 1,000 feet of hose and two portable Halloway chemical extinguishers. The engine-house is located on K, between Inyo and Mono streets, and is well equipped with dormitories and social rooms for the firemen.

Mr. Harris was married in Fresno in 1881, to Miss Sarah M. Shanklin, a native of Iowa. They have three children, Rena E., Leola E., and Edna E. In 1882 Mr. Harris built his home on N, between Merced and Tuolumne streets, where he is pleasantly situated.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, a citizen of the United States by adoption, was born in England, in December, 1845. His father was a miner, and from the age of twelve years William followed the same industry, becoming very proficient. He was married in England, in 1867, to Miss Jane Mitchell, and the following year emigrated with his wife to the United States.

After his arrival in America, Mr. Mitchell went to the Lake Superior mining district, where he was engaged in the iron mines for several years. He then visited the silver and lead mines of Nevada, and, after a few months' sojourn in that State, came to California, in 1874, and settled in Amador County, giving his attention to gold-quartz mining. His extended experience in mining interests gained for him a position of trust and responsibility at that place.

In 1878 Mr. Mitchell purchased twenty acres of land in Fresno County, continuing his mining operations, however, until 1885, when he

settled on his ranch. His original purchase is located at the corner of East and Sumner avenues, Oleander, and to this he has since added forty acres, now owning a well improved ranch of sixty acres. Of this, thirty-five are in vines, twenty in alfalfa and the rest in orchard. In 1890 he harvested his first crop of grapes, which amounted to $1,147. Mr. Mitchell is an energetic worker, and has devoted much time and labor to the improvement of his property, feeling well satisfied with the results. He considers his ranch worth more than he could ever have saved from his mining wages. He keeps six head of cattle and twelve horses.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have five children, all at home.

SOLOMON DAVIS, the pioneer merchant of Kingsburg and an early settler in other localities of California, was born in Austria, in 1848. Soon after his birth his father moved the family to America and settled in Richmond, Virginia, where they remained a short time. In 1852 they came to California, locating in Mariposa and Tuolumne counties. In the counties mentioned and also in Merced County, where they lived for twelve years, Solomon was associated with his father in the general mercantile business, their establishments in all cases being the pioneer stores and not infrequently the only ones in the town.

From Merced County Mr. Davis moved to Fresno County and opened the first store in Kingsburg, and has continued to live here ever since. The present firm consists of Solomon Davis and his brother, Samuel, their business being transacted under the name of S. Davis & Co. They have an extensive trade and occupy a high position in the community. Mr. Davis has large land interests in the vicinity of Selma and Kingsburg, and his recent operations in real estate have netted him a handsome profit. He owns to-day upwards of 3,000 acres of land, which he is renting and dividing up into colony lots. A short distance from the town he has a splendid raisin vineyard of 200 acres In all matters affecting the welfare of Kingsburg and vicinity he takes the liveliest interest.

Mr. Davis was married in 1882, and has a family of three children.

G. E. COUGHRAN, one of the leading stock-raisers of Kern County, was born in Arkansas, near the town of Washington, on the line of the State of Texas, March 23, 1849. His father, James Coughran, a native of Illinois, was a successful stock-breeder and a farmer, and located in Arkansas about 1830, with a family of twelve children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest. He came to California in 1869, with his family, and located in Tulare County, near Visalia. Here he remained until his death, which occurred in 1877, the mother having died five years previous. Mr. Coughran is extensively engaged in the stock business. He has eight sections of grazing and timbered land in the foothills of Greenhorn mountain, besides 160 acres near KernIsland. He married September 17, 1878, in Mariposa County, Miss Martha I. Burt, a daughter of George W. Burt, formerly a resident of Arkansas. Mrs. Coughran was born December 29, 1852. There are five children: John B., Lulu, Charles W., Mary L., and David D.

I. N. KING.—The growth and development of Kern County owes its present enviable position as a stock and agricultural country, to such sterling pioneers as I. N. King, and it is not only the duty but the pleasure of the historian to note the circumstances which led to the final settlement of such determined, farsighted and aggressive men upon the once barren wastes of Kern County. Mr. King was reared in the pine-tree State of Maine. He was

born at East Winthrop, August 21, 1823; learned the trade of shoemaking in his native town, and there pursued it for fourteen years. He came West in 1852, reaching San Francisco April 15 of that year. He soon proceeded to the gold fields of California and found ample demand for his abilities and energies. He received $6 per day for about two months' work, and then followed mining for one year with fair success. He then engaged in slaughtering cattle and sheep and selling meats in Placer County. Thus the years intervening between 1852 and 1875 were passed in the mining regions of the Golden State. Then he located upon his present estate of 240 acres, on section 22, township 30 south, range 26 east. He has his ranch stocked with a good line of graded horses and cattle. Mr King was married at Winthrop, Maine, June 25, 1846, to Miss Lavina W., daughter of Cephas and Almira Thomas, a farmer, and they have one daughter, wife of Rev. J. H. Peters, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. King are good Christian people, and as such are held in high esteem for their many good qualities.

HERMAN GRANZ, a vineyardist on Belmont avenue, Fresno, was born in Germany in 1841. His early attention was given to the manufacture of furniture, and after learning the trade he followed that calling until he emigrated to the United States in 1868. He then passed one year in New York city, work ing at his trade, and in 1869 came to San Francisco, and there started a manufactory, in the construction of household and office furniture, supplying the wholesale trade. He bought his present ranch of eighty acres, adjoining Eisen vineyard, in 1881, which he has improved from year to year until the entire ranch is under thorough cultivation. He has fifty acres of wine grapes and the remainder in raisin grapes. In 1885 he built a winery and now manufactures about 40,000 gallons of sweet wine annually; his raisins he dries and sells to packers. He continued his business in San Francisco until 1887, when a disastrous fire destroyed his plant and property, and he then retired from business and permanently settled upon his ranch, constructing a fine residence, and is now giving all his attention to his grape industry.

Mr. Granz was married in New York, in 1868, to Miss Adelhied Bauhofer, a native of Austria, and they have eight children, all living. Mr. Granz is a membe rof the Sons of Hermann, and of the I. O. R. M., of San Francisco.

FREDERICK ROEDING, one of the early pioneers of California, and among the first landholders of the San Joaquin valley, was born in Germany in 1824. His early education was in the line of trade and in the general merchandise business, which he followed at home until 1846, when he went to South America, around Cape Horn, and landed at Valparaiso. He then passed three years in Chili and Peru, in the mercantile trade, and in 1849 he came to California. He then went to the mines, where he passed through many pleasant experiences, as among the early miners he found many men of great intelligence. With the winter snows, they were snowed in and starved out, after which he returned to San Francisco. Early in 1850 he opened a general merchandise business, as a member of the firm of Larco & Co., and followed the same until his retirement in 1878, having passed through a long and prosperous career. In 1849 Mr. Roeding was an active member of the first vigilance committee, and of the subsequent organizations of 1852 and 1856, which worked out such a salutary effect in the suppression of crime. In 1868 he organized, and was one of the incorporators of the German Savings Bank of San Francisco, and was later on elected vice-president and cashier, which positions he held with great credit to himself and prosperity to the bank, until 1888, when, owing to failing health, he was obliged to retire from

active business. He then improved the much needed respite, and with his family made an extended visit to his old home in Germany. In 1869 Mr. Roeding was one of an organized company to purchase 80,000 acres in the San Joaquin valley, and was one of the trustees to look after the sale and management of the land. In 1872 the tract was divided, and Mr. Roeding secured eleven sections as his portion. In 1872 Mr. F. T. Eisen made the first purchase of land, 640 acres, at $10 per acre, and Mr. Hobler purchased one section at the same price, and with the development as undertaken by these gentlemen the possibilities of the valley became established and the land more desirable. In 1877 Mr. Roeding placed the Nevada colony lands upon the market, under the management of S. A. Miller, who was then the proprietor of the *Republican*. In 1879 Mr. Roeding induced Jeff Donahoo to sow 320 acres of grain as an experiment, and Donahoo was to pay twenty-five cents per acre for the use of the land. This was the sediment land bordering on Fancher creek, and the crop harvested to an average of forty-five bushels to the acre. Mr. Roeding still owns five sections of land, most of which is rented and in grain. He started the Fancher Creek Nursery in 1884, with his son George C. as manager. Their nursery covers about fifty acres, and their specialties are figs, olives, fruit and ornamental trees. Mr. Roeding is now building a handsome residence for his son, but his family still resides in San Francisco.

PAUL CORTI.—The early experiences of Paul Corti are somewhat varied from those of the average citizen of Kern County. He was born in the north of Italy, November 1, 1838, where he spent his boyhood and youth. At the age of twenty he went to London, England, where he learned the art of silvering looking-glasses, and became so proficient that he was delegated to silver one of the largest mirrors, which was finally displayed at the great World's Fair held in London in 1862.

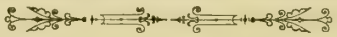
Hearing of the gold discoveries in New Zealand, he made his way to the gold fields of that country, where he spent several years with varied success. He then went to Honolulu, where he prospected for a business location, but after a brief period came to San Francisco. He located his family at San Jose; came to Kern County in 1870. He spent three years in the mountain regions lumbering, and then pre-empted a one-fourth section of Government land. This he has improved and added thereto until he is now the owner of a very large ranch, being some of the best soil in Kern County, which is under a high state of improvements and cultivation. He has engaged somewhat extensively in dairying and stock-raising of late years.

CHARLES S. STANTON was born in Watertown, New York, in 1853. His father, a Methodist clergyman, made his home in various sections of the Empire State, moving from year to year, as was the custom of the ministers of that denomination. Charles S. received his education in Cazenovia, New York, graduating in the seminary in that place in 1874.

In 1876 he came west to California, and for four or five years made his home in Sutter County, where he was engaged in the drug business, and a part of the time served as bookkeeper in mercantile establishments. In 1880 he located in Fresno County, and in the town of Selma, then just laid out, he has continued to reside. When he came here he had his choice of two general stores in which to engage as clerk, and selected that of C. L. Judd & Co. Soon after he entered their employ the firm failed, and he bought them out, he himself selling out soon afterward, to engage in contracting and building, which occupation he followed for several years. In 1888 he opened a drug

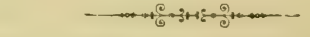
store on the west side of the town, and had established a good trade when a disastrous fire destroyed his property, entailing a heavy loss. Mr. Stanton soon directed his attention to the raisin industry, which now wholly occupies his time and energy. He has twenty acres of vines a mile and a half northeast of Selma, which is proving a profitable investment, and which, in this locality, seem to be no exception to the rule.

Mr. Stanton chose for his life companion Miss Lizzie Brady, a native of Tulare County, California, whom he wedded in August, 1888. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., is a charter member of the Selma lodge, and its present Recording Secretary.



A. OTTO, of Fresno, was born in Gutenswegen near Magdeburg, Germany, in 1825, and in early life gave his attention to the manufacture of beet sugar. He first went to Gr. Ammensleben to learn the science of the business, and there remained for nine years,—during the later years as manager. He then went to Barleben, Germany, and managed a beet-sugar establishment for seven and one-half years; and then, with a strong desire to own his establishment, he emigrated to the broader field of the United States. In 1867 he left, Germany with his old friend Ewald Kleinau, and they settled at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin where they leased land for a term of years, and erected a small mill, making all its machinery, even the copper worms, except boiler and engines. In 1870 they were induced to come to California and settle at Alvarado, Alameda County, and there join a company and superintend the same industry. From his long experience in the business, Mr. Otto draughted the necessary parts of his mill machinery at the Risdon Iron Works in San Francisco, the castings being made at the Union Iron Works; and the corporation erected a mill. Mr. Otto was also an able chemist, and was thoroughly skilled in every branch of his profession. The capacity of the mill was fifty tons of beets per day. They continued five years and then moved the mill to Soquel, Santa Cruz County, and there remained five years. Owing to dissensions in the company he resigned his position, and with his friend Mr. Kleinau, went to the Sandwich Islands, and there managed a cane-sugar mill for six years, when he returned to California and settled upon his eighty-acre ranch on East avenue, Fresno, which he purchased in 1882. He immediately began improving, and now has thirty acres in vines, thirty in trees, and the remainder in alfalfa. He has built a large two-story house, two large barns, with steam dryers, and necessary buildings to properly care for his fruit interests.

Mr. Otto was married in Germany, in 1856, to Miss Elsie Weinbeck, and they have eight children, six of whom are now living and are settled in different parts of California. The ranch is becoming very profitable, and although still young, in 1890 the net proceeds amounted to about $3,500, with the prospect of a splendid increase under its able management.



R. A. MONCURE is the manager of the Stockton ranch, one of the finest of the J. B. Haggin series in Kern County. Mr. Moncure is a Virginian by birth; is a son of George V. Moncure, a farmer and politician of Stafford County, Virginia, where our subject was born, February 4, 1864. His boyhood was spent in the schools of his native town, and his youth up to 1880 was spent as a salesman in a dry-goods house. In 1883 he made his first visit to Kern County, and remained three years, when he gained his first practical experience in the cattle business. He spent the year 1887 at his Virginia home, and in 1888 returned and resumed his former duties with the J. B. Haggin Company. No better evidence of his sterling qualities and good judgment as a business man can be sited than the fact that the Lakeside

on Stockton ranch, consisting of 15,000 acres, and the Mountain View ranch, of 1,000 acres, are given into his charge. On these ranches about 4,000 head of stock are herded.

J. W. WHITE, a well-to-do orchardist of Kern County, came to California in 1875, from Warren County, Iowa. He was born in Taylor County, Kentucky, July 17, 1849. His father, Bushrod White, was a farmer by occupation, and came to California in April, 1882, for his health, and died in May, 1888. J. W. White is one of the active citizens of Panama precinct, has a nicely improved home of twenty acres, which he is developing as a fruit farm. He married in Iowa, in 1870, Miss Asenath, daughter of Samuel Hart, who was a farmer by occupation, and finally came to California for his health, and died in 1870. Mr. White has a family of nine children.

JOHN F. HAMILTON, one of the first developers of West Park, was born in New Brunswick in 1858. He went to Auburn, Maine, in 1870, to live with his brother, and with him to learn the trade of manufacturing shoes. He remained there and worked in one factory eight years. His father and family came to Auburn in 1873 and engaged in keeping a hotel, and in 1878 John gave up the shoe business to assist his father. He remained with him until October, 1883, when he came to California, first stopping at Riverside for a few months. He then came to Fresno and bought twenty acres in West Park, soon after the land had been subdivided. There were then no improvements, and the land was a bare plain, having never been plowed. Mr. Hamilton soon began improving and planted 1,100 trees and a few vines, all of which were killed the following year by grasshoppers. Such incidents were frequently numbered among the hardships of the pioneer; but with the persistence of the New Englander, Mr. Hamilton began again, and he now has his ranch all under cultivation,—six acres in vines, 500 trees, and the remainder in alfalfa. He has also been a renter and grower of grain, but is now giving that up to attend to his ranch. He keeps seven horses, some fine Jersey and Holstein cattle, and about 150 hogs.

In 1884 he went East and brought out his mother, who now cares for the household. The condition of the ranch indicates the thrift and industry of Mr. Hamilton's careful management.

STOELL M. JUDD, one of the venerable pioneers of California, and his residence in Kern County dates back to 1871. He was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, in the town of Massence, September 4, 1824. His father, Truman Judd, a farmer by occupation, located in Winnebago County, Illinois, in 1839. He was of English ancestry, and his mother, Elizabeth Smith, was of Scotch extraction.

The subject of this sketch, next youngest of the above family of six children, passed his early life in a new country and his advantages for schooling were consequently limited. He is of a mechanical turn of mind, and learned the trade of engineer in Illinois. He also learned, and for several years after reaching California pursued, the trade of millwright. In 1879 he turned his attention to stock-raising and located his present home on Government land, on 160 acres, the northwest one-fourth of section 28, township 31 south, range 27 east. In 1876 he married Mrs. Mary, widow of Hiram Spooner, at Bakersfield. Her name was Mary Taintor, and she was born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, in 1827. She has three children by her first marriage: one, Mrs. Emma Meacham, now widowed, lives in Bakersfield. Mr. Judd has seen much of pioneer life in this country and in the East, and although advanced in years retains

the vigor of younger days. He is a well-informed man upon the current issues of the day, and takes a lively interest in the development of his adopted town and county. He has given much thought to the solution of the subject of irrigation, and believes that the Government should control and handle the water of all arid countries. Mr. Judd is a Master Mason, a social man and possessed of a generous nature, and the same qualities of mind and heart are all in a like degree characteristic of his estimable wife.

B. R. PHILLIPS, proprietor of the Fresno Transfer Company, Fresno, was born in Yazoo City, Mississippi, January 12, 1857. His father, S. M. Phillips, a veteran of the Mexican war, was a practitioner of the law at Jackson, Mississippi. His death occurred in Yazoo City in 1861. In 1866 the family moved to Canton, same State, where B. R. Phillips received his education in the public schools, and in 1872 they came to California and settled at Centerville. The following year Mr. Phillips planted the first crop of cotton grown in the county, planting forty acres on the bottom lands of King's river, and raising as fine a crop as was ever grown on the uplands in Mississippi, the product being 450 pounds to the acre. Machinery, however, was very expensive, and Liverpool the nearest market: so the crop was not a profitable one. In 1874 he put in an experimental crop on the uplands for G. H. Eggers, but it failed, owing to the absence of water.

Mr. Phillips then came to Fresno and was employed as clerk in the store of Kutner & Goldstein, remaining with them more than two years. Feeling the need of further education, he went to San Francisco and took a course of study in Heald's Business College.

In 1880 Mr. Phillips was married, in Hanford, to Miss Sarah Rogers, daughter of John E. Rogers, a pioneer of the Mussel Slough country and a raiser of fine work-horses. He was then engaged in farming near Hanford until 1883, when he went to Oregon and Washington Territory, and worked for the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, returning to Tulare County in 1885, and continuing farming. In 1887 Mr. Phillips engaged in the lumber business at Selma, as manager for D. B. Stevens, and in 1888 he secured a position in the United States Internal Revenue Department, as gauger and storekeeper, from Los Angeles to San Francisco, holding this position until 1890. In that year he bought the business of the Fresno Transfer Company from Bradshaw & Dodge, the interests of which he is still pursuing. This is the only organized company in the city, with representative messengers on incoming trains.

JAMES R. ALLISON, deceased, was a native of Johnson County, Missouri, born in 1850. His early life was spent on his father's farm, during which time he availed himself of what educational advantages were then afforded. At the age of twenty he was happily married to Miss Laura Allison, his cousin, also a native of Missouri, and soon afterward moved to California. They settled in the Sacramento valley, where he engaged in farming for five years. A brief period was then spent in Missouri, after which they returned to the Golden State and located in the town of Kingsburg, Fresno County. Mr. Allison here owned a farm of 240 acres, upon which he was successfully engaged in ranching up to the time of his death, which occurred in March, 1889.

He was a man of many pleasing traits of character, and his amiable qualities won for him many friends. During his residence at Kingsburg he was identified with the best interests of the community, and had the confidence and respect of all who knew him. His widow and their six children survive him. The names of

the latter are as follows: Robert M., Leslie Odell, Charles, May, and Dora and Nora, twins.

DAVID DORN was born in Canada, in the year 1845. On the shores of Georgian bay he was reared and educated. Early in life he began to learn the blacksmith trade, and has followed that trade almost continuously from his youth up to the present time. In 1869 he visited Nebraska and Kansas, and finally settled in Buena Vista County, Iowa, where he made his home eleven years. Besides working at his trade he also had some farming interests in Iowa.

In 1881 Mr. Dorn came to California. This was about the time the town of Selma was starting, and in the new town he located and established his blacksmith shop. To-day he is in the same spot, but is richer by several thousand dollars than he was then. His trade has steadily increased as the town has grown, and he now has a very profitable business. Adjoining his shop is his residence, and also some lots which belong to him. He owns 160 acres of unimproved land in Kern County.

Mr. Dorn was married in 1870 to Annie Spratford, a native of England. Their family consists of four children,—two sons and two daughters.

CHRIS MATTLY is one of the thrifty farmers of Kern County, and few of his chosen calling can show more substantial evidence of his fitness for the position he occupies. He is a native of Zillis, Switzerland, born March 30, 1852. He emigrated to this country in 1873, landing in San Francisco. He went immediately to Gilroy, Santa Clara County, where he found employment in a dairy. After spending eight months at Gilroy and later six months at Point Reyes, in Marin County, in August, 1874, he located on 160 acres of Government land, about eigeteen miles southwest of Bakersfield, Kern County. After acquiring title to the same he sold it and purchased his present location in 1879. He has 400 acres of the best quality of land, well irrigated, and all under improvements. This he has stocked with about eighty milch cows, horses and other stock, besides a fine display of poultry. His dairy is known for miles around, and his products find more ready sale than any other in the county. He has developed a fine orchard thereon, made up of peach, apple, apricot, plum, pear and fig trees,—which speaks volumes for the capabilities of the soil in his region of country. Mr. Mattly is a genial, popular citizen and respected by all who know him.

CHARLES W. DUVALL, of Bakersfield, has been a resident of California since 1868. He is a native of the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, born July 18, 1850. He was about three years of age when his parents removed from that State to Missouri, locating in Kansas City, where he spent his boyhood and early youth. He came to California, and finally located in Bakersfield, in 1874, where he is engaged in the real-estate business.

EDWIN MOORE.—It is with interest that one reviews the life of the California pioneer, who left home and the comforts of the East to suffer the hardships and privations of the unknown and undeveloped West, and great honor is due to their memory, as their pioneer work was the means of that vast immigration which has built up this great and glorious State. Among this honored number we find Mr. Edwin Moore, who was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1829, and among his schoolmates in the old log schoolhouse was William Windom, the late Secretary of the Treasury. At the age of sixteen years young Moore

was apprenticed to learn the trade of a tailor, which he studied until 1849. He then became restive under the confinement, and, seeking the broader experience of adventure, he struck out for California, via the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco July 18, 1849. He then went to the mines at Barnes' Bar, on the North Fork of the American river, where he passed the winter, meeting with fair success and making from one to five ounces of gold per day; but also paying $1.50 per pound for flour and $2 per pound for sugar, beans and bacon. In the fall of 1850 Mr. Moore went to Realejo, Central America, and for five months rented and kept a hotel, after which he returned to California and followed mining in Mariposa County. In 1853 he went to Australia and mined for five years, but with poor success, and after spending all he had made in California, he returned to this State in July, 1859, and resumed mining in Mariposa County. This he continued until 1865, when he was elected Auditor and Recorder of that county. He then gave up mining and lived in Mariposa.

Mr. Moore was married there May 7, 1866, to Miss Huldah Traxler, a native of Richland County, Ohio. He was re-elected to the office in 1867, and served to the expiration of his term in 1869. He then purchased of Galen Clark a one-half interest in the hotel and ranch at Wawona, "The Big Tree Station," on the stage route between Raymond and the Yo Semite valley. They ran the hotel until 1875, when they sold the entire property to the stage company, Mr. Moore remaining in charge until 1876, when he came to Madera and was among the first settlers of the town. The flume having just been completed he was engaged as clerk and bookkeeper, and held the position about two years. In 1876 Mr. Moore purchased twenty acres southeast of town, which he has improved, first building a comfortable home, and then adding vines and trees from year to year. In 1880 he was appointed local agent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, and also Postmaster of Madera. The latter office he lost during the Cleveland administration, but the former he still retains. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have one son—Edwin H., born in 1877, who is now at home and engaged in securing an education. Mr. Moore is an affable, genial gentleman, and though poor in health he still loves to talk of the sufferings and excitement of his pioneer days.

LORRIN SHARP, Postmaster at Madera, was born in Smyrna, Delaware, November 17, 1839 His father, Lewis Sharp, was a tanner by trade, and during the gold excitement of 1849 came to California with a party of eleven men, who located the great Mariposa quartz mine, bringing a quartz-mill with them; but quartz-mining being little known the project was abandoned, and they followed placer-mining with varied success. Mr. Sharp found one nugget near Mariposa which weighed fifty and a quarter ounces, and owing to its peculiar shape and fineness was sold for $1,100. In the fall of 1851 he returned to the East, and in January, 1852, with his family, embarked again for California to permanently settle at Mariposa and follow mining.

The educational advantages of our subject were extremely limited, as at the age of thirteen years he began his mining experiences, which he actively followed for many years in California and Nevada, and has always been more or less interested in mining securities. In 1865 he located several oil wells in the Coast Range, but owing to the expense of transportation the project was abandoned after about one year of labor. From mining Mr. Sharp turned his attention to the sheep business, which he followed with marked success for many years. He was married in Mariposa County in March, 1867, to Miss Frances Wilson Smith, a native of Ohio. Mr. Sharp then established his home in Buchanan, Fresno County, and continued the raising of sheep. In 1876 he opened a general merchandise store in Buchanan, which he continued until 1880, and then sold his sheep and

store interests and came to Madera to reside. He then engaged in mercantile life, as a partner of Edwin Moore for about three years; then, selling his interest, he engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, which he has since continued to follow. In 1881 Mr. Sharp bought land near the town, and has devoted much of his leisure time to the culture and development of new and rare grapes and fruit trees.

In 1888 Mr. Sharp was appointed Postmaster by the Cleveland administration, and after the office was made third-class and a Presidential one, he was reappointed by President Benjamin Harrison. In this instance the evidence of popular esteem and confidence is not emphasized so much in the reappointment as in the original appointment by Mr. Cleveland, as Mr. Sharp is and always has been a stanch Republican, and has voted for every Republican President. He has been active in all county and State elections, and at one time was the only Republican in his precinct. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp have three sons and two daughters, all of whom are occupied in and about Madera.

FRANK P. MAY is one of the well-to-do and successful tillers of the soil of Kern County, and has taken an important part in the development of its natural resources of his section of country. There are probably few men in Kern County who have taken a more active part in the battle for life than the subject of this sketch. His father was a Pennsylvania farmer, and died about 1853. After gaining an academic education Frank P. entered, in 1860, upon a course of study at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. When the war broke out he abandoned his studies and joined the Union army, enlisting in the Ringgold Cavalry, an independent organization, and was transferred to the First Virginia Cavalry, then to the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry. He served as a soldier from June 29, 1861, to October, 1865; was at Winchester, where he received a gunshot in March, 1862; later at Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, and there received a saber wound in his head; and afterward he went through Antietam, Gettysburg and the Wilderness campaign. At Warrington Junction, Virginia, he was shot in his right lower limb with a carbine in the hands of the enemy, which has crippled him for life. He served in all three years and five months, being mustered out in October, 1865, at Cumberland, Maryland.

After leaving the army he returned home for a brief time, and then visited the Sandwich Islands, San Francisco, in 1866, and made one trip with Captain Ridpath, on a trading expedition, to Bering sea and the straits. He then engaged in horticulture at Healdsburg, Sonoma County. There he married Miss Amelia, daughter of Charles Alexander, a pioneer of that county, October 31, 1868. In March, 1872, they took up their residence on their present place, 160 acres, ten miles southwest of Bakersfield. Mr. May has been engaged in stock-raising and diversified farming, and is now entering quite extensively into grape culture. He is progressive in his business, and is a stockholder in the Farmers' Canal Company. He has been one of the School Trustees of his district since locating in the county, and is an independent Republican.

WILLIAM BETTERIDGE.—Among those who have aided materially in the growth of Fresno and who are eminently worthy of biographical mention in the history of Central California, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

Mr. Betteridge was born in Rochester, New York, in 1850, and was educated at Rochester and Buffalo, living at home until 1867. In that year he went to Stark County, Ohio, and learned the trade of brick-mason with his uncle, J. C. Coleman, a prominent contractor. In 1871 he went to Lawrence, Kansas, where he was employed on the State University building,

then in process of erection. Through the failure of the contractor, under whom he had worked for three years, he lost all his wages.

In May, 1874, Mr. Betteridge started for California, coming in a second-class car, attached to a freight train, and after eleven days arrived in San Francisco. His first employment there was on the Palace Hotel. In the fall of that year he went to Napa, where for thirteen months he worked on the Insane Asylum. Returning to San Francisco in 1876, he started a meat market, being generously offered assistance by Jeff James, a prominent wholesale butcher of that city. Six months later he sold out and again began work at his trade in and about San Francisco. In 1878 he spent three months in Fresno. He then went back to Oakland, but the following year returned to Fresno and settled in business, soon becoming prominent among the contractors and builders of the town. The result of his early labors has been destroyed by the sweeping fires which have visited Fresno. In 1881 Mr. Betteridge was backed and assisted by Mr. Charles De Long, who kindly furnished him with the necessary funds to purchase land south of town for the purpose of establishing a brick yard. Of this kindness, which was tendered without note or interest, Mr. Betteridge speaks with great feeling, and he regards it as a stepping stone toward his subsequent success. He at once began the manufacture of brick, which placed him among the foremost contractors. Among the prominent buildings of his erection that have survived the fires, we mention the Grand Central Hotel, the Winchell and Shankling buildings and Warner building. In 1887 he built the Hughes Hotel, taking in part payment three blocks of land, from one of which he made the brick for the hotel, later selling the block at a largely increased price. He has since built the Hughes block, Fresno National Bank building, Temple Ba. block, and many buildings of Lesser importance. Prosperity has attended his labors here, and he has accumulated valuable property. He owns and resides in a fine brick residence, corner of M and Merced streets; also has 120 acres of ranch land, partly improved. Although in comfortable circumstances, he is still actively engaged in contracting and building.

Mr. Betteridge was married in Fresno, in 1883, to Miss Margaret Mier, and has one child, Myron, born in October, 1884. In September, 1889, after an absence of twenty years, Mr. Betteridge returned East to his old home, and came back to California fully satisfied with this State and its wonderful resources.

OREGON AKERS, one of the progressive young ranchers of Kern County, was born in Alabama, May 10, 1852. His father, L. B. Akers, was a farmer, came to California in 1856 with his family and located in San Bernardino County, where he still lives. Our subject is the sixth in a family of fourteen children. He remained at home until 1883, and took up his residence in Kern County, where he has pursued farming and stock-raising, with fair success and fine prospects, to the present time.

He married, in 1882, Miss Rosa De Kay, a native daughter of Nevada, and they have four children. Mr. Akers is an industrious and enterprising citizen.

HEDGE ROW VINEYARD.—Any one visiting Fresno is sure to learn of the success which has attended the care and management of the Hedge Row Vineyard. This famous vineyard is owned by a corporation of four Eastern ladies,—Miss M. F. Austin, now deceased, Miss L. H. Hatch, Miss E. A. Cleveland and Miss J. B. Short,—all of whom were engaged as teachers in educational institutions in San Francisco. In the early settlement of Fresno these ladies pooled their savings, organized their company, and upon the opening of Central colony in 1876, by W. S. Chapman, they purchased 100 acres on Elm avenue, Mr.

Chapman agreeing to set two of every twenty of their present successful vineyard. These sources of the valley at that time were undeveloped, and in the experimental planting of oranges, lemons, limes, walnuts, deciduous fruits and vines this company have expended thousands of dollars, all of which practically have accrued to the benefit of the later developers. The company have been united and harmonious in the management of the ranch, which has been left largely to the direction of Miss Austin, who came to the vineyard to reside in August, 1878; and those energies which heretofore had been so successful in the management, as principal, of the Clark Institute of San Francisco were hereafter to be expended in the proper care and development of what has since proved a very successful enterprise.

Miss Austin was born in Nantucket, and graduated at the high school of her native town, and later at the Bridgewater (Mass.) Normal School. She then taught seven years in the public schools of Chicago, and received such rapid promotion that during the later years she was assistant principal. She came to San Francisco in 1864, and began teaching in the girls' department of the high school, and for seven years was principal of the Clark Institute, or until she resigned to take up her ranch duties in Fresno, in March, 1889, deeply mourned by her friends and colleagues.

Miss Hatch, the able assistant of Miss Austin, was born in Maine, and was educated at Mt. Holyoke Seminary. She then began teaching at Rockland, and later in Kansas, at the Ottawa University and Maplewood Seminary. She made a visit to California in 1870, but came to settle permanently in 1875, as a teacher in the Clark Institute in San Francisco, remaining until January, 1879. She then came to the ranch to reside, although the direct management of the vineyard was left to Miss Austin, and to her the credit of the successful development. As trees failed in the early experiments the ranch was largely given up to vines, in which they now have seventy-seven acres, and the remainder in orchard and ornamental grounds. The first pack of the vineyard was in 1878, when they put up thirty boxes, adopting the name of the Austin Brand. In 1879 they put up 300 boxes and in 1886, 7,500. Packing was then given up, owing to the failing health of Miss Austin, and they have since sold their raisins in the sweat-boxes. The ranch is now under the management of Miss Hatch, and in the tasteful appointment of house and grounds, with their complete dryer, packing-house and ranch appurtenances, one can but recognize the intelligence which has been brought to bear upon the several stages of development.

AUGUST HALEMEIER, the competent vigneron of the Fresno vineyard and wine cellars, was born in Germany, in 1863. His early life and training were all in the interests of agriculture, which he followed in his own country until 1886, and then emigrated to America, and after a few months passed in Nebraska he arrived in Fresno, in January, 1887. His first employment was on the Eggers vineyard and wine cellars, where he remained until September, 1887, and was then employed in the cellars of the Fresno Vineyard Company. By diligence and close observation he soon mastered the science of wine-making, and in July, 1888, was appointed superintendent of the cellar, with full charge of the wine-making interests. The best proof of his successful management and judicious blending of wines are in the delicious port, sherry, Angelica, Madeira, Bruger, Riesling and Zinfandel wines in the producing of which the vineyard has become famous.

Mr. Halemeier was married in Fresno, February 2, 1890, to Miss Marie Sickman, a native of Germany, and they have one child, Johane Auguste Alevine, born in November, 1890. Mr. Halemeier has established his own home on a forty-acre tract in the Eggers colony, which he purchased in March, 1888. He has

improved it with a cottage and outbuildings, has set thirty acres in Muscat vines, and keeps horses and cattle for ranch purposes. He hires this work performed, as his own time is fully occupied at the Fresno vineyard and wine cellars.

SAMUEL M. SMOOT.—The brief biography which follows has for its subject one of the old pioneers of Fresno County, who crossed the plains to California from his home in Arkansas in the year 1859, landing on King's river after a journey of seven months.

Mr. Smoot was born in 1836, was reared on a farm and remained in Arkansas until he reached his twenty-third year. Then it was that he sought a home in California, the State about which he had heard so much. Arrived on King's river, he entered upon a business career with five head of cattle and a piece of money worth 12½ cents. His experience in the early history of the cattle business was not unlike that of many other pioneers of his time. He made much money and lost some, as the seasons were favorable or otherwise. In March, 1886, Mr. Smoot moved to Kingsburg, where he now lives and where he is successfully engaged in the livery business.

He has been twice married. In 1857 he wedded Elizabeth Cartwright, of Alabama, who died in 1883, leaving a family of five children. His second union was in 1885, with Mrs. Mary Frances Phillips.

J. B. BERGES is one of the progressive members of the somewhat numerous French colony of Kern County. He, like many others, came to California without money or a settled purpose except to seize the first opportunity that presented itself for gaining a livelihood. Born in the south of France, August 25, 1865, he came to America about fifteen years ago, reaching California in July, 1880. He engaged first in sheep-herding in Kern County, and later he, with two brothers, J. and A. Berges, engaged in sheep-raising for themselves in the mountains near Santa Maria, on the Quiotal ranch. In this venture they prospered and continued the same until the summer of 1889, when the business was sold out. In the fall of 1889 Mr. Berges opened his present business, that of wholesaling and retailing wines and liquors in Bakersfield. He now owns and conducts one of the best establishments of the kind in Central California.

In 1890 Mr. Berges married Miss Mary Inda a native of France. They were married in Bakersfield, November 20. Mr. Berges is a man of genial demeanor and has the bearing of a man who thoroughly understands the minutest detail of his chosen calling.

SIGMUND WORMSER, a prominent business man of Kingsburg, Fresno County, California, is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born December 11, 1859. Early in life he was sent to school in Canstatt, Germany, and finished his studies at an academy of high reputation in that place. He afterward entered a business establishment in Ulm of Donau, in which he remained for a period of two years. Then he went to Dublin and from there, in 1880, came to America.

Before settling down to business in this country, Mr. Wormser made a prospecting tour through many States of the Union, traveling most of the time for six months. After a brief business engagement in Pittsburg, he entered upon another and more extensive tour, visiting the diamond fields of South Africa, Australia and the South Sea islands. In 1886 he returned to America, coming to California and settling in Kingsburg, Fresno County, November 23 of that year. He immediately entered into a business arrangement with Louis

Einstein and Louis Gundelfinger of Fresno' and established the mercantile house of which he is now manager. Mr. Gundelfinger recently withdrawing, the firm now consists of Mr. Wormser and Mr. Einstein, the business being conducted under the name of Einstein & Wormser. They transact a general mercantile business and enjoy a large and steadily increasing trade.

Mr. Wormser is one of the prominent men of the town, being thoroughly identified with the progressive element of the place. For some time he has been a director of the Kingsburg Improvement Company, and now holds the office of secretary and treasurer of that organization.

Mr. Wormser has been fortunate in the selection of a home in this productive valley, and he has chosen a native daughter of the golden West to preside over it. November 28, 1890, he wedded Anna E. Jacobson, whose birthplace is San Francisco.

JOHN S. DORE, a vineyardist of West Park, was born in Harmony, Maine, December 26, 1838. In 1850 his father emigrated to Wisconsin, where he carried on general farming. Young Dore attended the common schools during the winter, and in the summer would assist in farm work. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching, which he followed winters until twenty-two years of age, and then took a one year's course at the Galesville University. He was married in La Crosse County, Wisconsin, January 1, 1863, to Miss L. Jennie Angell, and about the same time he established the *Clark County Journal* at Neillsville, Clark County, Wisconsin, which he continued to publish for several years. He was also prominent in county government, and for six years officiated as Chairman of the Board of County Supervisors, and was County Superintendent of Schools, in which capacity he served for a period of ten years. He was also a member of the State Board of Agriculture for three years. After selling out his paper, he removed to and cleared a farm of over 200 acres of heavily timbered land, and also engaged quite extensively in the lumber business. This venture was not a success, and in 1883, with broken health, he sold out his interests there and came to Fresno, with barely enough money to build a comfortable house, and was obliged to purchase land on time. He purchased in the Bank of California tract, now called West Park, which he immediately began improving, and by diligence and perseverance he is now the possessor of 140 acres, 100 of which is set to vines. Mr. Dore is a hard worker, and has had the care of a great deal of land for non-residents, the work for several years amounting to over $5,000 per year. He has been a successful planter of vines, and of 40,000 set in 1890, on land adjoining the Fruit Vale tract, he lost but 253.

The family of Mr. Dore has been increased by eight children, six of whom are living and settled in Fresno County. He joined the Farmers' Alliance in 1890, and attended the first State meeting at San Jose in November of the same year, was chosen chairman of the executive committee, and has taken a very active part in the work of the Alliance. His ranch is ornamented with a fine house and outbuildings, and in all appointments shows the thrift and industry of Mr. Dore as an agriculturist, as well as the superior advantages of Fresno County as a place for regaining health, making a luxurious home where declining years may be passed beneath the vine and fig tree of one's own planting.

W. H. ELLER, the resident superintendent and manager of the Fresno Vineyard Company, was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky, November 3, 1849. His educational facilities were limited, as he was enabled to attend only the common schools as

conducted at the old log schoolhouse, with hewed logs for benches, and the teacher brought her own chair. Having lost his father, Mrs. Eller and family moved to Monroe County, Indiana, in 1861, and there our subject began his own support at the age of eleven years, hiring out to a farmer at $3 per month. With increased years and strength he performed the heavier duties, and followed farm life in Indiana until 1878, when he went to Ellis County, Texas, and on rented land began the cultivation of corn, cotton and oats. But the enterprise not proving very successful to Mr. Eller, he closed out his interests there in the fall of 1884, and came to California, direct to Fresno County. His first occupation was upon the ranch of Jeff Donahoo, and with a six-horse team and heavy farm machinery he received fresh enthusiasm for the farm life. After two seasons on the ranch he took up the cultivation of vines, being first employed by Mr. Nudd, from whom he received his first lessons in the practical working of a vineyard. In August, 1886, he began work for the Fresno Vineyard Company, in their wine cellars, under D. D. Hudson, as superintendent. In 1887 Mr. McDonald became superintendent, and Mr. Eller was then placed in the position of foreman, and in March, 1889, was appointed superintendent and manager of the Fresno Vineyard interests.

The Fresno Vineyard is owned by a syndicate of San Francisco gentlemen, with L. P. Drexler as president. The tract embraces 450 acres, 350 of which is in wine grapes and about 20 acres in raisin grapes. The vineyard was planted in 1880 and contains only five foreign varieties. The winery, built in 1883, was destroyed by fire, and in 1886 they rebuilt of adobe brick, 200 feet square, with a largely increased storage capacity, which is held in an Eastern make of oak cooperage. In addition to this, there is a capacious sherry house, with a large packing house for handling dried grapes and raisins. In 1890 they picked 2,560 tons of grapes, and manufactured 247,000 gallons of wine, besides shipping thirty car loads of dried grapes. The distillery is very completly equipped, with a continuous copper still, twenty feet high by four and a half feet in diameter, with a capacity of 1,300 gallons of proof brandy per day. The company excels in ports, sherry, Angelica and Madeira. The product of he vineyard sells in San Francisco in bulk.

Mr. Eller was married in Fresno, in September, 1889, to Miss Anna Lee Garrett, and they have one son, George Dean Eller, born September 1, 1890.

WILLIAM A. FISHER, a rancher of Union colony, was born in Jefferson County, New York, in 1826, the son of Archibald Fisher, a large land-holder, who also owned milling interests. At the age of thirteen years young Fisher started out in life, and at Philadelphia, Jefferson County, began clerking in a general merchandise store. He then followed mercantile life somewhat irregularly until 1849, when he went to Virginia, and in 1851 started for California by steamer, via the Ishmus of Panama, and arrived at San Francisco July 7 of the same year. He then followed mining about eight months without marked success, after which he bought a small store at Six Mile Bar, where he sold general miners' supplies, and also kept a small boarding-house. In 1856 he started another store at Knight's Ferry, and still later others in mining localities, carrying on a very prosperous business until 1858, when he became interested in mining ditches and lost everything. In 1862 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for Stanislaus County.

Mr. Fisher was the first Republican in Stanislaus County, and for many years was the leader of the party. He attended the first Republican County Convention at Stockton, and was nominated for the General Assembly; was Postmaster at Knight's Ferry for about eight years, and was very prominent in all political movements. In 1868 he took up 160

acres of land on the west side of the San Joaquin river, and also bought out a squatter's right to 160 acres, borrowing money at two and a half per cent. per month, to pay for it. He was then taken blind and leased his land for one year at $2.50 per acre. In 1872 Mr. Fisher sowed 1,500 acres in grain, getting an advance on the crop with which to buy seed. He paid $35 per ton for hay, and two cents per pound for barley, and from 1,200 acres secured a crop of 25,000 bushels, and in the fall sold his original 320 acres for $5,000. He then bought 560 acres near Crow's Landing, which he farmed until 1881, when he sold it to a good advantage. In 1882 Mr. Fisher bought 960 acres southwest of the town of Fresno, and in 1883 opened the Union colony. He has since traded in lands, and now owns 360 acres, 230 of which are in Muscat vines, just coming into bearing. From sixty acres of three year-old vines in 1890, he sold his crop for $6,300. He also owns 640 acres in Stanislaus County, and 125 town lots in Fresno. Mr. Fisher is a man of indomitable will and perseverance, and though deprived of his sight he has overcome all obstacles and acquired a handsome fortune.

H. M. H. KAARSBERG is a native of Denmark, born in 1850. His father was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and it was on a farm that Mr. Kaarsberg spent his early life. He received his education in Copenhagen at the State Agricultural College, a celebrated institution.

In 1870 he landed on American soil, and at once crossed the country to California. Soon after his arrival in the Golden State he obtained employment in Oakland and Alameda. At the latter place he was a subordinate of the Danish consul. He was subsequently engaged in the livery business in San Francisco, having under his immediate charge some very fine stock. In 1876 he came to Fresno County, and for one year made his home in the Central California Colony, near the city of Fresno. He then came to his present ranch, two miles and a half northeast of the town of Selma. His first purchase here was 160 acres of land, which he retained for some years later, however, disposing of all but twenty acres of it at a good price. He owns 500 acres in Clark's valley, twenty miles northeast of Selma, on which he is farming, but which, at some future day, he contemplates devoting to the culture of orange trees.

Of late years Mr. Kaarsberg has been very successful in disposing of some of his property at good prices. He recently established a colony a mile and a half northeast of the town of Selma, which nets him a handsome profit. Much of his time is now spent in farming on rented land, and in setting out raisin vineyards for other parties.

He was married November 8, 1875, to Miss Danielsen, a native of Denmark. Their family consists of three sons.

GEORGE A. SMITH, a grocer of Fresno, was born in Georgia in 1860. His father was a planter by trade, and moved to Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1864, and there bought 440 acres of land, where he carried on general farming and stock-raising. Young Smith was educated at Jacksonville, (Illinois) Business College, after which he clerked in a grocery store and gathered knowledge for his later business enterprise. In 1883 he came to California, settling on King's river, where he engaged in the breeding of trotting horses with D. J. McConnell, an old resident of that locality. They continued in business about two years, when Mr. Smith sold his interest and came to Fresno, and for two years acted as clerk for W. T. Riggs in his grocery store on Mariposa street. In 1888 he bought out Mr. Riggs, and after about one year sold the stock to Messrs. McConnell & Hague. After a few months Mr. Smith bought the stock and good-will of Messrs. King, Harris & Studer, at 1213 and 1215 K

street, where he continues to carry on a successful grocery business, keeping a full line of groceries, provisions and tinware.

Mr. Smith was married in Fresno in October, 1889, to Miss Alice Daley, a daughter of Judge Daley, a former judge of Mariposa County. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one son, James Daley, born January 7, 1891.

DANIEL BURKE is one of the pioneers of Greenhorn mountain. He was born in Ireland in 1826, left his native country and came to America at twenty-three years of age. After spending about four years in the Eastern States, he came to California, via the Nicaragua route, in 1853, and after mining for a time in Sierra County, he went to British Columbia and spent one and a half years there. Returning to California, he located in Tulare County and engaged in stock-raising from 1860 to 1864, when he located on Greenhorn mountain in Kern County. There he has developed a comfortable home and good farm property.

In June, 1862, Mr. Burke married Miss Mary Vickers, in Tulare County, a native of Adams County, Illinois, who came to California with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Burke have six children, viz.: Margaret, Walter, Daniel, Celia, William and Vincent.

W. W. HUNTER, druggist of Madera, was born in Mariposa in 1864. His father, W. W. Hunter, was a machinist, and emigrated from Pennsylvania to California in 1859, and for years was employed at his trade in the mines of Mariposa, Benton Mills, Washington Mines and Hites' Cove, and also employed in San Francisco and Sacramento for several years. He retired from the business in 1887, and is now living a quiet life in Madera. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Mariposa County, and at Redwood City, San Mateo County, California, and at the age of seventeen years began the study of his profession in the drug store and under the preceptorship of Dr. J. T. Turner, of Mariposa, with whom he remained six years. In 1887 he was engaged as druggist by S. A. Reed & Co., of Mariposa, continuing in their employ until 1890, when he came to Madera and bought out the drug store of Dr. J. T. Surbaugh. Mr. Hunter is well versed in his profession, and the appreciation of the community is substantially demonstrated by his increasing business. The office of Dr. J. W. Cline is connected with the drug store, and the arrangement is of mutual advantage.

Mr. Hunter was married at Mariposa, August 11, 1886, to Miss Louisa M. Bertosky, and the family has been increased and enlivened by the advent of two daughters, Alena Loretta and Gladys Hilda.

DAVID F. EDWARDS, the pioneer blacksmith of Madera, was born in Oswego County, New York, in 1846. His father, John Edwards, was a tailor by trade, and left New York with his family November 10, 1848, for California, taking a sailing vessel around Cape Horn, and landing at Monterey April 3, 1849. He then went to San Diego, where he left his family and enlisted in the Second Infantry in 1846, and went to Mexico; then to Fort Yuma, to guard the ferry and protect the emigrants from the Indians. Upon his return in 1851, he went to the mines in Tuolumne County, near Sonora, and followed mining continuously until 1876, and is now living with his son in Madera.

David F. Edwards received a very limited education at a public school in the mountains, and at the age of thirteen years began placer mining, when he secured a situation on a fruit ranch. In March, 1870, he began learning the trade of a blacksmith at Knight's Ferry, with Isaac Dakin, with whom he remained nearly four years. He then came to Borden and

bought an interest in the blacksmith shop of Albert Mann, with Ed Hope, each owning a one-third interest. The partnership continued until October, 1877, and in April, 1878, Mr. Edwards came to Madera, and started the pioneer blacksmith shop near the railroad. In 1880 he bought his present shop on Yo Semite avenue, corner of B street, which he still conducts. In 1883 he went to Knight's Ferry and followed his trade, leaving his brother in charge at Madera. In 1890 Mr. Edwards returned to this city, where he will continue to reside.

He was married in Stockton, in 1875, to Miss Eleanor Watson, a native of Pennsylvania. The family has been increased by six children, all of whom are living at home. Mr. Edwards is a member of Summit Lodge, No. 112, F. & A. M., at Knight's Ferry, and is a charter member of Mistletoe Lodge, No. 88, K. of P., at Oakdale; also, of Ancient Order of Foresters at Madera, and he and his wife are members of Madera Lodge, No. 92, Order of the Eastern Star.

DR. DAVID CANNAN was born in Brazil, South America, in 1863. His father, a Scotchman, was for many years engaged in business in that country, and had his family there. When the Doctor was a lad of six years his parents went back to England, and he entered upon a course of study. He was first a student in the Birkenhead school, afterward entering the Glasgow University, of which he was Greek prizeman in his year; then he attended the London University. Connected with the latter institution is the St. Bartholomew Hospital, where Dr. Cannan received his medical training, where he obtained a scholarship, and with which he was afterward identified professionally for a period of five years.

Owing to ill-health he decided upon a change of climate, and moved to America, coming to California in the year 1889, and settling on a fine ranch of forty acres, one mile east of Fowler. Here he is associated with Dr. Jarrett, with whom he established the only drug store in town, and is actively engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Cannan married Miss Mary K. Cunningham, of London, England, and has two children.

VINING BARKER.—There are few men, indeed, who have seen more of early life in California, and more of the growth and development of Kern County, than this pioneer. He was born at Fairport, Monroe County, New York, November 9, 1827, son of Isaac Barker. His father, a farmer by occupation, came West as far as Lenawee County, Michigan, in 1836. That part of the country was then only sparsely settled, and amid scenes of frontier life Vining Barker grew to manhood, receiving such educational advantages as the facilities of those days afforded. He remained with his parents and aided in the development of the homestead until 1846, after which he spent about four years in prospecting throughout that section of the country.

In 1851 Mr. Barker came to California, making the long journey via the Isthmus of Panama, and landing in San Francisco. He was among the throng of miners and fortune-seekers who made things lively in those days at "Hangtown," now Placerville. For two years he was engaged in gold-digging with varied success, and the succeeding four years, in company with J. S. Ellis, he kept a hotel at Diamond Spring, El Dorado County. Then he engaged in ranching in the same county until 1870, when he came to Kern County. At that time he purchased his present ranch, which now comprises about 720 acres, on which he has raised good crops of alfalfa and stocked with horses and cattle. The raising of alfalfa seed for the market he made for some years a profitable business. In 1875 he interested himself in the development of irrigation in his section,

and as superintendent built extensive lines of irrigating canals for Haggin & Carr. He continued in this business until 1883, contracting a portion of the time with other parties for the construction of canals. He spent about a year and a half in contract work, grading for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in San Diego and Los Angeles counties. In 1887 he went East, and upon his return resumed farming and stock-raising on his ranch. This property is located thirteen miles southwest of Bakersfield, is abundantly supplied by canal and artesian water, and has substantial improvements. A commodious new residence is one of its latest acquisitions.

Vining Barker, Jr., a nephew of the subject of this sketch, a native of Lenawee County, Michigan, and a farmer and leading merchant, has disposed of his interests in the East, and with his wife and little son taken up his residence at the Barker home. Mrs. Barker is a lady of culture and fine domestic tastes, and presides over this home in a charming and graceful manner.

Vining Barker's deportment is always that of a genial, open-hearted and open-handed California pioneer, scrupulously just in all his business dealings. His uniform courtesy and his many estimable qualities have won for him a large circle of friends.

DR. J. W. CLINE, of Madera, Fresno County, was born in Defiance County, Ohio, August 10, 1860. Prior to the Revolution his paternal ancestors resided in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, whence they emigrated to North Carolina about 1760. His grandfather, Jacob Cline, was born in the latter State, and married Catharine Swisher. They emigrated to Indiana, then a wilderness, in 1817, where their eldest son, John S., was born in 1825. They subsequently moved to Preble County, Ohio, where John S. Cline and Susan Potterf were married. This couple moved to Defiance County, where their deaths took place in 1870 and 1864 respectively. They had seven children, one of whom is the subject of this sketch.

Thus at the age of ten years Dr. Cline had been deprived of both his parents, and was left with slender means. By his own efforts he secured a good common-school education, took up the study of medicine, and after having for a time engaged in teaching, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Keokuk, Iowa, in 1879. He graduated at that institution in 1881. After spending two years in the practice of his profession in Marshall and Kosciusko counties, Indiana, he came to Fresno County, California, in 1883. Establishing himself at Fresno Flats, he soon built up a large practice, to which he devoted his entire attention, being subject to all the hardships incident to the practice of medicine in a sparsely settled mountainous country. He often had to visit patients twenty or thirty, and even fifty, miles away. Accidents in neighboring mines and saw-mills furnished much work in surgery, in which he is proficient. Far from counsel, it devolved on him to perform many difficult operations without competent assistance. As may be supposed, the services of a competent physician were fully appreciated in the community that had so long been beneficiaries of his skillful practice, and much regret was expressed when in January, 1891, he moved to Madera, forty-six miles distant.

Dr. Cline was married to Miss Frances McCrory, at Fresno Flats, July 15, 1884. They at present live in Madera, where the Doctor has a large practice, and both he and his excellent wife are highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

ROSENTHAL, manager of the general merchandise store of Rosenthal & Kutner, Madera, was born in Germany in 1853. After attending the common schools of that country, he was apprenticed to learn the

mercantile business, beginning with the handling of wools, etc., in the manufactory, and studying every department to the sales room, thus acquiring a theoretical as well as practical knowledge. In 1875 he emigrated direct to California, and settled in Fresno, engaging in the firm of Kutner & Goldstein, where he learned the English language and the American methods of doing business. After one year he started a small business in Fresno, keeping cigars and Yankee notions. After a little experience he extended his business to general merchandise, upon a cash principle, but after two years sold out to Kutner & Goldstein. He then went to Phœnix, Arizona, where he started a small store, and after one year took Mr. Kutner, of the firm of Kutner & Goldstein, as partner, and they then extended their business, and for seven years were very prosperously engaged. They sold out in 1887 and came to Madera, where they established their present business, first in a temporary building while engaged in erecting their fine two-story brick store, 30 x 100 feet, on the corner of Yo Semite and D streets, which they filled with a large and general assortment of household goods, furniture and farming implements. They also do a general business in grain and farm produce. Mr. Rosenthal manages the business, while Mr. Kutner, who lives in San Francisco, attends to the buying.

Mr. Rosenthal was married in San Francisco in 1883, to Miss Hattie Price, a native of California, and of German descent. They have one child, Thekla, born in 1884. Mr. Rosenthal is a member of Madera Lodge, No. 280, F. & A. M., and is treasurer of the Madera Irrigation District and of the Madera Masonic Building Association.

JOHN S. MANLEY, Postmaster of Fowler, was born in Tulare County, California, November 8, 1866. At the age of thirteen years he moved with his parents to Bakersfield, where he worked on his father's farm, at the same time pursuing his studies in the grammar schools. He finished his education at Selma, Fresno County, graduating at the high school, in 1887, under the tutorship of G. D. Hines. He did not, however, settle here permanently until 1889, when he assumed the office of Postmaster, which position he now fills. He also has other business interests here, being in partnership with Mr. Pratt in general mercantile business, under the firm name of Pratt & Manley. They have an extensive trade, and are popular and successful business men.

Mr. Manley is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and also of the Native Sons of the Golden West. He is unmarried.

F. R. BROWN, M. D., of Fresno County, was born in Manchester, England, in 1837, the son of Joshua Brown, who was a public officer much of his life. Young Brown was educated in the public schools of England, and in 1855, with his parents, emigrated to the Western Reserve of Canada, where he taught school for several years. He also began the study of medicine, under a preceptor, and in 1860 went to the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. Before completing his course in the medical department there the Doctor was enthused by the reported gold excitement at Cariboo, British Columbia, and started for that locality, arriving in February, 1862. But after mining one season, with no great success, he returned to Victoria, and remained until 1864. He then came to California, where, after one year spent in roaming, he took up teaching and followed the same until 1868, and then returned to Ann Arbor to complete his medical course, graduating in 1869. He then settled in Greenville, Plumas County, and in the winter of 1873 in Millville, Shasta County, where he remained until the spring of 1882, enjoying an extensive practice. He then came to Madera to settle the estate of his brother, C. E. Brown, and was so pleased with the loca-

tion, soil and climate of Madera that he decided to make this his home, though the immediate prospect for business was extremely limited, as the town was very small. He bought property, built his residence and office, and by patient waiting has worked up a very remunerative practice. In 1889 he bought out the drug store of Mrs. M. A. Brown, and established the firm of F. R. Brown & Co., who now conducts the business. Dr. Brown is an ardent believer in the future of the San Joaquin valley, and confidently expects to see Madera the metropolis of a new county ere many years have elapsed.

Mr. Brown was married in Shasta County, in 1877, to Julia Agnes Johnson, and they have had three children: Agnes E., Alice and Francis Hargrove. Dr. Brown is a member of Madera Lodge, No. 280, F. & A. M.; of Trigo Chapter, No. 69, at Fresno; Order of the Eastern Star, No. 92; of Madera Lodge, No. 327, I. O. O. F.; of Fresno Encampment, No. 14; of the Madera Rebekah Lodge, No. 159; Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Foresters and of the Order of the Golden Shore.

WILSON LIVERMORE, deceased, was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, in 1832. When he reached his majority he went to Iowa, where he remained, engaged in farming, for a period of seventeen years. During this time he enlisted in the service of his country, and was in active duty for two years and a half. It was then that Mr. Livermore suffered a general break-down in his constitution, from which he never fully recovered.

In 1873 he emigrated to California. For a year he made his home in Merced County, from there coming to Fresno County and locating on a ranch of 320 acres, two miles and a half west of the town of Kingsburg. Here he engaged in general farming until the time of his death, which occurred in 1886. The family estate has of late years been partly cut up and sold, at a handsome profit, however. A quarter section and a forty-acre home ranch still remain, and are under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Livermore was married in 1857 to Hulda G. Russell, a native of Iowa. As a result of this union twelve children were born, six of whom are now living. With the exception of a married daughter and son all reside at home with their estimable mother. Their names are as follows: John N., Florence M., wife of Frank Draper of Kingsburg; William B., Merton C., Alvira B. and Charles L.

J. A. CLARK.—It is quite safe to say that there is no farmer in Kern County who has more enthusiasm, or more practically demonstrated the capabilities of the soil of Kern County than J. A. Clark, Esq. So persistent and varied have been his investigations in the line of grains, fruits, flowers and horticulture that his home has assumed somewhat the appearance and the reputation of a veritable experimental station. He has not conducted this branch of his ranch enterprises so much as a matter of profit, but in a sense as a pastime and with a view of demonstrating what the soil and climate of Kern County is capable of doing.

Mr. Clark has for about twenty one years been a resident of California. He is a native of Delaware County, New York, born in the town of Masonville, September 5, 1833. He left his home in 1850 and took a trip to Iowa, visiting Dubuque and vicinity. He soon went to Pennsylvania and engaged in lumbering. In 1856 came West a second time, to Kansas, and was in the quartermaster's employ in 1857, until he went with the troops to Utah, as far as Fort Bridger; in 1859 he crossed the plains on foot and went into the mountains of Colorado and followed mining until 1861. In the spring of 1862 he went to Montana, and was one of the five who discovered gold in that Territory. He soon engaged in the cattle trade and drove the first herd of beef cattle from California and Oregon eastward over the Coast Range. The

transfer of this stock to the eastern slope was necessitated by the historic drouth on this coast in 1864, leaving the stock with no means of subsistence. He, however, made a second trip over the mountains in 1866, with a drove of beef steers, which were disposed of at remunerative prices. Later he engaged in merchandising. In 1870 he returned to Montana with the first shipment of California wines, honey, fruit, etc., that was taken over the Rocky range. This lot of California products were landed at Promontory, Utah, and reshipped by the Union Pacific to Corning, Utah, and from thence it went north by wagon to Montana. In 1870 Mr. Clark located in the San Joaquin valley, where he lived until 1874, when he came to Kern County and located upon his present place. He has added to his first purchase of 142 acres, and now has 340 acres. He has made the breeding of mules and horses his chief business, engaging in other lines of farming as his tastes inclined him.

Mr. Clark has been twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Lucas, died in 1876, leaving no children. In 1878 he married Miss Belle, daughter of Rev. George T. Everest, a Presbyterian clergyman of Champaign County, Illinois, town of Ludlow. They have one son and two daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are members of the Christian Church of Fresno, and are held in high esteem by all who know them.

ANDREW ERICKSON is another one of the representative citizens of Kingsburg, Fresno County. He is a native of Sweden, born June 9, 1857. He had a brief experience in both mechanical and farm work in his native land, and in 1879 emigrated to America, locating in Michigan, where he remained for a period of seven years, employed in a machine shop. While he was in Michigan an emigrant society was formed of which he became a member. He was subsequently selected on behalf of the society to make a trip to California, examined its resources and report to the society, which he did. So well pleased was he with this coast that he remained in California. In 1886 he settled in Kingsburg, Fresno County, where we find him to-day. The result of his report to the Michigan society, it may be added, was so favorable that a colony came from that State and settled in this locality. Mr. Erickson is comfortably located here on twenty acres of valuable land, which he has set out to raisins. Another tract he has laid out in lots. This tract, known as the Erickson addition, is situated on the highest elevation in the town, and its avenues, tastefully adorned with trees, make it an attractive spot for a home.

Before leaving the home of his nativity, Mr. Erickson was married to Sophia Wesman, also a native of Sweden, the date of their marriage being in April, 1877. They are the parents of one child.

J. J. DICKENSON, of Madera, Fresno County, was born in Franklin County, Tennessee, in 1829, and with his parents moved to Missouri in 1840. His father had been connected with agriculture in Tennessee, and was an overseer in the management of plantations. In 1846 he emigrated to California, taking his family and crossing the plains in the company commanded by Captain Campbell. Mr. Dickenson settled in Santa Clara, and during the winter of 1846–'47 was a member of the Home Guards, experiencing some active service. He then went to the mines at Mokolumne Hill, remaining one year, and then settled in Stockton, where he built and rented houses, and later engaged in the cattle business.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the East, and returned to California in 1852. He then started a freight line of ox teams to the mines, which was an extensive business, and later ran a freight line in Nevada until 1865, and then returned to California. He settled in

Mariposa County, where he owned lumber interests and operated a sawmill for about seven years. He next settled in Madera as a stockholder of the California Lumber Company and was interested in the conception and construction of the flume which leads back to their extensive lumber interests in the mountains, fifty-five miles away, which was built at an expense of $300,000. The enterprise was a prodigious one and really ahead of the valley, which was then undeveloped, and the company lost everything through the transaction, and the Madera Flume & Land Company came into possession of the property. In 1878 Mr. Dickenson began logging in the mountains for the present company, which he continued until his health failed in 1889.

He was married in Merced County in 1865 to Miss Amanda Hardwick, and this union has been blessed with three children : Frank, Anna and Ruth, all of whom are living at home. Mr. Dickenson is a member of Madera Lodge, No. 280, F. & A. M., and is a Royal Arch Mason.

JMYER, one of the active young business men of Madera, was born in Germany, in 1846. Attending school in his own country until eighteen years of age, he then sought a broader field of labor; and to grow up among the young men of a new country, he left the home of his birth and emigrated direct to California, to seek name and fortune under the stars and stripes and among a free and independent people. Mr. Myer settled in Gilroy, Santa Clara County, in 1866, and passed the two following years in school, learning the language and business methods of the country of his adoption. He then began clerking in Gilroy, and in 1871 came to Firebaugh, Fresno County, as cashier and manager of the general merchandise store of Messrs. Miller & Lux, and remained in their employ for a period of twelve years. In 1883 he came to Madera and engaged in a grain commission business, with a rented warehouse 50 x 250 feet, for the storage of grain. He also engaged in real estate, making a specialty of town property. In 1887 the firm of Mase & Myer was established to engage in the real-estate business, and they represent the Miller & Lux lands of about 7,000 acres, which is being subdivided and placed upon the market. Mr. Myer still continues his commission business. In the fall election of 1890 he was elected Supervisor from the first township, on the Republican ticket, against a Democratic majority of 200 votes, which speaks volumes for the reputation and principles of Mr. Myer as an upright and honorable citizen. He is a member of Madera Lodge, No. 327, I. O. O. F., and of Madera Lodge, No. 134, Knights of Pythias.

VANDOREN STONER is well known throughout Kern County as "Van" Stoner. His native energy, promptness in his business methods and personal manners are distinctly characteristic of "Van" Stoner. He is the sixth of the family of sixteen children of John Stoner, and was born in Atchison County, Missouri, near the town of Rockport, in April, 1855. His father was a successful farmer and in good circumstances. At about twenty years of age Mr. Stoner grew restless, however, and a desire to travel and see something of the world prompted him to come West. On this trip he visited Bakersfield, in March, 1875. Here he sought and found employment on the ranch of J. S. Ellis, where he worked for about three years. He then acted as zanjero for the Stein Irrigating & Canal Company for five years. In the meantime he purchased a one-fourth section of land, being the northwest one fourth of section 32, township 30 south, range 27 west, located about eleven miles southwest of Bakersfield.

July 12, 1882, he married Miss Alma R., daughter of J. S. and Nancy (Ingersoll) Ellis, and settled at his present home the following year. During the years 1862–'63 he operated

a successful dairy of 110 cows, and manufactured butter and cheese. This is said to have been the pioneer dairy of Kern County, one other having been started on the "Cotton" ranch on a modest scale about the same time or soon after. Mr. Stoner continued the dairy business on his own ranch, keeping about seventy cows, up to and including the year 1889. He has of late been devoting his time to the raising of cattle and pigs. Mr. and Mrs. Stoner have two daughters: Adell and Blanch, and one son, Vining.

M A. SKAGGS, a rancher south of Borden, was born in Henry County, Indiana, in 1832. At the age of six years he was left an orphan, and was then taken by his uncle, Michael Skaggs, who in 1841 emigrated with his family to Platte County, Missouri, and there engaged in farming. In 1850, our subject, with his uncle, crossed the plains with an ox team, and landed at Ringgold, California, October 7 of that year, having been about six months in crossing. They went to the mines on Mathinies creek, named after the Mathinies family, who struck it very rich, and in returning to Oregon with two mules loaded with gold dust all were murdered. Young Skaggs and his uncle mined about one year, when the latter was taken sick and died, thus leaving young Skaggs the second time an orphan. He continued mining in El Dorado, Amador and Calaveras counties until 1869, with the usual success of miners, making to-day and losing to-morrow, in the development of some new lead or wild-cat scheme. In 1869, growing tired of mining, he decided to renew the occupation of his boyhood, that of farming, and rented 640 acres in Stanislaus County, which he farmed in grain for two years, and in the second year managed to make what he lost the first year, so having quit about even. In 1873 he came to Fresno County and preempted 160 acres south of Borden, which he has increased by purchase to the amount of 640 acres, and also owns 160 acres four miles east and twenty acres in Clay's addition, Central colony, at Fresno. He has also been a renter of land, and sows annually from 1,000 to 2,000 acres in wheat and barley. He came to the valley with very little money and attributes his success to economy, strict attention to business and the investment of his yearly savings in lands, which in their turn increase the revenue. He is also engaged in stock-raising, keeping about forty horses and mules.

Mr. Skaggs was married at Volcano, Amador County, May 11, 1855, to Miss Margaret E. Hope, and to the family has been added six children,—James Aquilla, at present pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Visalia; George Edgar, who is now studying for the ministry, at Lebanon, Tennessee, at the Theological Seminary; Samuel L., John W., Mary Alice and Katie Cora. Mr. Skaggs is a member of Madera Lodge, No. 280, F. & A. M. He feels very proud of his success in grain farming, but more highly honored in that the Spirit called two of his sons as disseminators of the word of God.

E S. PATTERSON, who was among the early settlers of Borden, is a native of Tennessee, born in Wilson County, in 1827. His father, Samuel F. Patterson, was a successful stock-raiser. He moved his family to Smith County in 1831, upon a plantation of 600 acres, where he engaged quite extensively in the stock business. The education of young Patterson, our subject, was received in his native town, in the subscription schools held in the old log school-house; but under his father's directions he was well trained in agriculture and stock-raising, which was the secret of his late successful career. At the age of eighteen years he was married, in Smith County, to Miss Meridian Armonett, after which he rented a farm of 100 acres, and also conducted a tannery, which business he had followed since fourteen

years of age. After four years he purchased a farm of 180 acres and there engaged in stock-raising, and also trading in hogs and mules through South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. His farm lay on a fork of the Cumberland river, and he also owned and operated a saw and grist-mill, sawing lumber by day and running the mill at night, and doing an extensive business, which he continued for eleven years or until the breaking out of the war. In 1862 the country became too turbulent for him, he being a Republican, and in November went to Kentucky, but returning to his farm in October, 1863. The Southern sympathizers had driven all his stock from his farm, and he had no redress. In 1865 he started a general merchandise store upon his place, which proved quite successful.

In 1867 Mr. Patterson was elected to the State Senate by the Republican party, to fill the unexpired term of John W. Brown. He was re-elected to the office in 1868, but declined the nomination in 1870. In the spring of that year his store was destroyed by fire, and he decided to seek a new home, and with that intent came to California. Being pleased with the country he brought out his family in the fall of the same year. He then settled in Stanislaus County, and bought a farm of 300 acres bordering on the Stanislaus river. There he farmed in grain and stock for two years, when he sold out and came to Fresno County, and bought 480 acres of R. B. Allen, later adding to the amount of 1,280 acres. He there followed grain farming and the breeding of horses, mules, cattle and hogs very extensively. When he came to the valley all supplies were brought from Stockton, 146 miles away, drawn upon wagons, or from Milton, twenty-two miles away, where the same articles cost about four times as much. Still, with all this, Mr. Patterson has been highly prospered, and has reared a family of eight children, all but one of whom are settled upon ranches about Fresno County. His grandchildren now number forty, with two great-grandchildren, and his declining years are passed among his dear ones in peace and contentment.

After a married life of forty-five years his wife died, November 7, 1890, mourned and regretted by all. Mr. Patterson has reduced his ranch to 440 acres, which he still farms and continues the stock business, this always having been a part of his life. He now lives with his children. He is a member of Madera Lodge, No. 280, F. &. A. M., also of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

A. B. ATWELL. — In no portion of the world can there be found a body of men and women, the history of whose lives contain so much of stirring adventure and heroic bravery as those who came to this State during the few years immediately following the discovery of gold in California. In the life of A. B. Atwell we have a fair example of the forty-niner. An account of his varied experiences on this coast would make an interesting volume of no small proportions; even the most condensed narrative of his career requires much more space than can be given on these pages.

A. B. Atwell was born on his uncle Lemuel Minon's farm in Cattaraugus County, New York, July 31, 1830. His ancestors have been identified with this country since its early history. His great-great-grandfather came with his family from the island of Corsica, about the year 1700, and settled in the old French town of Louisburg, Cape Breton island, and his great-grandfather lost his life in the defense of that town in 1745. Grandfather Atwell remained in and around Louisburg till about 1775, when he had a misunderstanding with the English press-gang and a price was set upon his head. He at once left Cape Breton, and the next known of him was in the battles of Lexington and Concord, where he espoused the cause of the colonies, and from that time until the close of the Revolution did good service as a scout. He was honorably discharged, and ended his

days in peace with the world near the old French town of Kaskaskia, Illinois. Mr. Atwell's father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was with Jackson at New Orleans. From that time until his death, in 1849, he led the quiet life of a civilian in the vicinity of St. Louis, Missouri.

The subject of our sketch was sixteen when the Mexican war broke out, and the patriotism which fired the spirits of his forefathers was not slow to manifest itself in him. As a volunteer he was mustered into the service of the United States at Alton, Illinois; went to the seat of war, acted the part of a brave soldier, returned to Illinois when the conflict ended, and was honorably discharged at Alton.

The winter of 1848 young Atwell spent in one round of gayety in St. Louis and vicinity, but the restless disposition he inherited from his Corsican ancestors rendered him unsettled and eager for adventure, and when the news of the discovery of gold in California reached Missouri, he was among the first to start for the new El Dorado. On March 4, 1849, in company with several young men, he left that city en route to California. Their outfit consisted of "prairie schooners," each drawn by four yoke of oxen, the men all having horses and mules to ride. This journey, which lasted six months, and which was not unlike that described by many others, terminated on October 6. In many respects the trip was a most enjoyable one to Mr. Atwell. They were well equipped, game was plenty, the scenery was charming and ever changing, and their campfires were enlivened by stories of exciting adventures told by such men as Joe Rubedore, Vetal Joro, Tom La Grave and Baties Shautiev, who traveled with them.

They entered California by the Lassen cutoff, having packed their animals and abandoned their wagons soon after leaving the Humboldt. At Long's Point, on the Feather river, Mr. Atwell remained one night. By that time his provisions were almost gone, and he had but one dollar left. Feeling the necessity of going to work, he went up the river, met a man by the name of Stout, who was working a lot of Indians, and who had great difficulty to make them understand him. He, however, had a Spanish interpreter, and as Mr. Atwell could speak Spanish, he found employment as an interpreter and general manager, receiving $5 the first day and $16 a day afterward, remaining with him for a time and then going to the mines. In the mining districts of California Mr. Atwell had the usual experience of miner and trader until 1852, when he went to Contra Costa County (now Alameda County) and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1857, in company with L. J. Cralle and John P. Joy, known as "Whisky John," he made a tour of the King's river district. He returned to Oakland that year, and on October 25, 1858, again started for King's river, this time in company with Mr. Cralle and E. G. Robinson and family, taking with them horses and cattle, and being a month in reaching their destination.

Mr. Atwell has since made his home in this valley. He is loaded with reminiscences of pioneer life on the river banks, and also on the plains, and recounts his varied experiences in a graphic manner. When he settled here the nearest trading point was Visalia, the mail matter all coming from that place until the overland stage started in 1860, when a post office was established at Kingston. All the old settlers well remember the flood of 1861. Mr. Atwell and his family were driven from their home by the rising waters, and for five weeks camped out in their wagon. About the year 1865 the stock business began to change from cattle to sheep, and from that time the number of cattle on the plains decreased yearly, and the number of sheep increased until 1872, when the farmers began to crowd the sheep out. Mr. Atwell sold his sheep, and in 1879 moved from the river to the plains, locating in the Wild Flower district. He is at present engaged in farming on a ranch of 200 acres, situated nine miles southwest of Selma.

In speaking of the wonderful development of

this section of the country, Mr. Atwell says: 'I can scarcely realize the improvements that have taken place in the once barren plains, which are now considered the garden spot of the world. The wheat and dry and green fruit produced here find a market in all parts of the world, and the end is not yet. Fresno County is destined to become in wealth and population one of the first counties of the State of California."

Mr. Atwell was married in 1860 to Ellen Farley, of Iowa. They have no children.

F. P. OLDS, of Bakersfield, is a native of Wyoming County, New York, born August 13, 1840, the son of James D. Olds, a farmer and hotelkeeper by occupation. He was the father of four children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest. He was educated in his native place for general mercantile and commission business, and also learned the trade of cabinet-maker and finisher. He left home in 1862, at the age of twenty-two years, for California, via the Isthmus of Panama, and located at El Dorado, in the county of the same name, where he commenced clerking for his uncle, Charles P. Jackson. The latter removed to Chicago twenty years ago, and is now president of the Pioneer Society of California, of that city. Mr. Olds remained in El Dorado about twelve years, and then came to Kern County and made some investments in Bakersfield, with the progress and prosperity of which town he has been identified. He was elected auditor of Kern County on the Republican ticket in 1886, and held the same two years. Later he ran for the office of county clerk, but was defeated, and was subsequently appointed Clerk of the School Board. He is enterprising and progressive, and is a strong believer in and promoter of our free-school system. In 1890 he was elected Justice of the Peace, taking possession of the office on January 1 of the present year.

In 1864 he married Miss Bernice S. Pavey, who was born in Coldwater, Michigan, in 1848, the daughter of Dr. Charles Pavey, a native of England, a pioneer of southern Michigan and a representative and highly respected citizen. He left his native country on account of his health. Mr. and Mrs. Olds have had four children,—three daughters and one son.

M. B. GANYARD, of Madera, was born in Jonesville, Hillsdale County, Michigan, in 1845. He improved his educational facilities in his native town, and passed his boyhood days at home on the old farm. In March, 1876, he started for the Pacific slope, and after passing one season with friends in Oregon he went to Eureka, Humboldt County, and secured the position of salesman and bookkeeper in the hardware store of W. H. Johnston, remaining one year. He then went to Port Kenyon, at the head waters of navigation on the Salt river, and there managed the hotel of J. G. Kenyon for eighteen months. This experience started him in the hotel business, and he then leased the Golden Eagle Hotel at Marysville, which he managed for two years; then came to Firebaugh, and was in the same business three years. In 1884 he went to Fresno and leased the old Morrow House, which he refitted and furnished, changed the name to the Southern Pacific, and in the two years there built up an extensive business. Early in 1887 he came to Madera, and March 16, of the same year entered into partnership with Jake Myer, in the grain commission business, and they then started the Mint Saloon and Wine Rooms.

Mr. Ganyard was married at Janesville, Michigan, in 1865, to Miss May Rose, a native of Canada, a lady of genial disposition and winning manners. After about twenty years of married life Mrs. Ganyard was afflicted with a malignant disease and died, amidst great suffering, in December, 1888, mourned by a fond husband, their only child Allen, and a large cir-

cle of friends. Mr. Ganyard bought a residence on C street, which is now occupied by his son, who was married December 13, 1890, to Miss Minnie Townsend. Mr. Ganyard also owns 180 acres in Tulare County, which he has improved in vines, trees and alfalfa. He was a charter member of Fresno Lodge, No. 138, K. of P., and is a member of Yo Semite Lodge, No. 173, A. O. U. W.

G. C. PALMES, of Bakersfield, Kern County, is a native of Constantine, St. Joseph County, Michigan, where he was born May 30, 1843. He was the son of George Palmes, a pioneer of that section of the State, and the father of five children, one daughter and four sons, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest. He learned his father's trade, that of tailor, but on the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company G, Sixth Minnesota Infantry. He served three years or until the close of the war, and was mustered out in August, 1865. He is now a member of Hurlburt Post, No. 127, G. A. R. In the spring of 1871, after having worked four years on the St. Paul & Duluth railway as a civil engineer, he came to California to pursue the same calling in this State.

Mr. Palmes is a married man, his wife's maiden name being Mary Mitchell. He is a well-read and successful business man. Both himself and wife have fine social qualities, and take a zealous interest in the social welfare of Bakersfield, aiding with open hearts and hands all worthy charitable objects.

J. E. CHAPIN, a rancher and stock-raiser of North Fork, was born in Wayne County, New York, in 1834. His father had followed farming, but in 1844 moved to Lenawee County, Michigan, and later to Grand Rapids, where he followed a general business life. At the age of nineteen years young Chapin began his business career in the general merchandise store of his father, and after four years of close apprenticeship, in 1857, he began the same business, which he continued until 1865. He then sold out, went to Chicago, and was engaged there in business two years. In 1867 he returned to Grand Rapids and engaged in the lumber business, which he followed for many years, spending part of his time in New York city, where he established an agency to better dispose of his product. In 1879 Mr. Chapin went to Leadville, Colorado, and engaged in mining, operating and speculating in silver mines, in which he still owns interests. In 1882 he came to Fresno County, and after one year spent in prospecting at Fine Gold he settled down to mercantile life at Madera, and continued in business until 1887, when he again went to the mountains. He now owns 640 acres at North Fork, which is mostly timber land, and also owns and operates a sawmill, shipping his lumber to Fresno. His ranch is at an elevation of 3,600 feet, well adapted to the growth of apples and the fruits of the colder climates. The winters are quite cold, but the summer climate is delightful, and cañon scenery is unsurpassed. Mr. Chapin has fifteen acres in apples, and also keeps some horses, having a fine Cleveland bay stallion.

He was married at Geneva, Wisconsin, in 1862, to Miss Cornelia Robinson, a native of New York.

B. W. CHILD, of Madera, Fresno County, was born near Grand Rapids, Kent County, Michigan, in September, 1852, the son of James L. Child, who was a farmer in early life, but later a clergyman of the Methodist church. Young Child received a common-school education, and then learned the printer's trade, but the confinement disagreed with him, and in 1875 he started for California, first settling in San Francisco, where for a time he was

proof-reader on the *Scientific and Rural Press*. He then secured a clerkship in a general merchandise store, where he remained two years, then went to the Sandwich Islands, and was engaged upon a sugar plantation, part of the time on his own account and part as overseer of a large plantation, having the management of 300 men, and was also in charge of the factory. In 1881 he returned to California, and for two years was a member of a surveying party in Wyoming. Upon his return to his State he settled in Contra Costa County and engaged in grain farming, leasing 600 acres of land and following the industry until 1888, when he came to Fresno County.

As agent for Thomas E. Hughes he settled at Madera, where he superintended the laying of irrigating ditches and also the sale of lands. Upon the sale of 3,140 acres to John Brown, where was located the John Brown colony, No. 1, in December, 1889, Mr. Child accepted the position of superintendent of the colony work. In the spring of 1890, they planted 1,085 acres of vines, fifty acres of figs, and in the spring of 1891, 2,055 acres, largely in vines. On the colony they employ 240 white men, 60 Chinamen and 200 horses and mules. They have 120 acres in nursery, eighty of which is in grape cuttings for the planting of 1892. Mr. Child owns a forty-acre ranch one mile southwest from the depot of Madera, thirty acres of which he has set in vines, ten acres in figs, and erected a fine cottage.

He was married in Contra Costa County, in July, 1886, to Miss Addie Sanders, and they have one child, Lottie, born February 19, 1891. Mr. Child is a member and junior warden of Madera Lodge, No. 280, F. & A. M.

JAMES G. BURNETT.—Among the many successful farmers and stock-raisers in the Wild Flower district of Fresno County may be mentioned the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Burnett was born in the State of Kentucky in the year 1831. His father, Patrick Henry Burnett, now deceased, was a well-to-do farmer, and James G. was reared and educated in an agricultural atmosphere. In 1856 he crossed the plains with ox teams to California, the journey consuming four months' time. He located first in Solano County, where he lived four years, afterward settling in Yolo County, engaged in farming from 1868 till 1886. Mr. Burnett's career in Yolo County was a very successful one, and in the community where he lived so long he was greatly honored and respected.

In 1886 he moved to the Wild Flower district, and is now engaged in farming and stock-raising on his ranch of 320 acres. He also cultivates a ranch of 400 acres, located four miles away.

Mr. Burnett was happily married, in 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Reid, a native of Yolo County, California. They have a family of two sons and one daughter, all residing at home. The family are well known and have a wide circle of acquaintances and friends in this part of the country.

A. L. SAYRE, a rancher one mile southeast of Madera, was born in New York city in 1860. His father, A. L. Sayre, was prominently connected with the importing and jobbing of foreign fruits. He was one of the oldest fruit merchants in New York city, having established his business in 1844. On account of failing health he retired from business in 1874, and on a visit to California purchased through his friend, W. S. Chapman, the ranch as above located, containing 804 acres. The ranch was devoted entirely to grain up to 1881, when he planted twenty acres in vines and has since increased the amount to 225 acres, and the vines are now in full bearing. Mr. Sayre divided his life between California and his New York home and died on his ranch in 1887.

Young Sayre was educated in New York,

taking a university course. He then entered commercial life, at the age of eighteen years, in the wholesale grocery establishment of F. H. Leggett & Co., with whom he remained two and a half years. He was then employed by Carpenter, Cornell & Co. as general buyer, and remained with the firm five years. Upon the death of his father, Mr. Sayre retired from commercial life and came to Madera to superintend and manage his ranch interests, and though having been brought up in the busy city of New York, he finds both pleasure and profit in his ranch life, and makes frequent visits to New York, where his mother and family still reside. Mr. Sayre carries on a general ranch business, with 225 acres in vines, 160 in alfalfa, and the remainder in grain. He also keeps 175 head of cattle and twenty-five head of horses for ranch purposes. Though a bachelor, Mr. Sayre is very pleasantly situated, in the full enjoyment of his independent life, and deeply interested in the prosperity of his ranch interests. He is a member of the Manhattan Athletic Club of New York city.

DR. EDWARD V. JARRETT is a native of Georgia, born in 1854. He was educated in Mercer University, Georgia, taking up the study of medicine shortly afterward, and graduating at the Atlantic College of Medicine in 1874, and was demonstrator of anatomy for two years. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in his native State, and for four years continued to make that his home. He afterward settled in Valley Mills, Texas, where he remained ten years. There he had a large practice, and also gave his attention to sheep business and general stock-raising, which did not, however, prove a financial success.

In November, 1888, Dr. Jarrett came to California and settled in Fowler, Fresno County, where he resides at the present writing. He established the only drug store in the town, and in partnership with Dr. Cannan is conducting that enterprise, also having a large and profitable medical practice.

He was married, December 25, 1880, to Miss Ella Barnett, a native of Texas, and has a family of three children.

C. L. CONNER, JR.—The name of this pioneer is familiar to the average resident of Kern County and is synonymous with that of Livermore or Greenfield ranch, which he as superintendent practically settled and improved, bringing it by stages to its present fine state of development.

Mr. Conner was born in Tompkinsville, Choctaw County, Alabama, in 1849. His father, C. L. Conner, came to California in 1857, and was for a time successfully engaged in mining. He afterward turned his attention to farming in the Sacramento valley, and from there removed to Santa Ana, Orange County, where he died in 1884. His surviving children are the subject of this sketch and his sister, who is the wife of Judge G. G. Berry, Tombstone, Arizona. Their mother died in Alabama in 1856.

C. L. Conner, Jr., was educated in the common schools and served an apprenticeship of two years to railroading. After coming to California he lived in Gilroy, Santa Clara County, for a time. In 1874, in company with W. H. Sauther, his father-in-law, he came to Kern County with a band of cattle and the necessary implements and supplies to commence the improvement of the Livermore ranch, this property being then owned by Horatio P. Livermore of San Francisco and in its wild state. The work of improvement at once began. Fences were built, irrigating ditches constructed, large and commodious buildings erected, and all things put in order for the experimental raising of grain. Upward of 5,000 acres were seeded to wheat, and in point of yield the results were gratifying. The long distance from market and the expense of transportation took all the profits, however, and grain

culture was abandoned. He then turned his attention to stock-raising. Of the 15,000 acres of this now splendid stock range, about 12,000 are seeded to alfalfa. Thirteen artesian wells have been sunk on the ranch, ranging in depth from 290 to 600 feet. The first well of this character in the San Joaquin valley was sunk by Mr. Conner on this ranch. This property is one of the most famous ranches in Kern County, and its excellent condition and high state of development may be ascribed to the industry and enterprise of Mr. Conner, its manager. He has succeeded from year to year in making it a source of profit to its owners, and while doing this has advanced his own interests as well.

Mr. Conner is a man of business ability, is social and genial, and is always found approachable. He is one of Kern County's esteemed and popular citizens.

J. M. DUNLAP, who was prominently connected with the staging interests of California in early days, was born in Fulton, Missouri, in 1836. His boyhood days were passed upon the farm of his father, and his education was received at the Westminster College. In 1859 he struck out in life, and in going westward he took a load of supplies to the soldiers then stationed at Salt Lake. Being of a bold and fearless disposition, he secured a position upon the pony express, and rode between Carson City and Carson Lake, a distance of seventy-five miles, for several months, or until the line was abandoned through the depredations of the Piute Indians. He then drove on the overland stage line between Salt Lake and Camp Floyd, later called Fort Crittenden. In 1860 Mr. Dunlap came to California and settled with his brother, T. J. Dunlap, on the upper San Joaquin river, where he followed mining about two years. He then returned to the more exciting life of stage-driving, and drove on the old telegraph line between Firebaugh and Gilroy until those towns were connected by railroad. He then drove on the Yo Semite stage line from Merced, and later from Madera to the valley, continuing in the business until 1881. Mr. Dunlap has always been fortunate in his dangerous calling, and through all his meanderings through the canons, besides the precipices and steep declivities, he has never met with a serious accident.

In 1881 he opened a wine room in Madera, which he has since continued, following a more quiet life. He is Past Master of Madera Lodge, No. 280 F. & A. M.; Past Chancellor of Madera Lodge, No. 134, K. of P., and is a member of Trigo Chapter, No. 69, Royal Arch Masons.

WILLIAM O. BREYFOGLE, of Madera, is a native of Delaware County, Ohio, born in 1837. He was educated in the common schools, and then gave his attention to learning the trade of a carpenter, which he first put into practice in Kansas City, in 1856. In the fall of 1857 he joined a prospecting company visiting the mining districts of Denver, and in 1858 Mr. Breyfogle came to California. He then went to the mines at Auburn, Placer County, but devoted most of his time to his trade, in building the mining camps. He then passed one year in looking about Oregon and northern California, and in the fall of 1860 returned to San Francisco and was engaged by the San Francisco & San Jose Railroad Company in building bridges. He was with the company two years, and constructed every bridge on the line. In 1863 he began contracting and building in San Francisco, where he remained until 1869, when he went to San Jose, following the same pursuit and also engaged quite extensively in bridge-building. In 1878 he retired from active business to accept the position of superintendent of streets, to which he had been elected, and was re-elected in 1880. This second term was abbreviated in 1881 by his resignation, in order to come to Madera to

superintend the yards and manage the factory of the Madera Flume & Trading Company, where he is still engaged. Mr. Breyfogle was one of the incorporators of the Bank of Madera, which began business November 25, 1889, and January 1, 1891 was elected president of the bank.

In 1867 he celebrated an important event in his life, by his marriage, in San Francisco, to Miss Rebecca Croskey, an estimable lady, who was a native of New York State. Four children have been added to the household: Nellie M., William R., Lillian and Olive. Mr. Breyfogle is a member of Howard Chapter, No. 14, Royal Arch Masons, and of Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, all of San Jose.

ALBERT C. WILLIAMS was born in Sonoma County, California, October 15, 1858. He is the only son in a family of five children, and has always resided in his native State. When he was eight years old his father removed to Solano County, and in 1874 to Los Angeles County, to the section now included in Orange County. Mr. Williams has been engaged in fruit culture the most of his life. After he completed his studies at school, he worked on his father's fruit ranch, early in life gaining valuable information in regard to fruit culture that has been of much practical use to him.

In 1881 he engaged in fruit raising on his own account, and was very successful, remaining in Los Angeles County until 1887. In December of that year he moved to Fresno County and located on a ranch of eighty acres, two miles and a half northeast of Selma. Fifty-five acres of this he is devoting to the culture of the raisin grape. He has made all the improvements on his place, among which may be mentioned his residence, a very pretty house, with appointments and furnishings far surpassing those of the average country home. Aside from the property already referred to, Mr Williams has landed interests near Santa Ana, Orange County, and in the town of Selma he holds stock in the Masonic Temple Association.

November 6, 1890, he was united in marriage with Caroline England, a most estimable lady, also a native of California, born in Calaveras County.

JOSEPH EMERY NEWMAN, of Madera, Fresno County, is a native of Maryland, born in Baltimore, February 13, 1857. His father, J. E. Newman, was a member of the firm of Newman Bros. & Sons, prominent piano-manufacturers of Baltimore. The business was broken up at the opening of the civil war in 1861, and the father died in 1867. The education of young Emery was commenced in Baltimore, attending St. Timothy's Military Academy, Cantonsville, Maryland, for two years; but on the death of his father he went to live with his uncle, Thomas H. Fitzgerald, at Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland, and there studied at home under a highly educated governess. At the age of fifteen years our subject began assisting his uncle upon his farm, and remained with him until twenty-one years of age. After teaching a district school a term of nine months, he took the course at the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Baltimore, and graduated in 1880 with high honors. He then secured a position in the auditing department of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and subsequently went to Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, as a salesman and bookkeeper in the business of musical instruments. In 1882 he went to Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, and secured a position in the office of Hildreth & Co., general merchants, who conducted a very extensive business, and remained in their employ for seven years. Mr. Newman, with a few friends, organized the Nanticoke fire department, and was foreman of the first company. The department now has four hose companies, one hook and ladder company, and numbers about 200 men.

Through friends in Madera, Mr. Newman has become interested in the colonization of lands, and in December, 1889, he came to Madera to identify himself with the John Brown colony, and also in the organization of the Bank of Madera. He was appointed assistant cashier and director, and secretary of the colony, the double duties keeping him very closely occupied. He is a stockholder in both bank and colony, and has an interest in a large number of town lots in Hughes' addition.

Mr. Newman was married in Nanticoke, September 21, 1887, to Miss Cora C. Fellows, a native of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and they have one child, Carl Emery, born August 31, 1888. Mr. Newman is a member of Nanticoke Lodge, No. 541, F. & A. M., and of Patriotic Order, Sons of America, Lodge No. 271.

DR. BENJAMIN F. DAY, of Reedley, is a native of Ohio, born in the year 1841. Early in his career the family home was moved to Indiana, and on a farm in that State the Doctor spent his young manhood. He attended school at convenient opportunities and also did much toward keeping up the farm. At the age of twenty-four he commenced the study of medcine at Indianapolis, entering the Indianapolis Medical College, where he graduated in the spring of 1870.

After completing his medical course he commenced the practice of his profession in Fayette County, that State, and subsequently located in Delaware County. In these localities Dr. Day established a large practice, and during the many years he made his home there he was highly esteemed by the profession and the community at large.

In January, 1889, he came to California, taking up his residence in the town of Reedley, Fresno County, where he now lives. Here he has an excellent medical practice, and is one of the prominent citizens of the place. He is School Trustee of the district, and in many other matters of interest to the community he takes an active part.

The Doctor was married in August, 1863, to Miss Mary Kiger of Indiana, and has a family of three children.

ABIA T. LIGHTNER.—The subject of this brief sketch is the youngest son of one of the pioneers of California. He was born at or near Pomona, Los Angeles County, January 1, 1850. His father, the late Abia T. Lightner, was a native of Pennsylvania; came to this State in 1849, and, as will be seen by a biographical review of his life elsewhere in this work, was an honored and useful citizen.

Mr. Lightner was seven years of age when his parents located in Kern County. He received his early education in the public schools of San Jose, attended the Pacific Methodist Episcopal College at Vacaville, and subsequently Heald's Business College, San Francisco, graduating at the latter institution in 1871. He then returned to Kern County and was engaged in the stock business until 1876, when he received the appointment of under sheriff of Kern County by M. P. Wells, and wore the first official under-sheriff's badge of Kern County that was authorized by law. He served a two years' term in that capacity, and in 1879 was elected clerk and ex-officio county recorder of Kern County, and by reason of a change in the State constitution his second term of office was extended two years. He was re-elected in 1852, making for him a continuous service of four years and ten months, which ended on the first Monday in January, 1885.

Retiring from office, Mr. Lightner engaged in the hotel business, with C. W. Fare as proprietor of the Grand Hotel, of Tulare. The memorable fire of that year swept away the hotel and about all Mr. Lightner's earthly possessions. He then went to Sacramento and made a full and complete set of abstracts from the records of the surveyor general's office, of Tulare

County's lands, for Messrs. Miller & Creighton, searchers of records, Visalia. This work occupied him for six months, and after its completion he returned to Kern County, located at Bakersfield and associated himself in business with W. E. Houghton, as searchers of records and real estate and insurance agents, under the firm name of Houghton & Lightner. This business alliance has proved a most signal success. The established reputation of Mr. Lightner, and likewise his partner, as careful and efficient men in their line of work, brought them a large business, which is one of the most prosperous on the coast. (See mention elsewhere in this volume.) Mr. Lightner was elected to the office of Assessor of Kern County in November, 1890, making him the present incumbent of that office. He is distinguished as one of the two oldest native-born American citizens of California, and is the only man in this State eligible to membership in both the Society of California Pioneers and the order of Native Sons of the Golden West.

Mr. Lightner was married October 11, 1883, to Miss Tena Morrell, daughter of W. H. and Catherine Morrell. She was born in Mendocino County, California, September 6, 1860.

W. F. BAIRD, vice-president and manager of the Bank of Madera, was born in Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1862. His father, J. Baird, was a farmer and banker, being director of the National Bank of Deposit, Brownville, Pennsylvania, and owning 400 acres of land, where he carried on general farming and also raised horses and cattle from high-bred stock. Young Baird was educated at the schools of Uniontown, then at the Streator high school of Illinois, and finished at Eastman's National Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York. Before graduating he was called back to Streator to accept the position of assistant cashier and bookkeeper in the banking house of Wilson & Kuhns. He was subsequently promoted to the office of cashier, and remained in the bank nearly four years. In August, 1887, Mr. Baird came to Elsinore, San Diego County, California, and received the position of cashier of the Consolidated Bank of Elsinore, with a paid up capital of $44,000, of which Mr. Baird owns one-third. On the organization of the Bank of Madera, in February, 1890, he was induced to come to Madera and accept the position of vice-president and manager of the bank, but still retaining his interest in the Bank at Elsinore. Under his wise management the bank of Madera has made rapid progress, and is doing a successful business. Mr. Baird is also treasurer of John Brown colony, which was incorporated in February, 1890, with a paid up capital of $200,000, and is a director and stockholder of the institution.

He was married at Streator, Illinois, in January, 1886, to Miss Mina A. Smith, a native of Chicago. They have one child, Ralph P., who was born November 11, 1888. Mr. Baird is largely interested in town lots, in the Hughes addition to Madera, and is about to build a handsome residence on Yo Semite avenue. Though a very active business man he is not unmindful of church work. At Streator, Illinois, he was elected and ordained elder of the Park Presbyterian Church, at twenty-one years of age, and was then the youngest known elder in the Presbyterian Church in the United States. In Madera, Mr. Baird was prominent in the organization of the First Presbyterian Church, in October, 1890, and was appointed elder of the church and superintendent of the Sunday-school.

JAMES P. NEIL is a native of Tennessee, born in the year 1847. At the age of twenty-one years, he engaged in agricultural pursuits on his farm of 300 acres in Meigs County, in which locality he lived for many years. He was a prominent citizen and served the public in various ways. For two

years he was one of the Trustees of the county, and in 1879 he held the office of Justice of the Peace in his township.

1885 is the date of Mr. Neil's arrival in California. After remaining for a short time with his brother in Kern County, he came to Fresno County and located near the town of Reedley, or where the town now lies. He first rented 800 acres of land and engaged in farming on a good basis. Now he owns a colony lot of forty acres, a mile south of the village, and has it all devoted to raisin culture.

Mr. Neil was married in 1877 to Miss Olivia Hodge, a native of Tennessee. Their union has been blessed with five children.

J. H. SHEDD, a rancher south of Borden, was born in Orleans County, Vermont, in 1836, the son of Alvin Shedd, a native of New Hampshire, but one of the early settlers of Vermont. At the age of six years our subject lost his father by death, and at the age of thirteen years he left home to live with his uncle, Mr. Shedd, with whom he remained until sixteen years of age, and was then apprenticed to learn the trade of shoemaking. After about four years he was taken sick, after which he gave up his occupation, as he could not bear the position or confinement. After a lingering illness of about one year, he came to California, partly for his health. He then went to the mines in Tuolumne County, and after three years in the pure mountain air he had practically recovered his health. He then came to the plains in the San Joaquin valley, in 1861, and followed ranching until the fall of 1863, when he and a company of three men started into the Owens river valley, now Inyo County. He took up land and began farming, and there remained until August, 1872.

Mr. Shedd was married in 1869, in San Joaquin County, to Miss Elizabeth M. Salman, a native of Wisconsin. In August, 1872, he sold his ranch and came to Stanislaus County, and in 1873 bought his present ranch of 320 acres, which he has since increased by purchase to the amount of 1,600 acres, the main portion of which he sows yearly to wheat. Mr. Shedd farms upon a broad plan, and uses the most modern machinery. In his boyhood days in Vermont the hand sickle was used in cutting the grain, while now he uses the combined harvester, and with a motive power of twenty-four horses he cuts and threshes the grain, and leaves in his wake a row of well-filled sacks all ready for the shipper. Mr. Shedd keeps thirty head of working stock and fifty head of cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Shedd have five children: Albert E., George M., Lelia A., John F. and Dee Truman. He has always been a Republican, but is not a seeker of office preferment, and belongs to no secret orders.

GEORGES HELY, of Borden, is a native of Ireland, born in February, 1829. His father, Hilliard Hely, emigrated to the United States in 1837, bringing his family, and settled at Racine County, Wisconsin. He graduated at Trinity College, as Bachelor of Arts, and then turned his attention to portrait painting, which he followed until his death in 1858. Young Hely was educated under the wise supervision of his father, and at an early age took up the farm work at home, living with his father until his death. He was married in Janesville, Wisconsin, in 1860, to Miss Eliza St. John, a native of Vermont, but, with her parents, was an early pioneer to southern Wisconsin. Mr. Hely continued to care for the home farm until 1868, when he came to California, first stopping at Stockton, but in the fall settled upon a Government claim near Borden, where he now resides. Their first lumber for building was purchased on the San Joaquin river, where an enterprising party had erected a sawmill, to saw the drift-logs which came down in great numbers during the spring rains and freshets. Mr. Hely has gradually extended his

possessions until he now owns 2,000 acres, where he carries on grain and stock farming, keeping eighty head of horses and mules, and thirty head of cattle. He began life with very slender means. With a limited knowledge of blacksmithing he opened a little shop which afforded him a small income, and with now and then a day's work outside, he began to progress, and now the broad acres and pleasant home speak louder than words of the prosperity which has attended his efforts. Mr. Hely has 130 acres in alfalfa, and annually sows about 1,800 in grain, the farm work being easily accomplished with the improved farm machinery. He gives his attention and time wholly to his ranch.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hely have been born three children, namely: James H., Guy J. and Levi St. John.

JOSEPH E. SMITH came to California from Illinois in 1859. He was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1837, learned the blacksmith's trade, went West in the fall of 1854, and located in Kane County, Illinois, in the town of Blackberry, where he ran a blacksmith's shop from 1854 to 1859. His father, Samuel Smith, a farmer by occupation, was born on the ocean while his parents were on their way to this country from Europe. His mother was Miss Sarah Hineman. His parents had nine children, of whom he was the youngest. He located in Butte County on his arrival in California, and there followed his trade until 1860, when he went to mining for about three years. On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he was one of a company of seventy-five men who offered their service to the Government, but they were not accepted as an organization for reasons of public policy. Coming to Kern County, he spent several years in prospecting for gold in the Owens river country, etc., and was the first to locate mines in the Coso mining district. He resumed his trade at Whisky Flat, near Kernville, remaining there until 1869. Los Angeles was his next location, and the small-pox broke out among his men, interfering with his business. He then disposed of his interests there, and removed in 1870 to Bakersfield, where he opened the first blacksmith's shop in the town, and has continued in the business ever since. From the organization of Kern County until about six years since, Mr. Smith was continually a member of the County Republican Central Committee. He was also on the Republican Central Committee of old Tulare County.

Kern County has no more active and worthily prosperous citizen than "Joe" Smith, as he is familiarly called by all his acquaintances. He is an enterprising, aggressive business man of pronounced ideas and strong convictions. He has practically relinquished his interests in his extensive blacksmith works, leaving the details to a partner, who conducts it under the firm name of J. E. Smith & Co. Mr. Smith is devoting his time and much capital to the development of a 320-acre vineyard and fruit farm lying about twelve miles southeast of Bakersfield, in what is known as the "Weed-patch." In this work he is practically demonstrating his idea of irrigation by means of horse-power pumps, which lift the water from wells on the premises into tanks, whence it is distributed to desired localities. The remarkable growth of grape-vines irrigated by this method, which he has reduced to a minimum of expense, speaks volumes for the feasibility of his plans in his locality. It is the energetic experimental work of such men as Mr. Smith that has, step by step, transformed the arid plains of Kern County into the fertile and productive fields and gardens as are seen to-day.

WALTER BULL, of Sumner, was born in Oswego County, New York, July 4, 1849. His father, John Bull, was a carpenter by occupation. Walter spent his boyhood and youth in his native county, and in

1864 enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Infantry Volunteers as a soldier, at the city of Oswego. He was transferred to the Sixty-fifth New York Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Then he engaged in farming and various other pursuits until 1867, when he located in Nebraska. After a residence at Beatrice for seven years he came to California in 1874, locating in Sumner, where he has established himself in a successful teaming and freighting business.

Mr. Bull was married in Nebraska, to Miss Rosetta Carlin, December 13, 1873. She is a native of Steuben County, Indiana; was born near the town of Metz, and is a daughter of James Carlin. Mr. and Mrs. Bull have one child, born July 31, 1882, and named Gracie.

J. WOLFROM, who is associated with the firm of J. Golldman & Co., Tulare, California, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1860. He received his education in his native land, and at the age of sixteen emigrated to the United States, coming direct to Tulare to enter the store of J. Goldman & Co., Mr. Goldman being a relative of his family. After a year spent in the store and in learning the English language, he went to San Francisco and took a course in Heald's Business College. He then returned to Tulare, which has since been his home. The firm of J. Goldman & Co., was established in 1875. With close application Mr. Wolfrom rapidly developed business tact and ability, and on January 1, 1888, was promoted to the position of manager of the establishment; and January 1, 1891, he secured a partnership interest in the business. Their store, situated on the corner of Tulare and J streets, is a fire-proof brick structure, 50 x 103 feet, two stories with a basement. They have three grain warehouses, one oil and one implement warehouse. Their stock is general and complete, embracing every thing necessary for ranch or household purposes, and their trade extends throughout the county. They handle large quantities of wheat, and in earlier days wool was a leading commodity.

Mr. Wolfrom is unmarried. He is a member of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 269, F. & A. M.; Tulare Chapter, No. 71, R. A. M.; and Lake Lodge, No. 333, I. O. O. F. He is highly spoken of in commercial circles and is much esteemed as a citizen of Tulare.

JAMES H. HARDEN is one of the pioneers of Reedley, Fresno County. In 1885 he moved to his present location, a mile and a half from where the town of Reedley is now situated. At that time there was no sign of a settlement, and nothing to indicate that a prosperous village would soon spring up. Settling on forty acres of land, Mr. Harden engaged in farming and from time to time added to his property until to-day he owns 207 acres. A small section of his land is devoted to raisin culture, an industry which promises to be of vast importance to this country in the near future.

Mr. Harden was born in Allen County, Ohio, September 9, 1851, and lived on a farm in that locality until five years of age, when his father emigrated to California and settled in Yolo County. He was reared and educated in this State, and in 1876 was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Abshier, a native of Illinois. They have a family of three children.

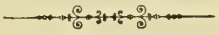
JOSEPH BROWNSTONE.—The pioneer store of Selma, and one of its largest and most successful mercantile establishments to-day, that of Isaac Brownstone & Co., is fittingly represented by the subject of the sketch which follows.

Joseph Brownstone is a native of California, born in Santa Cruz, in the county of the same name, October 7, 1863. His parents emigrated

to California from Germany many years ago, and took up their residence in Santa Cruz. In this town Isaac Brownstone, his father, was one of the pioneer merchants, and in his business operations there, and in various places from time to time since, he has met with good success. Our subject was very young when the family home was removed to San Francisco. There he was offered unusually good educational opportunities, of which he availed himself. He took a full course of study in the Pacific Business College, finishing in 1879. In 1880 he came to Selma and was employed as operator in the Western Union Telegraph office, he being the first operator the town had. He was also bookkeeper for his uncle, Henry Brownstone, in the first store established in Selma, which has ever since been conducted by a member of this family. For two years and a half he was telegraph operator and bookkeeper in the town just started, after which he devoted all his time to mercantile business. In 1885 he purchased his uncle's interest in the pioneer store, and, with his father, has conducted it ever since, under the firm name of Isaac Brownstone & Co.

Their store is a large brick building, well constructed and located in the west side of Selma. They conduct a general merchandise business and also deal largely in grain and produce. Their stock of goods is large and carefully selected with reference to the wants of their customers, and the firm enjoy an increasing trade, which extends for miles in the country surrounding Selma. They have a branch establishment in Sanger, conducted under the name of I. Brownstone & Sons, one of the prominent business houses of that thriving town.

Joseph Brownstone is justly ranked among the prominent young and enterprising business men of Selma. He is public-spirited and takes a part in any movement that has for its object the advancement of Selma's interests. He is vice-president of the Selma Water Company, in which he has a large interest, and with many other corporations he, or the firm, of which he is the representative, is more or less identified. Personally, he is very popular—a fact clearly shown in his connection with the numerous fraternal societies of Selma, in many of which he has been past officer and held other offices of distinction. He was the first vice-president of the Selma Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and to-day is an active member of that society. He holds the office of district deputy of the I. O. O. F. encampment at Fresno.



A. W. TYLER, M. D., was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, in 1832. His father, Nathaniel Tyler, a farmer and merchant, emigrated to Richfield, Adams County, Illinois, purchased 240 acres of land and settled on it and also opened a store. He resided at that place until his death, which occurred in 1856.

Dr. Tyler is what may be termed a self-made man. He received a very limited education and remained at work on the farm until April 12, 1852, when he started for California. He paid his passage by driving team in Captain Howell's fourth company of Mormon emigrants. Among the party was Mrs. Rockwell, mother of the noted Porter Rockwell, of the Danites. At Fort Laramie, owing to some dissatisfaction, the subject of our sketch left the train, and, without food or money, started for Salt Lake, a distance of 400 miles. He made the journey in safety and remained at Salt Lake six weeks, working in order to get some necessary clothing. He then joined Captain Sherwood's train and started by the southern route for San Bernardino, California. When they were within 260 miles of San Bernardino, a party of ten set out on foot, with provisions, to cross the Big Desert and Death Valley, each with twelve pounds of food; but this gave out and water was scarce, and they suffered terribly, and it was due to young Tyler's pushing ahead and returning with food to Mojave river that they all arrived safe.

Arriving at San Bernardino, December 1, 1852, they went to San Pedro, and from there reached San Francisco by steamer. In the spring Mr. Tyler started for the mines at Coloma, and settled near Nevada City. He then followed mining, with poor success, however, until 1854, when he sought the Santa Clara valley and engaged in artesian well boring in San Jose. In 1858 he went to Oregon and mined until 1862, when he enlisted in the First Oregon Cavalry, Colonel Murray. They were retained in the northwest in frontier work and were discharged in 1865.

Mr. Tyler began reading medicine in Oregon; in 1865 returned to Illinois and took a course at the St. Louis Medical College, where he graduated. He was married in Richfield, Illinois, in 1866, to Miss Lucretia Williams. They then settled in Beverly, same State, where the Doctor established a general practice, which he continued successfully until 1882. In that year he returned to California and located in Tulare, where he has since resided and enjoyed a lucrative practice. He has invested in real estate, and also owns 160 acres, southwest of Tulare, which will become valuable as soon as water can be procured. In 1889 Mrs. Tyler departed this life, leaving no issue.

Dr. Tyler is a member of Tulare Lodge, No. 68, K. of P.; Tulare Lodge, No. 306, I. O. O. F.; Olive Branch Lodge, No. 269, F. & A. M.; and Gettysburg Post, G. A. R.

T. L. JONES, one of the prominent business men of Selma, Fresno County, California, dates his birth in Tennessee, April 4, 1846. When he was eight years old his parents moved to Missouri, and there he was reared and educated.

In 1863 he enlisted in Company D, Forty-eighth Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and served two years in that memorable conflict, his company not, however, taking part in any important engagement.

After the close of the war Mr. Jones engaged in farming in Missouri for a number of years. He was also for a time located in Salem, Missouri, where he did a general merchandise business; was popular as a citizen there and successful as a merchant. In 1888 he came to Selma, California, and opened a general store in that thriving town, where he is now conducting a large and profitable business. Aside from his mercantile business he owns a small vineyard north of the town, from which he derives already a good profit.

Mr. Jones was married in 1872 to Miss Julia Ives of Tennessee. They have no children.

EUGENE VERDIER, of Sumner, Kern County, is a native of France. He was born July 4, 1863, and emigrated to America when about fifteen years of age, accompanying some of his relatives. He spent three years in San Francisco, a portion of the time attending to school, acquiring his first practical knowledge of the English language and American customs. He followed various pursuits in the city until 1881, when he proceeded to Kern County and found employment as a shepherd. He had followed this calling only about thirteen months, when he was enabled to own a small herd, which by good management he increased so rapidly that at the end of three years he was enabled to dispose of his stock and openly engage in the sale of wines and liquors in the city of San Francisco. Here (October 22, 1887) he married his wife, Miss Mary Laborde, a French lady. In 1889 he disposed of his business in San Francisco and returned to Sumner, and re-engaged in business. He is now proprietor of the Gap Hotel and owns a well-equipped livery stable, both of which are doing a successful business. Mr. Verdier is a cool headed, conservative business man, which qualities, coupled with his natural business enterprise, have enabled him to build up a business which is a credit to himself and

the home town of his adoption. He has two children,—George and Eugene.

G. F. SELLECK, of Fresno, was born in New York city, March 14, 1852, a lineal descendant of General Warren, who was killed at Bunker Hill. Silas Wright Selleck, the father of our subject, was a native of Cold Spring, New York, but went to New York city in boyhood and studied the art of photography with Mr. Daguerre, the inventor of the daguerreotype process. Mr. Selleck remained with him for many years, and gained a great reputation in the business. He spent his winters in Washington, District of Columbia, where he filled a prominent position in art circles. In 1852 he came to California, and after spending three years at Rattlesnake Bar in mining, where he was elected to the Grand Assembly, he settled at Sacramento. He was burned out in the great fire about 1856, and he then went to San Francisco, where he opened a photographic gallery. In 1856 he brought his family to San Francisco, and soon became one of the most prominent photographers on the coast. He died in San Francisco, June 17, 1885, after an experience of over forty years in the photographic business. He had always maintained a prominent position in the Republican party, and during the early troublous days of California was an active member of the vigilance committee.

Young Selleck was educated at the Latin high school and City College of San Francisco, and graduated at the California Military Academy at Oakland in 1871. He began his business life as a clerk in a retail grocery establishment in San Francisco, and subsequently secured a position with the Cutting Packing Company, packers of canned fruits and meats, remaining in their employ for eleven years. He was married in Oakland, July 29, 1880, to Miss Virginia Ruth West, a native of Illinois. In 1883 Mr. Selleck opened a brokerage commission business in San Francisco, which he continued until 1885, when he came to Fresno as superintendent of the canning establishment of the Cutting Packing Company. Subsequently he went into the real estate and insurance office of Frank E. Tadlock, and after a little experince bought an interest in the business, and the partnership continued until January 1, 1889. He was then employed by the Union Pacific railroad as division freight agent, with headquarters at Fresno. During his connection with the company he so increased the shipping receipts that he received fifty per cent. of all through freight from that section. He remained with the company until the office was closed by the Eastern combination of all the overland systems. January 10, 1890, he took charge of the Pleasanton Hotel, as manager of the I Street Improvement Company, and is placing the hotel upon a better financial basis.

Mr. and Mrs. Selleck have one child, Jessie Edwina, who was born March 24, 1882. Mr. Selleck is a member and Past Master of Fresno Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. M.; of Trigo Chapter No. 69, R. A. M., and of Fresno Commandery, No. 29, K. T., occupying the station of Generalissimo of the latter body.

EZRA LATHROP, president of the Bank of Tulare and a pioneer of the town, was born in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, in 1839. Not being blessed by the riches of this world as computed by dollars and cents, the education of young Lathrop was very limited, and at the age of sixteen years he left home and began his own support on the farm. His father having moved to Iowa and settled at Oakland, Ezra found employment in that vicinity.

He was married at Muscatine in January, 1862, to Miss Virginia Blake, and resided upon a farm in that locality until 1864, when they crossed the plains to Nevada, fortunately having a very safe passage, although the Indians were

troublesome during that year. Mr. Lathrop stopped at East Walker river and began farming. The nearest town was forty miles away, flour was $16 per barrel, and the hardships of frontier life were too great for them to endure; so a year later they moved to Dayton, and soon afterward, on account of his wife's health, came to California. Mr. Lathrop engaged in farming in Solano County until October, 1873, when he sought a more salubrious climate and located in Tulare County. He then purchased his present resident property, and was among the first to build in the new town of Tulare; engaged in teaming across the mountains to Kernville, which for several years was very profitable. In 1882 Mr. Lathrop, with I. H. Ham as a silent partner, started a lumber yard in Tulare, meeting with very great opposition from established companies, which combined against them; but with bull-dog persistence they continued, and after about one year secured the trade of the valley. Eighteen months later the opposition sold out to Moore & Smith, a strong lumber company with a large capital, and Mr. Lathrop, not having the funds to combat with such a force, sold his business in May, 1884, to the Puget Sound Lumber Company, they retaining Mr. Lathrop as agent. The competition then became hot and heavy and continued until November 1, 1886, when the firms consolidated, under the name of the San Joaquin Lumber Company, our subject still remaining as agent and local manager.

Not forgetting the interests and advancement of the town, in 1885 Mr. Lathrop invested capital and was instrumental in the organization of the Bank of Tulare, of which he was elected president. He owns a one-third interest in the Round Valley ranch of 3,800 acres, of which he is manager, and which he devotes chiefly to grain farming; also, 160 acres northwest of town, which he uses for grain and stock purposes. Mr. Lathrop was school trustee for three years and fire commissioner two terms. He was one of the incorporators of the Gas Company in January, 1884, and in May, 1885, was elected president of the company, which office he still retains.

He and his wife are the parents of two children (twins), Martha Adeline and Matilda Eveline. He is a member of Tulare Lodge, No. 76, A. O. U. W. It remains only to add that Mr. Lathrop is an esteemed citizen of Tulare and rejoices in the confidence of the community.

WILLIAM F. COFFMAN, one of the California pioneers, was born in New Glasgow, Amherst County, Virginia, February 5, 1833. His father was a prominent cabinet-maker, and moved to Hannibal, Marion County, Missouri, in 1841, and there followed his trade. Young Coffman was educated in the subscription schools of Missouri, and during idle moments worked about his father's shop and picked up an idea of the carpenter business. At the age of sixteen years he started for California, crossing the plains with ox teams to Mexico, then with pack mules by the old Spanish trail to Salt Lake City, and then crossing the mountains to Los Angeles, and north to the mines in Mariposa County, arriving December 10, 1849. He then followed mining for ten years, mainly at Agua Frio, in Mariposa County, making no large strikes, but always having plenty of money and a royal good time. In 1859 he went East to visit friends; but after six months he returned to California, and, settling at Princeton, Mariposa County, he took up the carpenter's business, at $5 per day, which he followed five years.

He was married at Princeton, November 24, 1862, to Mrs. Elizabeth Kerr, a widow with three children. Mrs. Kerr was a native of London, England, also a pioneer of 1849. In 1862 Mr. Coffman was elected Supervisor of Mariposa County for a term of three years. In 1864 he was elected County Assessor, and to qualify he resigned from the office of Supervisor. As Assessor he was continued in office for ten

years, which is the best indication of his high moral standing in the community. He lived with his family upon his ranch of 150 acres at Princeton, and part of the time in Mariposa. In 1874 Mr. Coffman bought an interest in the Yo Semite Stage Line, with Washburn & Chapman, which then ran from Merced through Mariposa to the Yo Semite valley, a distance of 100 miles. They then bought the Big Tree Station, now known as Wawona, and built twenty-six miles of road, and thus shortened their distance. In 1877 Mr. Coffman sold his interest, and in 1878 went into the livery business, buying out the old stable and stock of J. M. Hutchins, in Yo Semite valley, where he continued until 1885, when he took in as a partner G. W. Kenny, and the firm of Coffman & Kenny still continues. They lease stables of the State of California, who own the valley as a State park, and they keep 100 head of horses and mules, largely for mountain climbing, with a few carriages for driving about the valley. The season is from April to November, and stock is then brought to Fresno County for the winter. Mr. Coffman lives with his daughter at Madera since the death of his wife, November 24, 1888. In 1880 he was a member of the Assembly from Mariposa and Merced counties; but the honors are costly, and he is no longer an aspirant to public office. He is a member of Mariposa Lodge, No. 24, F. & A. M., and of the chapter at Merced, and also of the K. of P.

J. M. KEITH, of Bakersfield, was born in Hall County, Georgia, in 1832. In 1838 his parents moved to Cherokee, same State, where he lived on the farm with them until July, 1850 (Mr. Keith is a farmer by profession), when he with others from the same place started for California by the way of New Orleans. Upon arriving at the latter place he found that the steamers by the way of Panama were overcrowded, and that passage by that route was entirely impracticable; wherefore he, with the others, took passage on the brig Union for Vera Cruz, Mexico, where they arrived August 3.

After spending several days in that city they bought horses and mules and traveled by horseback on the national road by the way of Jalapa, Puebla, etc., to the City of Mexico, and thence, following the old pack trail to Acapulco, a city on the Pacific coast. There he and the party took passage on the steamer Isthmus, September 1, 1850, and landed in San Francisco and the 13th. After spending some time there he and some of the party finally took passage for the southern mines and located in what was then known as Chinese camp, in Tuolumne County, where he began mining and followed it for two yaars, with success, after which he lived in Jamestown, Shaw's Flat and other places until 1854. Then he moved to Calaveras County, where he engaged in the cabinet and lumber business until 1861, when he moved to Santa Clara County and engaged in freighting. Afterward he lived for a short time in Santa Cruz and San Benito counties, engaged in the sheep business and other pursuits until 1872, when he became one of the party that Rallston and Harpinding sent out to Colorado, on what is known as the "Diamond" expedition, under Captain Mick Gray, arriving at Pueblo. The party bought pack mules and horses, and traveled extensively in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona until April, 1873, when Mr. Keith returned to California. After a short residence at San Jose, he moved to Kern County, arriving here in October and settling on Kern Island, where he lived, engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1887, when he moved to Bakersfield, and in company with three others built the present street railway of the city. In the fall of 1888 he sold out his interest in the enterprise and invested in real estate in the vicinity of Bakersfield and in other parts of Kern County. He is a stockholder in the Bank of Bakersfield, for which institution he is the land grader. Mr. Keith is a typical Californian; has never been backward in aiding with his

influence and money all enterprises tending to the development of the State. He is a gentleman of commanding presence, broad-gauge ideas and great force of character; is a shrewd financier, a successful business man and a useful and a universally respected citizen.

He was married in 1874, to Lucy M. Goodman, of Kansas City.

J. L. LAKE is a native of Lincoln County, Maine, born in the year 1868. He emigrated to California in 1870, settled in Del Norte, where, for seventeen years, he was variously engaged, lumbering, dairying and farming. From there he moved to Selma, Fresno County, and established a general merchandise business.

At the age of eleven years the subject of this sketch went to San Francisco and commenced a business career, at the same time attending the evening schools and getting what education he could in that way. In 1887 he located in Selma and entered the business established by his father, which they now jointly own and conduct. While this firm carries a full line of all kinds of general merchandise, they make a specialty of gents' furnishing goods and also have a jewelry department.

Mr. Lake owns a fine raisin vineyard, twenty acres in extent, located a mile and a half north of Selma, where the family home is situated. He is unmarried.

ALEXANDER GREIVE, whose handsome residence is conspicuously prominent on Yo Semite avenue, Madera, was born in Hawick, Scotland, in 1852. In his boyhood he was connected with sheep-raising, and when he came to California in 1873 he very naturally fell into the same line of business. During the first four years he was employed upon sheep ranches in Merced County, and in 1877 he started out for himself in a very modest way, by purchasing 450 sheep and renting for one year a band of 3,579. Also, in partnership with A. Beatti, they rented 1,800 more sheep, and thus they secured a fair start. They remained in partnership about five years, when the sheep were divided and Beatti drove his to Texas, while Mr. Greive went to Fresno County and purchased 5,900 acres of land of the Bank of California. In a few months he sold the ranch at a fair profit, and has since been a renter of from 10,000 to 15,000 acres, keeping an average band of 6,000 sheep, which he raises for both mutton and wool, being of fine grade sheep

Mr. Greive was married in Merced County, in 1881, to Miss Mary C. Dugan, a native of Massachusetts. Her father came to California in 1858, was a large land-holder in Merced County, and was one of the first farmers on Bear creek. Mr. Greive built his handsome residence in Madera in the fall of 1886, upon his five-acre ranch, mainly improved in alfalfa, trees and a well-kept lawn about his house. Mr. and Mrs. Greive have six children: David George, Nellie T., Alexander A., James Garfield, Michael J. and Annie Dugan. Mr. Greive is a member of Madera Lodge, No. 327, I. O. O. F., and of Yo Semite Lodge, No. 30, K. of P., at Merced.

JAMES T. EASTIN, a rancher in Eastin settlement, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, December 22, 1830. His father, James Eastin, moved to Pike County, Missouri, in 1835, where he carried on farming until his death in 1860. Young Eastin improved the educational facilities of the common schools, and lived at home until in April, 1850, when he started across the plains for California. He came out with Walter Crow, an old friend of the family, and they were six months in crossing. They landed at Sacramento, California, and then went to Hangtown, where they began mining, meeting with the usual ups and downs. They followed mining

S. W. Wible

through California and Nevada for about ten years, when they gave that up, and for twelve years was variously employed in the sheep business, dairying and farming, without any very decided success. In 1872 he returned to Missouri with the idea of remaining; but one winter of that climate was enough to convince him that California was the place to live. April 10, 1873, he was married, in Pike County, to Miss Susan L. Fortune, and together they returned to California and settled at Crow's Landing, on the San Joaquin river, where Mr. Eastin, in partnership with Mr. Crow, operated a ferry for about five years. He then sold out his interest and farm for three years. In 1881 he came to Fresno County and bought 490 acres, where he now resides, and which he has since increased by purchase to the amount of 800 acres, all of which he sows to wheat and barley. He keeps about twenty-five head of horses and mules to operate his gang plows and combined harvester, all improved labor-saving machinery.

Mr. and Mrs. Eastin have one son, Pulaski C., who was born in 1874. Mr. Eastin is a member of no orders, and an aspirant for no political office, but is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

S. W. WIBLE.—The men who first came to and located upon the once desolate and arid plains of Kern County can be numbered on the fingers of one's hand. For years stock rangers and miners had grazed and traversed its broad expanse, but up to about the year 1863 no person conceived the actual fertility of the soil of this now most fertile region of California. It is upon the keen foresight, enterprise and prompt action of the pioneers of Kern County that her marvelous prosperity is founded; and by the following brief narrative it will be seen that few men have been more active, and by their personal labors exhibited more faith in the material resources and future greatness of Kern County than S. W. Wible.

Mr. Wible first came to this coast in 1852 from Adams County, Illinois. He was born and reared on a farm in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. His father, Peter Wible, a cooper by trade, was for many years employed on Plain No. 1, four miles from Johnstown, Pennsylvania, by the Alleghany & Portage Railway Company, under General Geary, an ex-governor of Pennsylvania, a pioneer of California and the first alcalde of the city of San Francisco. In the Wible family there were three sons and four daughters. The mother, whose maiden name was Barbara Mineam, is deceased, and the father, Peter Wible, has recently located at Bakersfield, where he is spending his declining years. At this writing he is eighty-three years of age.

S. W. Wible was the first of the family to come to California. He mined for about twenty-five years; first at Coloma in El Dorado County, and afterward in Amador and Calaveras counties. He subsequently superintended the building of mining ditches on an extensive scale. In 1868, associated with Warren Clark, he originated the Blue Lake Water System for San Francisco, spending six years in the inauguration and development of this work, and by his individual effort as manager and assistant civil engineer demonstrating the entire practicability of the undertaking.

In 1874 Mr. Wible severed his connection with the enterprise, came to Kern County and purchased a tract of land, in connection with which he inaugurated the first irrigating enterprise on the north side of Kern river in the form of a canal, known as the Wible canal. In 1874–'75 he built the Pioneer canal, which takes its supply out of Kern river and runs fourteen miles in a westerly direction. It has forty feet on the bottom, is eighty feet from bank to bank, and irrigates about 20,000 acres. In 1876 he took up the construction of the Kern Valley Water Company's canal and built the works during the year 1877. This ditch is twenty-six miles in length, 125 feet wide on the bottom, and seven feet deep, but is now twelve.

It is 250 feet wide on top. It takes all the water of Kern river, and also a portion of the water of Buena Vista lake reservoir, which reservoir was built during the years 1888 and 1890, and covers an area of about fifty square miles. This system is now in successful operation under the supervision of S. W. Wible and Walter James, superintendents and civil engineers. Without question, this is the largest irrigating reservoir in the world. This water-way irrigates about 100,000 acres of land.

Mr. Wible was for several years superintendent of Redington & Livermore's interest in Kern County, and became chief superintendent of the Miller & Lux interests in 1882, which embrace a property of 140,000 acres of improved land, largely devoted to the raising of stock. As conveying to the reader some idea of this estate, it may be noted that at present there are on the ranch about 1,500 head of horses, 25,000 cattle, besides other general stock, such as mules, etc., the care of which requires about 250 men.

Mr. Wible's experience in developing the irrigating system, which was chiefly for the production of alfalfa and hay for stock, led to the experiment of peach culture on an extensive scale, the result of which is the famous Wible fruit orchard, located about three miles south of Bakersfield. The nucleus of this enterprise Mr. Wible formed in 1887 by planting twenty acres of peach trees, 108 trees to the acre. These are the celebrated George cling variety, and the yield of fruit the third year after planting was, in size, quality and quantity, marvelous. In 1890 a company was formed, embracing S. W. Wible, D. W. Walser and J. J. Mack, under the name of the Wible Orchard & Vineyard Company, and more land was purchased and set to fruit. The farm now comprises 280 acres, on which is a total of 21,000 trees. Of this number 4,200 are peaches, 12,600 prunes, 4,200 pears, and besides these they have a nursery of 12,000 peach trees. The company own their water supply, and are developing an enterprise that will demonstrate the wonderful possibilities of this region of country.

In 1890 the Bank of Bakersfield was organized with a capital of $250,000. S. W. Wible was chosen president; J. J. Mack, cashier, and D. W. Walser, B. Ardizzi and E. Dinkelspiel, directors. This institution has promptly grown into a substantial business. The universal confidence manifested in the stability of this bank is largely due to the high estimation in which its president, its board of directors and subordinate officers are held by a scrutinizing public.

The people of Bakersfield are under lasting obligations to Mr. Wible and his associates for a most excellent domestic water system. Its influence upon public health has been most salutary. Prior to this improvement all the water for domestic uses came from canals or shallow wells: now it is pumped from a great depth out of a bed of gravel, and is piped to the doors of the residents. A description of this enterprise, of which Mr. Wible is president, may be found elsewhere in this work.

If there is any one quality of mind and character more than another to which Mr. Wible owes his success in life it is to will power, or, in other words, "grit." "Be sure you are right and then go ahead," has been his motto. Thus quietly and steadily he has pursued the even tenor of his ways until he has almost unconsciously become one of the foremost men of Kern County, whose influence in business circles is gradually extending throughout the country. Mr. Wible is a Democrat in politics, but neither seeks nor receives political favors. In manner he is genial and unassuming, and is always courteous and approachable, which agreeable characteristics contribute in a large sense to his general popularity.

ALVIN FAY, District Attorney of Kern County, was born in Ringwood, McHenry County, Illinois, September 6, 1849, a son of David, deceased, who was a well-to-do farmer.

Mr. Fay is the tenth of a family of eleven children. He received his education at the North western University at Evanston, Illinois, where he graduated in 1867. He studied law in the office of Fay, Clendenning & Foster, in Chicago, and proceeded to Lancaster, Wisconsin, where he was admitted to the bar of that State in 1871. He remained at Lancaster until April, 1872, when, owing to impaired health, he abandoned the practice of law, came to California and located in San Mateo, where he remained three years, and during a portion of that time taught school. In 1875 he removed to Kern County and located at Kernville, which at that time was the metropolis of the county. After teaching school two years in Kernville he resumed the practice of law. As a public instructor, a lawyer and a citizen he has won the respect and esteem of the people, and during the years 1880–'81, he represented his district on the county Board of Supervisors, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituency. In 1886 he took up his residence in Bakersfield. In 1888 he was elected District Attorney of Kern County, being the only successful Republican candidate on the ticket. In the year 1890 he was re-elected, which must be regarded as substantial and gratifying evidence of the public approval of his administration of the affairs of his office.

Mr. Fay was married May 13, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth J., daughter of Job and Mary Clemens, of Hazel Green, Grant County, Wisconsin, and they have a family of six children. Mr. Fay is a painstaking and clear-headed lawyer, has a keen sense of justice, is an able, prompt and eloquent speaker, and is a genial, social citizen, which contributes largely to his great popularity.

WILLIAM THOMSON, a merchant and Postmaster of Plano, Tulare County, California, is one of the representative citizens of his town.

Mr. Thomson was born in Greene County, Ohio, September 27, 1825. His father, Alexander Thomson, was among the pioneers of Hardin County, Ohio, where he moved in 1832; and William distinctly remembers their first home, a log house, twelve feet square, containonly one room. His father was appointed by the governor as the first clerk of the court in Hardin County, and at the time of his death, in 1849, he was Judge of the same court. William lived at home until twenty-one years of age, assisting his father on the farm and attending the winter schools of that period. In 1848 he started a grocery store in Logan County, but, upon the death of his father the following year, he sold his business to return home and look after the interests of the estate. In 1854 he was married at Sandusky, Ohio, to Miss Jane P. Tilton. They continued to reside on their ranch of sixty-seven acres, adjoining the corporation of Kenton, until 1867, when Mr. Thomson subdivided his land and sold it in tracts of five acres each.

After disposing of his property in Ohio, Mr. Thomson emigrated with his family to California, making his voyage via the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco, where they landed June 12, 1867. From there they proceeded to Visalia, where a brother of our subject resided. In October of the same year he took up eighty acres of Government land near Plano, and then followed teaming, farming and also stock-raising in a small way. For eighteen months he was engaged on the Indian reservation in teaching and training the Indians in manual labor. He then clerked for Nathan Baker & Son, Porterville, and in 1872 started the pioneer store of Plano, keeping a stock of general merchandise. He also did a general trading business in acre property and town lots. In 1884 Plano was swept by a disastrous fire, in which Mr. Thomson lost heavily, also sustaining other than financial losses. He was badly wounded by a chimney falling on his right shoulder, which crippled for life his right arm. He learned to write with his left hand, built another store and

continued business. He took some mail contracts in 1886, and his two sons, James E. and David E., drove stage for four years. In 1887, after an absence of twenty years, accompanied by his wife, he made a visit to their old home in Ohio. The closing days of this delightful sojourn among old associations were somewhat marred by news that fire had again devastated Plano. They immediately returned home and found their residence destroyed. They accepted the situation with the best grace possible, again rebuilt and are now in the enjoyment of a bright and happy home.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomson have seven children, all settled in life and within easy distance of their parents. Their frequent visits, accompanied by their little ones, brighten and beautify the old home.

Mr. Thomson and his sons own a section of land on Deer creek, where the sons attend to the horses and cattle, while Mr. Thomson has charge of the store and post office at Plano. He is a man of great enterprise and public spirit; was instrumental in building the old-school Presbyterian church of Plano, for which purpose he supplied most of the money. He is a genial and courteous gentleman and is highly respected by all who know him.

WILLIAM S. MARTIN was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, in 1826, but his earliest recollection is of Greene County, Illinois, where his father moved in 1828. Illinois was then unsettled and their home was that of the frontiersman. William remained at home until he was fifteen years old, when he began his own support, working as a farm hand. In early manhood he emigrated to Fannin County, Texas, and bought 150 acres of land, which he stocked with hogs and cattle.

Soon after his arrival in Texas Mr. Martin married Miss Nancy Matilda Brown, a native of Illinois, and they made their home in that State until June, 1861. During 1860 and 1861 Texas was in an unsettled condition, as many of the people were in sympathy with the Confederacy. Union men and strangers were looked upon with doubt and suspicion. The country was under mob law, and hanging was not infrequent. Being loyal to his country and of a peaceful disposition, Mr. Martin thought it wise to seek another home. He accordingly closed out his interests there as best he could, loaded his family and effects into an ox wagon and started across the plains for California. He joined a company of emigrants numbering sixty wagons, made the journey by the southern route, and arrived at Los Angeles after a period of seven months. His father and brothers had settled in Plano in 1860, and through correspondence with them he learned something of the country. From Los Angeles he went north by the old overland stage route, and arrived at Plano in the fall of 1861. He homesteaded 120 acres of his present ranch on Tule river, to which he subsequently added by purchase and now owns 386 acres. He has done little grain farming, as his land is on the Tule river bottoms and better adapted to stock and grazing, usually keeping about 170 head of horses and cattle. Of late years he has given up stock-raising and has devoted his ranch to pasturage purposes, as there is more money in that business.

Like so many of his neighbors, Mr. Martin has passed through a sweeping fire which destroyed a large and expensive house with its entire contents. His massive fig trees and shrubbery still show the effects of the fiery-tongued monster. He was left with only the clothes upon his back—his life-work swept away. Cast down but not disheartened, he again put his shoulder to the wheel and from the ruins of his old home has sprung up a new cottage, enveloped by roses and shrubbery and orange and fig trees.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin have eight children, viz.: Reece Murray; Mary Jane, wife of William Chapman; Cetha, wife of A. W. Cole; Allie, wife of E. Henderson; and Robert H., Clinton E., Hattie

Edith and Carl Garfield. Mr. Martin is in politics a stanch Republican.

BARDIZZI, of Sumner, Kern County, has been a resident of California since 1855, and therefore he may justly be classed among her pioneers. He is a native of liberty-loving Switzerland and of the Canton Ticino, and born July 31, 1839. The extraordinary discoveries of gold in California induced him to come to the new El Dorado, which he did by way of the Isthmus of Panama. After following mining some four years, first in Tuolume County, and then in Mariposa County, he engaged in the hotel business at Mariposa and in Merced County about three years, and then came to Delano, where he remained two years. In 1874 he went into the general produce and provision business with a partner, Victor Amy, who died in 1881; later he took in his present partner, L. V. Olcese. He has been in his present business about seventeen years and has been very successful. Mr. Ardizzi is one of the solid business men of Sumner—an honest, conservative and influential citizen of broad business views. There is probably not a citizen of Kern County who as a social gentleman and a merchant is more favorably known than Benjamin Ardizzi. He was married in 1887, in San Francisco.

T. J. WITT, the representative lawyer of Porterville, Tulare County, California, was born in Washington, Rhea County, Tennessee, in 1842.

His grandfather, Jesse Witt, was born in Virginia, became a pioneer of Tennessee, and helped to found the city of Knoxville. His son, John Witt, father of the subject of our sketch, is a native of Knoxville, born in 1796. He subsequently settled in Rhea County, that State; removed his family to Missouri in 1851, and a year later to Arkansas; in 1859 emigrated to California, crossing the broad plains in a "prairie schooner," drawn by ox teams, and being six months en route. He settled on a small ranch in the Sacramento valley, where he departed this life in 1872, at the age seventy-six years.

T. J. Witt received his education chiefly in private schools in Arkansas and California, with finishing courses at Taylor's Academy, Sacramento, and at the San Joaquin Classical School near Stockton, and, in 1867, a business course at Heald's Business College, San Francisco. In 1865 Mr. Witt began teaching in the public schools of Sacramento. In 1872 he came to Tulare County, secured a position near Visalia and taught for a period of five years, improving every idle moment and his vacation seasons in reading law—first, with Judge Rhodes, of San Francisco, afterward with Judge Dorsey, of Sonora. He was admitted to practice at Sonora in 1878, remained there in pursuit of his profession, and in 1879 was elected District Attorney of Tuolumne County for a term of three years. In 1884 he located in Visalia, and was elected Justice of the Peace, but resigned his office in order to practice his profession in Tulare. At that place he was appointed Deputy District Attorney, under W. B. Wallace, and was also engaged in newspaper work, as proprietor and editor of the *Democratic Free Press*, which he purchased of W. W. Barnes, Visalia, and took with him to Tulare. He continued the paper for two years, when on account of failing health he sold out in 1887 and went to the mountains. He purchased the Hot Spring rancho of 160 acres on Deer creek, where he made his home until 1889. In that year he came to Porterville and opened an office for the practice of law, receiving the appointment of Deputy District Attorney, under W. R. Jacobs. Mr. Witt's ancestors were among the earliest colonists of Virginia, having settled on James river, near Richmond, living for many years in stockades and fortifications on account of danger from Indians. Mr. Witt is a mem-

ber of Tuolumne Lodge, No. 8, F. & A. M., of Sonora. He was never married, but his life has flowed as smoothly as does the genial climate of California. Never having participated in booms, he has not experienced the disaster of sudden convulsions, but has passed an even life in the enjoyment of all that goes to make existence comfortable and happy.

J. W. TYLER was born in Marcellus, Onondaga County, New York, April 23, 1834. His father, Job Tyler, was a farmer and also a minister of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church. In 1836 he emigrated to St. Joseph, Michigan, where he followed agricultual pursuits and at the same time preached the faith he professed. The education of our subject was limited. He disliked his teacher and on that account shirked his lessons, an act which in later life he has regretted.

In 1851 he started for California, accompanied by his father and brother John, taking steamer for Aspinwall. From that place they crossed the Isthmus to Panama and there boarded the old English brig Tryphena for San Francisco. He mentions the sufferings and deprivations of this trip with great feeling, as his well beloved father was taken sick with Panama fever and died while in port at San Diego. The voyage covered sixty-five days from Panama to San Diego, and for thirty days they were without bread, and had only peas and beans for food, with half a pint of water per day. At San Diego they took passage on the Sea Bird for San Francisco, arriving at that city February 29, 1852. He then went to Nevada City and engaged in mining, which he followed continuously up to 1860, meeting with average success but making no great strikes.

Upon retiring from the mines, in 1860, he and his brother came to Porterville and engaged in the stock business, dealing quite extensively in horses and cattle until 1871, when they divided their interests. Mr. Tyler has continued in the business and now owns a stock range of 720 acres in the mountains, where he keeps about 120 head of cattle. He was appointed deputy sheriff in March, 1889, under D. G. Overall; in 1890 was elected constable at Porterville.

Mr. Tyler was married in Woodville, Tulare County, California, 1874, to Miss Georgia Bursey, and to the union has been added five children: Celia May, Job J., Clara, Wilko F. and Gracie. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and I. O. O. F., at Porterville. Mr. Tyler is interested in town property, and has recently completed a handsome two-story house on Hockett street, Porterville, where he now resides.

J. D. BILLINGSLEY is a native of Tennessee, born in 1821. Up to the age of twenty years he lived at home and assisted his father on the plantation. He then went to the southwestern part of Arkansas, where he found employment as overseer on a large cotton plantation.

He was married in April, 1851, to Miss Malinda J. Caughran, a native of Arkansas. About 1847 Mr. Billingsley bought a plantation and on it followed general farming and stock raising until 1869, when, with ox teams and a "prairie schooner," he moved his family to California, and settled at Porterville. He rented land and farmed for three years. Then he bought 300 x 128 feet, corner of Main and Cleveland streets, Porterville, where he built a house and feed stables. As prosperity attended him, he bought horses and established a general livery business, which he has continued to the present time, now keeping about fifteen head of horses and carriages suitable to the trade.

Mr. and Mrs. Billingsley have nine children, who, in their several employments, are somewhat scattered through the Western States. After a married life of forty years, a pleasure which is granted to but few, Mr. and Mrs.

Billingsley are in the enjoyment of comfortable health, strength and usefulness.

W. J. NEWPORT, of Hanford, was born in Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, in 1846. His grandfather was a native of New York, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and very soon thereafter settled in Warren County, where the father of our subject, J. C. Newport, was born and passed an agricultural life. W. J. Newport improved the educational facilities of his native county, and lived at home until 1863, when he enlisted in Company B, Second Ohio Artillery, under Colonel Gibson. They were assigned to the army of the Cumberland, but their duties were mainly in skirmishing through Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia. They were discharged August 28, 1865. Mr. Newport then returned to Lebanon and remained until 1866, when he passed one year at the Commercial College at Quincy, Illinois, and subsequently settled at Minneapolis, and worked for a large lumber company, also spending part of the time in the lumber camps on the headwaters of the Mississippi river, as book-keeper and scaler of logs. In 1873 he came to California and settled in Sonoma County, where he remained until 1878, and in that year he came to Tulare County and purchased his present ranch of 160 acres, three and a half miles northwest of Hanford. Here he is engaged in farming and stock-raising, keeping horses and hogs. In 1880 he bought a steam thresher, and followed the threshing business very successfully for ten years. Mr. Newport has also been interested in 1,040 acres of mountain timber land, with a sawmill, which was operated for two years and then sold. He has added eighty acres to his ranch, and now owns 240 acres, 120 acres of which is in alfalfa, twenty-five in vines, thirty-five in trees and the remainder in summer crops. He is still engaged in breeding horses, keeping about 100 head, with a fine Cleveland bay and English shire stallions heading his stud. He is also making a specialty of breeding ponies. Mr. Newport built his present handsome residence in 1890, at a cost of $7,000, which is complete in all its appointments and substantially furnished.

He was married at Petaluma, in 1876, to Miss Elizabeth M. Railsback, a native of Indiana, and they have five children: Ada L., Gussie E., Walter W., Ernest C. and Rofa B. In 1886 Mr. Newport was elected Supervisor on the Republican ticket, over a Democratic majority of 350. He was one of the incorporators of the Bank of Hanford in 1887, and also of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank in 1891, of which he is now a member of the board of directors. The bank was opened July 1, 1891.

HENRY BORGWARDT, SR.—There is probably not a citizen of the Kern valley who has spent a more busy life, or taken a more active part in the pioneer development of Central California, than the venerable Henry Borgwardt, Sr., as will be seen by the following sketch. He was born at Lubeck, Germany, July 30, 1832. He left his native country at twenty-two years of age, as a sailor before the mast of a merchant ship from Hamburg. He sailed around Cape Horn and made the port of San Francisco in July, 1854. Here he decided to abandon a seafaring life and sought employment on land. After filling for a time a situation in a hotel in Greenwood valley, El Dorado County, he engaged in mining, and led the life of the average miner for about five years, with success, good, bad and indifferent. In 1859 he made a new departure, and entered into the dairy business at Greenwood, on a somewhat extensive scale. He milked from fifty to sixty cows and sold the milk in the mining towns and the district lying along the Middle Fork of the American river, receiving $1 per gallon for the same. The historic drouth of 1864 brought the dairy business to a close. He then engaged in

mining in Nevada and other points until 1869, when he located on Poso creek, in Kern County, and engaged in sheep-raising. Here he continued for thirteen years, and the story of the sheep-herder's life and that of his family in that new and then unsettled region of country, as related by Mr. and Mrs. Borgwardt, is full of interest as illustrating the fact that the pastoral life of the shepherd is not entirely one of dreamy poetry, even in the lonely hills and valleys of Central California. Skulking, treacherous, thieving Indians with big mouths for mutton were ever and anon in the background, ready to help themselves or without ceremony make their wants known at the point of the tomahawk or poisoned arrow. At times, when found necessary, the herds must be driven into the mountains for better grazing, and who should remain home for days and ofttimes weeks to care for the "little ones" and guard the premises from the rangers of the dusky red man but mother and younger boys? Chapters could be written in giving the thrilling experiences of these pioneers of Kern County. They remained at Poso creek until 1881, and then sold out their stock business and located at Bakersfield.

In 1881 Mr. Borgwardt purchased eighty acres of land adjoining both the town plats of Bakersfield and Sumner, a portion of which has been surveyed into villa lots and sold. Mr. Borgwardt married Miss Caroline Peterson, a native of Denmark. She was a passenger on the ship on which her husband sailed to America, and they were married soon after their arrival in San Francisco, in November, 1854. The union has proven a most happy one. Through storms upon sea and storms upon land she has been at his side to sympathize and counsel with him in his reverses and rejoice with him in his successes. Mrs. Borgwardt is a lady of intellectual accomplishments. She received a thorough education in both the Danish and German public schools. Both Mr. and Mrs. Borgwardt are well versed in the affairs of their adopted country, and their hearts and lives have been full of good works and deeds. Their union has been blessed with nine children, six of whom are living. The complete list is: Mary, the eldest of the family and an accomplished young woman, died June 3, 1888; Henry L., the present Sheriff of Kern County, is mentioned elsewhere in this work; Andrew died June 10, 1878; William, born December 1, 1860; Dora, born May 18, 1863, and died a month afterward; Charles, born August 30, 1864; Francis, October 11, 1866; George W., born June 18, 1868; and Morris, October 7, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Borgwardt made a trip to Europe in 1889, spending six months and enjoying a visit with friends and relatives whom they had not seen for thirty-five years.

F. W. CRAIG arrived in California in 1853 by way of Cape Horn, from New York city, where he was born in 1826. He was the son of Archibald and Ann H. (Coffin) Craig, the latter being of an old Nantucket family of English descent. His father, who was of Scotch ancestry, was cashier of the old Chemical Bank of New York; and he died whilst holding that important position in 1838. They were seven children in the family. The subject of this biography, the youngest but one, was educated at Mechanics' Institute in New York city. His father dying when he was twelve years of age, he removed to New Jersey where he lived until 1848, when he went to Springfield, Illinois, and engaged as clerk in the hardware store of E. B. Pease & Bro. Leaving Springfield in 1852 he came to California and followed mining and various other pursuits until 1861, when he came to Kernville, in the mining district of Kern County, and afterward engaged in mercantile business in Havilah, where he was burned out in 1874, and discontinued business. He was elected Supervisor of his district in 1868 and again in 1871. Resigning in 1873 he was elected County Clerk, and in 1875 and 1877 he was re-elected to the same office. In 1881 he went to Arizona and remained a year. From

1883 to 1884 he was in New Mexico, and since then he has resided in Sumner. He was elected Justice of the Peace in this place, which position he now holds. He was appointed Postmaster in April, 1889, under President Harrison's administration.

In 1869 Mr. Craig married Mrs. M. H. Crosby, in Kern County. The latter was born in Oregon. They have one daughter, Anna M. Mr. Craig, true to his ancestry, is a thorough business man. He is large-hearted, open handed and public-spirited, and is held in the highest estimation by his wide circle of acquaintances and neighbors. That he is well thought of is sufficiently proved by the numerous places of trust which he has held during his long residence in Kern County, all of which he filled with eminent credit to himself and his fellow-ctizens.

JOHN B. HOCKETT is a forty-niner and one of the highly-respected citizens of Porterville, Tulare County.

He was born in Huntsville, Alabama, in 1827. The following year his parents moved to Illinois, where his father followed the trade of blacksmith. He was skilled in the manufacture of stone stools, and no stone was of sufficient hardness to resist the sharpness of his well-tempered tool. In 1832 he was a member of the Illinois State militia, and went with Governor Duncan to the present site of Chicago to expel the Indians from that locality, as they were then very hostile. In 1838 he moved to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he was in the employ of the Government four years, in constructing the fort and following his trade. He was subsequently sent to the Choctaw Nation, remaining in Government employ.

John B. was educated at Fort Smith, and was there employed as clerk in the Settlers' store. In 1849 father and son joined an emigrant train for California, crossing the plains by the southern route. The company numbered 497 men and was well-equipped with horses, mules and ox teams, and were escorted by three companies of Government troops. The first 800 miles of their journey the road had to be constructed. The train was in command of Captain John Dillard and left Fort Smith April 12, 1849, passing through Los Angeles and along the foot hills of the Sierra Mountains. They arrived at Mariposa County, December 31, of the same year. After a short mining experience he began packing miners' supplies from Stockton, finding the business a very profitable one. Here his father withdrew from his son's business and returned to Arkansas. At and near Santa Fe, New Mexico, the company broke up into small parties and only eighteen of them continued together to the end of the journey. The names of these were Captain John Dillard, Gordon Murray, W. H. Rogers, Cyrus Hall, T. M. S. Gookin, Joseph Sother, Mr. Malatt, W. J. Hockett, J. B. Hockett, John Acord, Thomas Akins, "Mick" Canto, Jack and Robert (colored men). The names of the others cannot now be remembered.

In 1851 he started a small store in Pleasant valley on the Merced river, which they continued very successfully until December, 1853, when he sold out and returned to Arkansas to bring West a band of cattle. In 1854 he started with 937 head, but at Carson river many of them died from eating the alkali grass, and when they reached Stansilaus County had only 182 left.

Mr. Hockett then turned his attention to butchering and followed the business until the spring of 1859, when he came to Tulare County and opened a general merchandise store at Visalia. He continued to conduct this store until 1864, when, owing to failing health, he sold out and removed to Porterville, at that time a little Indian trading post kept by Porter Putnam. Mr. Hockett bought 320 acres of land near town and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He now owns 2,300 acres in Tulare and Kern counties, and also has much town property in Porterville. In 1888 he es-

tablished a hardware business, for the more particular employment of his sons, and carries a large stock of hardware, tinware, and agricultural implements, besides conducting a general tinning and plumbing business.

Mr. Hockett was married in Tulare, in January, 1859, to Miss Margaret McGee, a native of Texas. Their union has been blessed with five children: Ben Franklin, Robert Lee, Edward Barton, Lenni and Dora. In Masonic circles Mr. Hockett occupies a prominent position, having been a member of the order since 1848, when he joined the Bell Point Lodge, No. 20, at Fort Smith. He is now a member and Treasurer of Porterville Lodge, No. 303, F. & A. M., and is Past Master of Visalia lodge and member of Visalia chapter, R. A. M. He has been a careful business man, always adhering to legitimate methods, and in his present prosperity enjoys the respect of his town's people.

R. H. McDONALD was born in Prince Edward County, Canada, in 1843. His father, John McDonald, was a native of Scotland, who emigrated to Canada in early life and followed agricultural pursuits until his death, in July, 1890, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. Up to seventeen years of age our subject lived at home, acquiring habits of industry and knowledge of agriculture.

In 1860 Mr. McDonald came to California, via the Isthmus route, and located at San Francisco during the excitement of the Cariboo gold mines in British Columbia. He at once turned his course toward that locality, and followed mining one year. Returnng to California, he mined in Sierra County two years, after which he located in Virginia City. The Bank of California owned extensive mines, mills and railroad interests in that locality, and by that company Mr. McDonald was employed as outside manager and superintendent, in which capacity he rendered faithful service for seventeen years.

In 1875 he returned to Canada and was married to Miss Olive E. Perry, returning with his bride to Virginia City.

With his identifications with mining interests and his facilities for profitable speculation, Mr. McDonald made a deal of money; but the fascination of the business held him too long in its toils and he became a heavy loser. In 1884 he severed his connections at Virginia City and went to San Francisco. The next three years he spent in traveling over the State, and in 1887 came to Fresno as manager of the Fresno vineyard of 360 acres. He remained two years, and during the last year had charge of both vineyard and winery, being eminently successful in the management of both.

In March, 1889, he resigned his position at Fresno and made a trip to Seattle. In the fall he returned to Porterville, and was engaged to plant and manage the vineyard of the Pioneer Raisin Company, which embraces 240 acres, all now in raisin grapes except twenty-two acres of orchard. In utilizing the borders of his ditches, Mr. McDonald has seven miles of pear trees; vines and trees were planted in 1890. Being near the foothills, the location is considered very desirable, and the product will be ready for market two weeks earlier than that at Fresno.

Through his experience and able management, the vineyard has made rapid growth and now stands foremost among vineyards, with few equals and no superiors. Mr. McDonald is also developing fifty-three acres for private account, as a home for retirement in later life. This, too, was planted to fruit in 1890 and is doing well.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have five children: Perry, Alice S., Flora B., Robert, Oliver and Gladys.

Mr. McDonald is a member of Porterville Lodge, No. 303, F. & A. M.; Virginia Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; and DeWitt Clinton Commandery, No. 1, K. T.,—the two last of Virginia City. He is president of the Porterville Horticultural Society, which was organized in the spring of 1891. Mr. Mc-

Donald is a very conscientious manager, with the interests of his employers foremost in his thoughts, and with his knowledge of horticulture the best results follow his care.

ROBERT C. REDD was born in King William County, Virginia, in 1825. His father died when he was five years old, and up to the age of sixteen years his life was passed on the farm while not attending school, and enjoying the educational facilities then offered. In 1841 he went to Richmond, apprenticed himself to the trade of brick-laying and worked at that trade until 1843. Then, seeking other fields of labor in which to satisfy his aspirations, he went to Glasgow, Missouri, and purchased a stock of merchandise, which he took to Randolph County, settling near Huntsville and opening a store. After continuing in that business one season, the Mexican war coming on, he sold out, enlisted in Company O, Second Missouri Cavalry, under General Price, and started for Fort Leavenworth, where they were mustered into service. They were then sent to New Mexico; saw little fighting, but continued in service one year, after which they were returned to Missouri and mustered out.

In the spring of 1850 Mr. Redd started for California, crossing the plains in the usual way and landing at Ringgold, El Dorado County, in August of the same year. In the spring of 1851 he engaged in mining, which he followed with varied success until 1853. He then resumed his trade at Sacramento, and in 1854 became a member of the firm of Allen, Carr & Co., in building and general contract work. In 1856 he withdrew from the firm, returned to the mines and followed the varied fortunes of the miner until December, 1857. At that time he came to Tulare County, settled in Visalia and formed the partnership of Redd, Palmer & Co., doing general contract work and building. They established a brick-yard and secured the contract for the first brick courthouse, which they completed in a satisfactory manner, also taking and completing other contracts.

In 1858 Mr. Redd was elected County Judge on the Democratic ticket, serving one year; in 1859 he was admitted to practice law in the district courts at Visalia.

Judge Redd was married, in Visalia, June 1, 1859, to Miss Ellen Baker. He then followed the practice of law in addition to performing the duties of Justice of the Peace (to which office he had been elected), until 1862. When he removed to Virginia City, State of Nevada. Returned to Visalia in 1863 and gave his attention to farming until 1864, when he was appointed County Clerk. He served through the term and thereafter lived a retired life until 1869, when he was elected District Attorney. At the expiration of his term of office in 1873, he moved to Porterville, opened a law office and assisted his brother-in-law, Robert Baker, in his store duties. In 1882 the Judge engaged in the cattle business, which he has continued to the present date. He has served one term as Deputy District Attorney, under Charles Lemberson, and in 1889 was elected Justice of the Peace, and re-elected in 1891.

Judge and Mrs. Redd have five children; George N., Robert F., James B., Henry N. and Mary Blanche. In addition to his other occupations the Judge is interested in the fruit industry, and is now improving ten acres near Porterville.

W. W. REA was born in Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1854. His father, D. L. Rea, a merchant tailor by trade, came to California in 1868, and engaged in the stock business in San Joaquin and Tulare counties. W. W. Rea was educated in the public schools of Stockton, and in 1873 came to Tulare as clerk in the store of Sisson, Wallace & Co., pioneer merchants of the town. He remained in their employ until 1881, when, on account of

too close confinement and failing health, he resigned. In order to get plenty of fresh air and out-door life, he accepted a position as brakeman with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, running between Tulare and Lathrop; seven months later was promoted to freight conductor, and served in that capacity until 1883, when he resigned to accept the appointment of under sheriff for M. J. Wells, of Visalia. Office work again impaired his health, and after one year's work he was appointed field deputy in the county assessor's office, filling the position until 1885; returned to railroad work as freight conductor, and in 1888 was promoted to passenger conductor, which he followed until November 1, 1890. At that time he bought out the livery business of N. W. Hammond, Tulare street, Tulare. Mr. Rea keeps twenty horses for livery purposes, and with light and heavy wagons is prepared for every line of his business. In the city election of April, 1891, Mr. Rea was elected a member of the city council from the third ward.

He was married in Tulare in 1878, to Miss Inez C. Carey, and has one child, Gardell, born in 1880.

Mr. Rea is a member of Tulare Lodge, No. 78, K. of P.; is secretary of Division No. 46, Brotherhood of Railway Conductors; and second officer in Valley Oak Camp, No. 75, Woodmen of the World.

J. B. SWEARINGEN, a prominent citizen of Bakersfield, first came to California from Missouri in 1854. He was born near Boonville, Cooper County, Missouri, November 1, 1834. His father was a native of Maryland, but moved to Kentucky when five years of age, thence to Missouri in 1818. He had ten children who grew to maturity—seven sons and three daughters. The subject of this notice, the sixth child, was educated at Pleasant Green College. When twenty years of age he crossed the plains by what was known as the Central route. He followed mining about fifteen years, with varied success, in Nevada County, California, at Grass Valley, Nevada City, etc. In 1875 he was Under Sheriff of Inyo County, and since then he has been engaged mostly in the hotel business, having been manager of the Bishop's Creek Hotel eight years, of the Lowry House of San Luis Obispo, and later of the Occidental Hotel at Ventura several years. In February, 1890, he came to Bakersfield; but he first came to Kern County in 1865 and prospected in gold for about two years in the Havilah district, afterward going to San Luis.

He was married in Inyo to Mrs. Sarah Hughes, in 1875. They have no children.

Mr. Swearingen is the present popular and geniel landlord of the Cosmopolitan Hotel at Bakersfield. His reputation as a good hotel man having followed him to Bakersfield, his house is the popular stopping place and home for a large number of California pioneers and business men.

G. A. BOTSFORD, a resident of Visalia, was born in Akron, Ohio, in 1838, the son of T. E. Botsford. He was reared in Columbus, Ohio, and educated in the public schools of that city. He subsequently took a commercial course in Cincinnati, and soon after his graduation went to Marion County, Iowa, where he engaged in the mercantile business with his brother for about two years. In 1858 he started across the plains to California, spending one winter in Salt Lake City. In 1860 Mr. Botsford arrived in Los Angeles, and for a time was engaged at bookkeeper for O. W. Childs. He then came to Visalia, where he has since resided. He has been engaged in mining considerably, and has made several trips East. In 1868 he laid out the town of Ivanpaugh, Arizona, and built several roads in that Territory. For several years past Mr. Botsford has been engaged in the real-estate and insurance

business, and has lands for sale in Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties. At present he owns ranch of some 12,000 acres near Hanford, devoted to wheat, and also owns other lands in different places.

During Lincoln's administration Mr. Botsford served as Internal Revenue Assessor, and was Register in the United States Land Office during Grant's first and second terms. He has served as deputy assessor of Tulare County, and has taken an active part in everything that has been undertaken for the improvement of Visalia and the county. He was one of the first promoters of the Visalia & Tulare railroad four years ago, and one of its heaviest stockholders. His residence is on Court and South streets, and his office is 90 and 91 Court street.

In 1872 Mr. Botsford married Miss Harriet G. Edwards, a native of New York. Socially he is prominently connected with the A. O. U. W. of Visalia, Lodge No. 52. He is one of the men who experienced some of the hardships of early days in California, and to the energy and public spirit of such as he the prosperity of the community is largely owing.

REUBEN WILLIAMS is one of the pioneers of Fresno County. He was born in Dallas County, Missouri, in the town of Buffalo, June 11, 1840. He is a son of Samuel Williams, an early-time merchant and farmer in Missouri, who was a Tennesseean by birth. He was twice married,—first to Miss Lucy Grimes, of Jerseyville, Illinois, who died in Dallas County, Missouri, about 1843. They had three children,—Philip, Reuben (the only one living) and Lizzie. By his second marriage, to Miss Ida A. Edwards, he had three children, namely: James, of Kern County, California; and Lottie, who is married and living in Arizona. Reuben commenced life for himself as a miner, farmer and stock-raiser. His first venture in mining was in Nevada County, California, in 1851–'52, and proved quite satisfactory. He subsequently became interested in mines in Fresno County in 1882. They are in the Hanover district, one of which is rich in gold quartz, and all have been fairly paying property. Aside from mining Mr. Williams is engaged in stock-raising, ranging his stock over about 1,000 acres of country known as Government mineral lands.

Mr. Williams married in 1859, in Mendocino County, this State, Miss Caroline Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, a pioneer stockman of that county. Mrs. Williams is a native of Little Rock, Arkansas. They have nine children living, two having deceased. The names of the living are: Samuel, Mary Jane, Laura L., Nora C., Fanny C., Lucy, Carrie, Ruby and George. Mr. Williams is a careful, conservative business man, and is counted among the valuable members of his community.

BANK OF VISALIA, one of the leading financial institutions of Tulare County, California, was organized and incorpoaated in 1874, by Richard E. Hyde, Andrew H. Broder, John W. Crowley, Tipton Lindsey, Cuthbert Burrel, S. C. Brown, Fielding Bacon and Elias Jacob—all business men of ability, character and wealth. The capital stock was $200,000. Richard E. Hyde was elected first president, and has held that important office continously up to the present time (1891). Under his efficient management the bank has attained a business reputation second to none in the county.

Mr. Hyde has been a resident of California since 1856, and the most of this time has been spent in Visalia. He has been engaged in lumbering, milling and other business enterprises; was one of the incorporators of the Visalia and Goshen railroad, and a stockholder in the Visalia and Tulare railroad, both of which were built and successfully managed by home capital. He has made investments in real estate, and owns considerable property in Visalia and Tulare County. There is, perhaps, not another man in the county who had a more successful

business career than Richard E. Hyde, and he is to-day one of the largest capitalists in Tulare County.

Personally, he is a most courteous and obliging man, is naturally of a reticent disposition, always eschewing everything that tends toward fame or notoriety.

PLEASANT BYRD, a rancher of Visalia, was born in Warren County, Tennessee, December 12, 1822, the son of David and Jane (Morehead) Byrd, both natives of Virginia. They had a family of twelve children, the subject of this sketch being the eleventh child. His father died when he was fifteen years of age, and he remained with his mother until 1847, when he entered the army against Mexico, under General Taylor. He served until 1848, when he went back home, and in April, 1852, took a steamer at New Orleans for California, via the Nicaragua route. July 8, 1852, they landed at San Francisco, having had to make the trip from the Isthmus in a sailing vessel. Mr. Byrd followed mining for about six years in Placer County; in 1858 he went to Santa Rosa; and January 1, 1860, he arrived in Visalia, where he has ever since resided. He has dealt somewhat in stock-raising, but most of his time has been spent in professional work. He was first Supervisor of Visalia district, four years, and afterward was deputy assessor of Tulare County, and also deputy clerk. His next office was under sheriff, then deputy assessor, and again deputy clerk. He then served three years as deputy treasurer, and in 1871 was elected Treasurer of the county. His term expired in 1874, since which time he has given his attention to his farm on King's river.

Mr. Byrd has taken an active part in the public improvements of Visalia; has helped build the Masonic and Odd Fellows Hall on Church street, and was a stockholder in the Visalia & Goshen railroad. He was one year Mayor of Visalia, and two years a member of the city council. The Southern Methodist Church building on Court street is largely the product of his labors, and with the exception of one year he has been the recording steward of the church for twenty-five years successively. He stands prominently connected with the Masonic order, Visalia Lodge, No. 128.

January 20, 1873, he married Sarah N. Foster, a native of Arkansas, and daughter of John C. and Sarah Foster. This union has been blessed with four children: Leesie M., Pleasant W., Sarah D., who died at the age of five years, and John David.

EMIL NEWMAN, manager of the Pioneer Land Company, Porterville, and the executive head of the company's many enterprises, was born in Sweden in 1854. After a seven-years classical course he took up civil engineering, and graduated at the Technical School at Orebro, Sweden. Then, seeking a broader field in which to practice his profession, his attention was turned to the United States, and in 1873, at the age of nineteen years, he embarked for this country. Landing at New York, he proceeded westward, and settled at Tomah, Wisconsin, where he readily found employment as civil engineer for the Wisconsin Valley Railroad. His engagement of seven years with them is the best evidence of his ability, and of the confidence which the railroad officials reposed in him. In 1880 the Wisconsin Valley railroad was sold to the company owning the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and Mr. Newman was in the employ of that company three years, after which he took to the field and was engaged in railroad engineering through the Middle Western States, in both field and construction departments.

In February, 1887, he gave up railroad operations and returned to his home at Tomah. He had married, at that place, in 1878, Miss Lulu Woodley, a native of Minnesota, and upon

his return home at this time found his little daughter in ill health. He was advised, on her account, to seek a milder climate; settled up his business, and, in March, 1887, removed his family to California, settling at Riverside, where his brother, G. O. Newman, chief engineer of the Riverside Water Company, resided. Mr. Newman readily found employment at his profession, and among his first operations was the sewering of the city; but, after building the main sewer, he resigned and was engaged as engineer of the Riverside Improvement Company, in the sinking of artesian wells and the piping of water to the city, for domestic purposes.

In 1888, through the influence of Mr. Thomas, president of the Pioneer Land Company, of Porterville, Mr. Newman was induced to take charge of their landed interests, amounting to 5,000 acres. Porterville at that time was a backwoods number, in a dilapidated condition, with no inherent enterprise, and the railroad having just been completed, the company was trying to move the town to its reservation. Through the enterprise of Mr. Newman, backed by the Land Company, the town was renovated, the company expending $17,000 in cleaning up ditches and draining the swampy districts, and by a general cleaning up and clearing out of dilapidated structures. The company then agreed with the citizens that if they, the people, would subscribe $5,000 in improving their own property and in cleaning streets and alleys, the Land Company would put in a system of domestic water supply, furnishing water to the town for fire and sprinkling purposes free of charge; they would also put in an electric light plant, furnishing free lights for street purposes, and build a hotel and start a bank,—all of which has been accomplished. Under this impulse the town started and made rapid strides forward. The Land Company have subdivided their lands into lots of twenty acres, and are rapidly disposing of them to actual settlers. The town is furnished with an abundant water supply from the Tule river. The old company was reorganized, and the Pioneer Water Company incorporated, with Mr. Newman as president. They have a main ditch and laterals covering about twenty-five miles, and are constantly extending. The hotel is a two-story brick structure, 74 x 110 feet, centrally located and very complete in appointments. The Pioneer Bank is a fixture, with Mr. Newman as manager, and E. W. Beebe as cashier. With this impulse of progression Porterville was aroused from her condition of lethargy, and she now has a position among the enterprising towns of the San Joaquin valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Newman have one child, Iris Urd, who has been benefited in health by the genial climate of California, and is a joy and comfort to the household.

Mr. Newman is personally developing ten acres in oranges and deciduous fruits. He is a member of Porterville Lodge, No. 303, F. & A. M., and of the Independent Order of Foresters. As a man of strict integrity and honesty of purpose Mr. Newman enjoys the respect of his town's people. To him is Porterville largely indebted for her present commercial position.

M A. BERRY, a well-known citizen of Delano, and a leading agriculturist, is an early-time resident of California. In 1850 he, in partnership with one Newton Peters, started from St. Joseph, Missouri, for California, with a band of 2,960 sheep. They spent fifteen months with their stock in the Rocky mountains, during which time their band increased to 3,680. Upon their arrival in California they readily disposed of their stock at prices ranging from $14 to $18 per head. This was, so far as can be learned, the first introduction of sheep into California. Mr. Berry then engaged in mining in El Dorado County for six years, with fair success. In 1858 he located at the old town of Sonoma and engaged in agricultural pursuits for one year, during which time he married Mrs. Elizabeth McCracken, a

widow lady of that town. They then spent two years in the San Joaquin valley, raising stock and grain. In 1861 he sold out and in partnership with his brother, John M. Berry, erected a large and expensive quartz-mill at Dayton, Nevada. No sooner had they completed their finely equipped mill than a freshet in 1862 swept it from its foundation and scattered it in fragments for miles along the valley below, entailing a loss of about $40,000. They then engaged in placer mining at Placerville until the fall of 1863, when Mr. Berry returned to Sonoma and re-engaged in grain raising. He produced a heavy crop of wheat and barley. Wheat he was enabled to sell for $5.25 per cental and barley at correspondingly high prices. Mr. Berry had always been an extensive reader and had acquired studious habits, gratifying as circumstances permitted and time offered an ardent desire for book knowledge. He had read and acquired a good practical knowledge of the law, and in 1869 began to practice at Sonoma and there spent seven years in the profession. He then removed to Santa Rosa, the seat of the Pacific Methodist Episcopal College, for the purpose of giving his children the best of schooling facilities attainable. They remained there until the year 1879, and then took up their residence in Kern County, on a tract of 4,000 acres of land, all of which he sowed to grain. Since that time Mr. Berry has followed farming in an unostentatious manner, on his property near Delano. Mr. and Mr. Berry have three daughters and one son. The daughters are married and are living in Tulare and Kern counties.

FIELDING A COMBS, M. D., was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, August 10, 1825, the son of Ennis and Sydnor (Hinds) Combs, who were both natives of Virginia, and the parents of six boys and four girls. Dr. Combs is the fifth generation practicing the "healing art." His great-grandfather, Dr. Hinds, was a surgeon in the British army and navy. He left this service and came to America, and was a surgeon in the Revolution, afterward settling in Virginia. Neither he nor his wife was a Christian at first, but in the early days of Methodist camp-meetings she was converted. At first he called her insane, but was induced by her to attend meeting, and he subsequently was converted himself, and was a devout Christian until death. The grandfather of Dr. Combs, J. W. Hinds, M. D., was born in Virginia. Dr. Ennis Combs was also born in Virginia.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the literary academy at Mt. Sterling, and was a classmate of Judge Wallace, of San Francisco. In 1848 he graduated at the Medical College at Transylvania University, and in 1842 emigrated with his father to Independence, Missouri, and read medicine with him and Dr. Caldwell, subsequently attending the lectures. He began the practice of his profession at Independence, and later moved to Marshall, Saline County, Missouri, where he practiced until 1877. In 1883 he graduated at the Louisville Medical College, and here he made a celebrated speech. Dr. Combs came to California in 1877 for his health, settling first in Lake County. In 1879 he came to Tulare County, and bought a large ranch near Visalia, which, after a failure at farming, he sold out and moved to Visalia, where he has since been practicing medicine.

Of his private life it may be said that Dr. Combs was married August 15, 1848, to Elizabeth F. Carthrae, who was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1828, and a daughter of Charles Wesley Carthrae, a native of Virginia and of Scotch origin. Of this union the following is the issue: Dr. Howard M., of Visalia; James, a student at Vanderbilt University; Mary, Sydnor, Nanie and Sarah. The mother of these children died February 20, 1865. Dr. Combs joined the Methodist church in 1835, and when the division took place, he went with the Southern wing. He has been a prominent Mason for forty-four years, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is an en-

thusiastic supporter of the Democratic party. His residence is at No. 123 North Locust street, and his office is on Main street, in the Perkins block.

GEO. C. DEAN, by virtue of his long residence in California, merits representation in a work of this character. He was born in Yates County, New York, February 28, 1817. His father, Zebulon Dean, was a minister of the Freewill Baptist church, and was also a farmer and millwright. He died in 1831, when the subject of this sketch was a lad of fourteen years. Being of an industrious nature and acting on the good advice of his most estimable mother, young Dean applied himself to his studies at school, and subsequently learned the trade of ship-carpenter, which he followed for many years. He was married at Milo, Yates County, New York, in 1837, to Miss Maria Houghtailing, a native of the Empire State.

In 1845 Mr. Dean moved from Yates County to New York city, where he worked at his trade until July, 1846. At that time he enlisted in Stevenson's regiment for service in the Mexican war, and on September 26 they embarked on the old transport ship Susan Drew for California, via Cape Horn, bringing with him his wife and three children. Mrs. Powell, the youngest of the children, was then but three years old.

There was 300 men including officers on board, and after a pleasant voyage of six months they entered Golden Gate, March 26, 1847,—too late for the war, as the fighting had all been accomplished. However, they were in time for garrison duty. In detachments they were stationed at Sonoma, Monterey, San Francisco, Santa Barbara and Los Angeles until July, 1848, when they were discharged. About this time gold was discovered in California, and Mr. Dean went to the mines. Not meeting with any great success in the mines, in 1849 he established a trading camp near Jamestown, on Wood's creek, keeping mining supplies. After remaining there one season, he left the mines, returned to Monterey and engaged in the carpenter business until 1856. Then he turned his attention to farming in Contra Costa County, and in 1859 came to Tulare County and homesteaded 160 acres of land, near Farmersville, east of Visalia, where he carried on farming and stock-raising, which was his home until 1887, when he disposed of that property and purchased eighty acres on Tule river, west of Woodville, where he now resides. His handsome cottage and beautiful surroundings attracts the attention of the traveler as he journeys in that direction. In 1887 Mr. and Mrs. Dean celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary, and November 9, 1889, the good wife was summoned to her home above. Their six children are all settled in California, and their names are as follows: George E.; Sarah A., now Mrs. John Sanborn of Lemoore; Eliza M., wife of William S. Powell, deceased; Nancy A., now Mrs. S. Reed, of Deer Creek; Jessie D., now Mrs. E. H. Moore, of Oakland; and William P., who is married and resides with his father, taking charge of the ranch and making a pleasant home for his aged parent. They have buried three children,—Lycurgus R., Millard F., and Winnie G.

ROWEN IRWIN was born in Putnam County, Indiana, in 1858. His father, Isaac A. Irwin, a Baptist minister, moved to Johnson County, Nebraska, in 1866, and there followed an agricultural life. Rowen obtained his education in the common schools of Nebraska, and at the age of twelve years evinced a taste for the law. To him the court-room was so attractive that he would frequently steal in and give up his meals in order to remain and listen to a legal argument. At the age of fourteen he began reading law, and at eighteen entered the law office of Irwin & Selby, Tecumseh, Nebraska. After remaining there about two

years the close confinement began to tell on his constitution, and for the benefit of his health he came West, locating in Josephine County, Oregon, where he mined and taught school about one year.

In 1879 Mr. Irwin came to California and located at Hanford. Here he continued the study of law until 1882, when he was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has been located at Hanford, but his business has by no means been confined to the county in which he resides. He is a devotee of his profession and engages in no side issues. Beginning with general law, his business is leading into a criminal practice, in which his successes are proof of his marked ability.

Mr. Irwin was married in Hanford, in 1884, to Miss Mary B. Deardorf, a native of California, and their union has been blessed with two children—Florence and Edgar Brutus.

J. Y. ASHMORE is one of the pioneers of Inyo County, California. He was born in Clark County, Illinois, July 20, 1826, and when he was quite young removed with his parents to Coles County, same State, where he was reared to agricultural pursuits, his father being a farmer. In their family were five sons and two daughters. At the age of thirty, the subject of our sketch came West and engaged in teaming, which has since that time been his chief occupation. He now owns a handsome piece of property in Inyo County, his post office address being Big Pine.

Mr. Ashmore is unmarried.

G. A. MAY is a descendant of English ancestors. His parents came to this country at an early day, settled in Buffalo, New York, before the establishment of railroad transportation, and subsequently located in Wales, Erie County, where the subject of this sketch was born in 1847. Losing his mother at the age of twelve years, young May went to Peoria, New York, to live with his uncle, William May, a blacksmith by trade. He took advantage of the educational advantages offered there and applied himself to his studies in the high school, at odd times assisting his uncle in the shop. When he was eighteen he enlisted, at Rochester, in Company C, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, and was sent to Elmira. The war, however, being nearly over, they were soon discharged and returned to their homes.

After his discharge from the service, Mr. May went to Henry County, Illinois, to visit his father, and subsequently to St. Charles, Minnesota, where he engaged in farming and the lumber business. About 1870 he went to Canton, Lincoln County, Dakota, pre-empted and homesteaded 320 acres of wild land and began breaking the soil and sowing grain. The grasshoppers in that section of the country were very destructive and crops uncertain. In 1875 Mr. May was sergeant-at-arms at Yankton, then the capital of Dakota, and upon adjournment of the Legislature he was sent by the citizens of the county to the States to solicit aid for the suffering settlers, the grasshoppers having entirely destroyed their crops. While in Dakota he took an active part in politics and was regarded as one of the leaders of his party.

Mr. May was married at Yankton, in December, 1876, to Miss Martha Jones, a sister of State Senator A. S. Jones, of Dakota. They then came to California and, after passing a few months with his father and brother at Modesto, in April, 1878, settled at their present location, southwest of Poplar, Tulare County. He bought a timber culture claim of eighty acres and 160 acres of railroad land adjoining; set five acres to timber from rooted plants and cuttings, but experienced great difficulty in getting them to grow, and for four years kept filling in the vacancies and made it a success. He now has forty acres in alfalfa and annually sows 175 acres to grain. The country being undeveloped when Mr. May came here, he has devoted much

time to experimenting with deciduous fruits, berries and vines, now having five acres in orchard and twelve in grapes. The water supply for the valley being very uncertain, owing to the natural run of the streams, Mr. May is practically demonstrating the fact that, with abundance of water fifteen feet below the surface, every man owns his own water-right if he will but take the means and measures to raise it to the surface. He bored two wells about ten feet apart and erected over them an electric and gasoline engine with a centripetal pump connected with both wells, from which it draws alike and throws to the surface fifteen miners' inches of water. This is the first engine and pump of the kind erected in that part of the valley, and affords the most perfect power with the least trouble and consumption of fuel of any pumping apparatus the writer has ever seen. Mr. May is also giving much attention to raising horses, and with his Percheron stallion, which weighs 1,500 pounds, is improving the standard of draft-horses.

Mr. and Mrs. May have two children: E. Howard and Ivy, both at home and in pursuit of their education. Mr. May is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Woodville, and of the Farmers' Alliance, being lecturer of his lodge.

ALFRED MORGAN, during his residence in Kern County, has thoroughly identified himself with the growth and development of its material interests. There is probably not a citizen in the county who is more favorably known in its agricultural and political circles. He has been a resident of California since 1870, having come West from Ogle County, Illinois, where he was born, October 8, 1850, in the town of Rochelle. He is a son of Nelson and Martha (Reynolds) Morgan, the former a native of Luzern County, Pennsylvania, and she of St. Lawrence County, New York. He was a farmer by occupation and emigrated to Ogle County in the pioneer days of Illinois, and there lived until his death, which occurred in 1857. The widow, now the mother of four children, remarried, this time wedding Mr. Gould Lewis, and removed to Story County, Iowa, where she has been a second time widowed. She raised three sons and one daughter by her first marriage, and the subject of this sketch is the eldest. He came West with an uncle, James Morgan, a capitalist of San Francisco, who was at that time identified with Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and John Dixon, the three comprising the mining firm of Dixon, Morgan & Stewart. The subject commenced his business career as a quartz-miner in Amador County, California, in which he became an expert, and at the age of twenty-one was placed in charge, as a superintendent, of 250 men (miners) at Sutter Creek and at Jackson. He continued mining for three years at these points and at Virginia City, Nevada, and at the latter point sunk the Union shaft, one of the largest of the kind in the mining regions. He later assumed the management of mines for Stuart, Haggin & Carr, in Smoky valley, Nevada, and finally came to Kern County in 1881, to superintend the McCluny ranch of 5,000 acres, located twelve miles west of Bakersfield.

Mr. Morgan is a prominent business man, affable in his manners, and a popular Democrat. In 1888 he was elected a member of the county Board of Supervisors for a term of four years; also served as chairman of the Kern County Democratic delegation to the State convention at San Jose in 1890.

Mr. Morgan was married June 4, 1874, to Miss Georgia, daughter of John Nash, a pioneer of Sacramento, and a native of Kentucky, who came to California in 1849. He dealt in boots and shoes in Sacramento, and later engaged in mining and stock-raising, at Carson, Nevada, and there died, in July, 1864, leaving a comfortable fortune. Mrs. Morgan was born in Louisville, Kentucky, May 5, 1854. She is a lady of fine intellectual attainments and social accomplishments. They have one daughter—Fay Ethel, born April 7, 1882. A son, How-

ard, died in 1882, at four years of age. Mr. Morgan has, during his thus far busy life, accumulated some property, and owns 640 acres of fine soil lying fourteen miles west of Bakersfield.

J. M. FERGUSON.—In the life of J. M. Ferguson we have an example of what may be accomplished by energy and pluck when combined with judicious management in this wonderfully productive State of California.

Mr. Ferguson was born in White County, Georgia, March 25, 1843, and passed his boyhood days on the home farm. As soon as age and maturity permitted, he entered the Federal army and was mustered in at Nashville, Tennessee, in January, 1863, as a member of Company G., Tenth Tennessee Cavalry, under Colonel Habernathy. Their services were largely that of raiding through Tennessee and Mississippi, and post duty at New Orleans and Natchez, remaining in service to the close of the war, being mustered out in the fall of 1865 at Nashville.

On returning to his home, Mr. Ferguson found the country in an unsettled condition, and to him the soil seemed exceedingly poor in comparison with that of Tennessee. He soon afterward returned to Tennessee, and there began farming. He was married in Meigs County, that State, in 1872, to Miss Parthena C. Cundiff, a native of Meigs County, and there they continued to reside until the spring of 1875, when they started for California. Having friends at Poplar, Tulare County, whom they wished to visit, they came here, and were so pleased with the locality that Mr. Ferguson improved his soldier's claim and homsteaded 160 acres of land west of Poplar. The country was dry and barren, but the South Side Tule river ditch was then in progress of construction, and feeling that water for irrigation was to be the salvation of the country, he entered with vigor into the completion of the ditch, and assisted in running through the first water. His capital at that time was $10 in currency, valued at $7 in gold, but with fine health, a willing hand and a determination to succeed, he set to work to carve out a prosperous and happy home, and his earnest efforts have been rewarded with success. He first built a small cabin and then had to rustle for food for his family. To this end he engaged in sheep-shearing or any honest occupation which he could secure. In the winter of 1876 he put in his first crop, meeting with poor results, as the season was dry and conveniences for irrigation not completed. He then began peddling, securing fruit about Plano and selling it at Kernville. In this he did an extensive business, and the season netted him $300. Then by degrees he worked into farming and the stock business, renting other lands and sowing grain. From year to year he saved his earnings and made good investments, and is now the owner of 720 acres of land. In 1884 he planted an orchard which has developed very satisfactorily, and in the spring of 1891 he set thirty acres in vines. Forty acres he devotes to alfalfa, and his ranch is well stocked with horses, cattle and hogs. In October, 1887, Mr. Ferguson opened a general merchandise store in Poplar, and in November, 1890, was appointed Postmaster; but, preferring out-door life to the confinement of the store, he sold out his stock in the fall of 1890, and as soon as possible turned over the office to the new incumbent.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have eight children, three sons and five daughters. A handsome two-story cottage has taken the place of their original cabin, and they are now surrounded by all the comforts of life, happy in the enjoyment of their beautiful California home.

GEORGE FISHER RICE, deceased, was one of the most highly respected and prominent pioneers of Tulare County, California.

He was born in Warrick County, Indiana, November 16, 1832, son of James and Lucinda (Clark) Rice. He was educated in the public schools and in the university at Greencastle, Indiana. In February, 1854, at the age of twenty-two years, he started for California with a company of thirty-one young men, coming via Council Bluffs and Salt Lake and being seven and one-half months en route. Two of the party died of cholera before reaching their destination. Mr. Rice walked all the way from Council Bluffs, and reached the mining districts of this State on October 15, 1854. His only belongings at that time consisted of some school-books and a gun. The latter he had purchased in Indiana for twenty-five bushels of corn at twenty-five cents per bushel, and when he left his native State he had only $11.05 in money. Upon his arrival here he sold the gun for five dollars, and with this he paid for lodgings and breakfast for himself and three comrades.

Mr. Rice was engaged in mining operations in Mariposa County for four years. He came to Tulare County in 1858. Few settlers were here then, and the Indians were numerous. For years many of the latter resided on his lands. He always treated them with utmost kindness, they recognized in him a true friend, and were always peaceable and harmless. Some of them died, and the others at last moved away. Mr. Rice purchased 160 acres of land and engaged in farming and stock-raising. His ranch was located ten miles southeast of Visalia, on the outside creek of the Four creeks, and near the head of the Elk Bayou. This country then, as now, presented a beautiful appearance with its rich pastures and majestic oaks. On the banks of this stream the pioneer built his little home and began life, with willing hands and a brave heart, buoyed with bright hopes for the future, which, as the years rolled by, were fully realized. From time to time he added to his landed estate until he became the owner of 3,500 acres of choice land; and on the river bank a new and commodious home took the place of the smaller one.

Mr. Rice was married at Visalia, July 18 1861, to Miss Frances N. Bell, a native of Iowa. To the new home he took his young bride, and in the course of time their union was blessed with four children, two sons and two daughters, Marietta, Jennie, Lewis C. and James. On June 26, 1876, after fifteen years of happy married life, the devoted wife and mother was called to her last home, and the father and little family deeply mourned her loss. Mr. Rice was again married, in Visalia, March 26, 1878, to Miss Frances Dibble, a native of Marietta, Ohio, and a graduate of the Marietta high school. She was engaged in teaching in Ohio, Iowa and Illinois previous to her coming to California, and after her arrival in this State taught one year. She is the daughter of Collis and Edna (Bingham) Dibble, of Ohio, her father having resided in that State for fifty-two years.

As the years passed by Mr. Rice acquired other lands and became extensively engaged in ranching and stock-raising. During the late war he was a stanch Union man and a leading Republican, never hesitating to let it be known where he stood in regard to the great questions of the day. He was the Government enrolling officer and traveled over the country at a time when there was great excitement and much danger. While he differed from his fellow citizens, they respected him for his manly courage and he was never molested. His party nominated him as a candidate for the Assembly and afterward for the Senate. Owing, however, to the Republican minority of his section of the country he was not elected. He was a member of the A. O. U. W., and had been reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In December, 1883, he was taken ill with pneumonia, and his death occurred on the 19th of the month. He was well known in this part of California, had a limitless circle of friends, and in his death not only his immediate family, but the community at large, sustained a heavy loss His remains were interred in the Deep Creek cemetery. Of his children, Jennie died

at the age of five years; Marietta, the elder daughter, was married, January 17, 1882, to W. A. Gray, then of Lemoore, now Superior Judge of Tulare County, and a resident of Visalia. (See Judge Gray's history in this work). The older son, Lewis C., is a business man of Fresno, but makes his headquarters at home. The other son is engaged in conducting the extensive interests of the ranch. Both are exemplary young men, following in the footsteps of their honored father. Mrs. Rice still continues to reside at the old homestead.

SAMUEL L. HOGUE.—Among the men of mark in this county may be mentioned Samuel L. Hogue, whose record is a unique one and challenges our attention. Born in Illinois in 1857, coming to California in 1870, living in mountain mining camps, reaching Fresno County in 1874, making shakes and shingles or running a saw-mill, the years of his boyhood passed with scant opportunities for obtaining an education. At the age of twenty he resolved to attend the State Normal School at San Jose and qualify himself for a teacher. Borrowing $600 to defray expenses, he left the sawmill and entered the school-room. He applied himself closely to his studies, and in 1878 received a certificate as a qualified teacher. Returning to Fresno County, he secured a school, paid his debt the first year, and continued teaching four years. The last year (1882) he taught in Selma, Fresno County, where he was also a Notary Public and a dealer in real estate.

Mr. Hogue was one of the directors of the Fowler Switch Canal Company, and during the construction of the canal was secretary of the company. He took an active part in the organization of the Republican party in Fresno County. In 1880 he was a member and secretary of the first county convention, and has been a member of every county convention since that date. After closing his school work in Selma, he moved to Fresno and opened a hardware business, which, however, was closed out in less than two years by a fire, leaving him in debt. In 1884 he returned to Selma, and in the spring of 1885 was appointed justice of the peace. After serving out that term he was elected on the Republican ticket for another term, making a phenomenal run in a district overwhelmingly Democratic.

Three years ago Mr. Hogue permanently located in Fresno, and in 1888 he was elected Justice of the Peace in this city. His term of office expiring January 1, 1890, he took up the practice of law, in which he is now engaged.

Mr. Hogue owns a one-half interest in a fine vineyard of 160 acres, located four miles from Selma, in the development of which the owners have been very successful.

January 1, 1881, the subject of our sketch wedded Miss Effie H. Brown, a native of Yolo County, California. Their family consists of four children.

WHEATON ANDREW GRAY, Superior Judge of Tulare County, California, was born in Newburg, Fillmore County, Minnesota, October 10, 1853. His paternal ancestors came from England to America before the Revolution, and his grandfather, Elias Gray, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Judge Gray's father, Andrew Wheaton Gray, was a native of New York. He married Miss Moranda Purdy, who was born in Pennsylvania. Her ancestors came from France early in the eighteenth century and settled in Connecticut. They removed to Pennsylvania in 1790, and were the founders of the town of Purdyville, where for three generations the family resided. Grandfather Purdy was an eloquent Baptist preacher, ponderous in size, weighing 400 pounds. He lived to be eighty-five years of age. Judge Gray's parents are now living at Lemoore, Tulare County, where they celebrated their golden wedding in 1884. Six of their children are living, five

having died in infancy, the subject of our sketch being the youngest of the family.

Judge Gray was educated at Iowa College, and in 1878 completed his studies in the law department of Harvard University, after which he began the practice of law in his brother's office. He came to Tulare County in 1879, and has since conducted a successful practice. For several years he has been on either one side or the other of nearly all the criminal cases and many of the civil ones in the county. In politics he has been an active Republican, and has frequently stumped the county in favor of Republicanism and the candidates of the party. He was chairman of the Republican Central Committee in the last campaign, and was efficient in helping to secure the election of Governor H. H. Markham. In 1891 he was appointed Superior Judge of Tulare County by Governor Markham. His record as a judge is not yet made, but as he is a man of education and legal ability, the appointment was a fitting one and met with hearty approval.

The Judge was married in 1882, to Miss Marietta Rice, a native of Tulare County, by whom he has one daughter, Eva. They reside in their pleasant home near the courthouse, in the center of Visalia. Judge Gray is associated with the A. O. U. W., and also with the Foresters.

H. SHERWOOD, manager of the Fresno Milling Company, is a native of Maine, born in 1848. His father, Charles K. Sherwood, Consul for the British Government, was a resident of Portland, Maine.

Young Sherwood was educated at New Hampton, New Hampshire, where he prepared for college. He, however, decided upon a business life, abandoned the idea of a college course, went to Boston, and engaged in the wholesale grocery business and later in the cotton business. He began as cotton sampler for Manning & Sears, the largest importers of raw cotton in Boston, soon became an expert and was given the work of outside manager of the business, remaining with the firm five years, until they were burned out.

Under the administration of Grant and Wilson, Mr. Sherwood received the appointment of storekeeper of the port of Galveston, Texas, a position of trust. He had charge of all imports until they were released by the collector. Galveston was his home for three years, and while there he met and married Miss Willie Anderson, a daughter of Colonel T. M. Anderson, a prominent cotton planter of that locality.

Mr. Sherwood came to the Pacific coast in the interest of John P. Jones, as auditor and paymaster in constructing the Los Angeles & Independent railroad, which was subsequently sold to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Then he entered the employ of Deming, Palmer & Co., of Los Angeles, in their milling interests, remaining with them until the organization of the Fresno Milling Company. This company is composed of Mr. Sherwood; the Deming Brothers of San Francisco, where they have large milling interests in the exclusive manufacture of fine meals, grits and feed; and John R. Cross of San Francisco, who is the manager of the Central Milling Company. The mill was built in Fresno in 1885, corner of N and Fresno streets, on the site of the old stone mill operated by M. J. Church. The mill and warehouses occupy nearly half the block, the latter having a storage capacity of 200,000 sacks. It is equipped with the latest and most improved machinery, the roller process; the capacity is 250 barrels every twenty-four hours, and the the mill runs day and night. They make rolled barley and do a general meal, feed and grit business, using over 100,000 sacks of barley every year and grinding 500 sacks of wheat daily. The main power is water, a thirty-five-inch Victor turbine wheel being used, under a sixteen-foot head. They also have a full steam plant to be used in the event of any stoppage of water. This is the largest plant in the valley and is one of the most important manu-

facturing interests. The grain being bought from the surrounding ranches, a large amount of money is distributed through the valley. This company has a large local market, receives large Government contracts to supply the posts through Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico, ships great quantities of flour to Arizona to supply other requirements, and also has an extensive trade in China. The firm built and operated the Capital Mills in Los Angeles in 1875, which were then the most important milling interests in southern California. Mr. C. W. Lenhart is the head miller of the Fresno mill. He formerly occupied the same position in the Pioneer mill of San Francisco, which has a capacity of 750 barrels per twenty-four hours. Mr. Lenhart stands high in his department of work, being regarded as a man of excellent judgment, skill and ability.

Mr. Sherwood is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the F. & A. M. In connection with Dr. Lindley, of Los Angeles, and Mr. Linner, he was instrumental in organizing the A. O. U. W. in Southern California.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SMITH.—To enter into a detailed account of the varied experiences of this worthy pioneer of '49, would be to fill a volume of no small proportions with incidents of thrilling adventure, of the ups and downs of a miner's life and of hairbreadth escapes from the Indians. Want of space, however, will permit us to give only a succinct review of his life.

George Washington Smith was born in New York, August 26, 1826, son of David and Lovisa (Palmer) Smith, both natives of New York. His paternal great-grandfather, an Englishman, was one of the first settlers of Rhode Island, and his grandfather, Seth Smith, was born in that State. His maternal ancestors were among the early settlers of New York. To his parents were born nine children, of whom, at this writing (1891), only three are living: the subject of this sketch, a sister, and a brother. George was the oldest son, and was educated in his native State. In 1849, at the age of twenty-three years, he set out for California, leaving New York, February 6, on board the Clarissa Perkins, and landing in San Francisco, September 12. He began his mining experience at Hawks Bar; was the first man to strike a pick into Rattlesnake creek, and with others was interested in turning the course of the Tuolumne river. From his arrival in California until the spring of 1850 he mined $3,000; but the turning of the Tuolumne river was a failure: he lost it all and found himself $2,500 in debt. At this time he was fortunate in finding rich diggings on the Little Humbug, and in six weeks paid up his indebtedness. He then went to Big Oak Flat and from there to Stockton, where he engaged in a teaming and livery business, which proved a paying one. Selling out in 1853, he went to Mariposa County, drove ox teams and delivered logs to the sawmills, and continued to make money. Soon after this he discovered a quartz mine and built a quartz mill, again sinking all he had accumulated. He then went over the mountains to Walkers, run and engaged in the butchering business. He was one of the discoverers of the Mono diggings. When the Esmerelda was discovered, he started a branch shop and engaged in buying stock and supplying other butchers. This business was conducted with much risk, as the Indians at that time were very hostile. He had many a narrow escape from the red men, but his daring courage—that characteristic which is ever found in the make-up of the true pioneer—always tided him safely through dangerous places.

In 1865 Mr. Smith located on a half section of land in Tulare County, afterward purchasing two other sections. He improved this property and lived on it until 1887, when he moved to his present ranch, near Visalia, and built the home in which he now resides. Here he owns 480 acres of choice land and is engaged in raising hay, grain, hogs, horses and mules.

Mr. Smith was married, in 1862, to Miss

Nancy Parker, a native of Arkansas, and their union has been blessed with nine children, all natives of California and all now residents of Tulare County. Their daughter, Lottie, is the wife of J. E. Baker. Crosby married Miss Mary Tyer, and Seth wedded Miss Annie McCall. Their other children are Luther, Burton, Lavonia, Louisa, Luina and Lawrence.

In politics Mr. Smith is a Democrat. He was elected to the office of County Surveyor in 1871; held the office two terms by election and twice by appointment. In 1878 he served as deputy sheriff of the county; is now engineer of the Alto irrigating district; was a prominent candidate of his county for Surveyor General of the State. He is associated with the Masonic fraternity, was made a Master Mason at Carson City in 1863, and is also a Knight Templar.

Mr. Smith is a well-known and highly respected citizen of Tulare County. Time deals gently with him; he is still an active business man, and appears to have many years of useful life before him.

MRS. BELLE R. STYLES, who has had charge of the Del Lante Hotel since its completion, is the pioneer hotel hostess of Traver. She is a lady of unusual business tact and ability, and performs the duties of her position in a most agreeable manner.

Mrs. Styles was born in Arkansas, August 18, 1845, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Robinson) French, both natives of Kentucky. Of their eleven children she was the sixth born, and is one of the five now living. She was reared and educated in her native State, and in 1868 was married to Louis P. Coughran. The latter was born in Arkansas in 1825, came to California in 1849, and was a miner for several years. In 1856 he located in Tulare County, about two miles from the present town of Goshen, where he purchased a large tract of land and engaged in cattle raising and also dealt in sheep, becoming quite wealthy through his extensive business operations. Reverses, however, overtook him; he lost heavily, and finally closed out his stock interests and removed to Visalia, where he engaged in the hotel business. From that place he went to Lemoore and conducted a hotel and livery business two years; thence to Hanford, and from there to Traver. He built and conducted the "76" Hotel, the pioneer public house of the town. To Mr. and Mrs. Coughran eight children were born, namely: James T., William F., Robert E. and Walter E. (twins), Estella, Clyde H., Claud S. and Everet S. Mr. Coughran died in 1886, his death being caused by pneumonia. He was in every way a most estimable man, and his loss was deeply felt by his immediate family and his many friends throughout the county where he was known.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Styles conducted the business alone, and when the Del Lante was finished she moved into it, February 9, 1891. This is a beautiful and commodious hotel, built with modern improvements and nicely furnished throughout.

In 1889 she was married to her present husband, D. W. Styles, a native of New Brunswick and a most obliging gentleman. He has charge of the hotel office. Thus all are workers, each faithfully performing his part.

ANDREW J. LAFEVER is a veteran of the Mexican war and a California Forty-niner. Briefly stated, a review of his life is as follows:

Andrew J. Lafever was born in Tennessee, November 14, 1827, son of William and Elizabeth (Roberts) Lafever, the former a native of Tennessee and a descendant of General Lafever, who came to America from France with General La Fayette, and aided the colonies in their struggle for independence; and the latter a native of South Carolina, of Scotch ancestry. Grandfather William Henry Lafever was born in New Orleans. Andrew J. was the third

born in a family of seven sons and seven daughters, all having lived to maturity except one, who died at the age of five years. Three brothers and four sisters still survive. He was reared in his native State. At the age of fifteen years he went to Missouri, and from there he made two trips to the Rocky mountains; and in 1846 enlisted for one year in the Mexican war. In 1847 Colonel Sterling Price was promoted as general, and then Mr. Lafever was chosen as one of his escort. He was honorably discharged at Independence, Missouri, in October, 1848.

On April 4, 1849, Mr. Lafever started for California, coming via Salt Lake and the Lassen route. At Deer creek the party stopped with Peter Lassen on the night of October 23, and remained with him two days. From there Mr Lafever went to Butte creek and then to Long's bar on the Feather river. After spending two weeks at the latter place he went to Bidwell's bar, where he took out from two to three ounces of gold each day. Next he went to the South fork of the Feather river, and, with others, made a failure in trying to turn the course of the river, thereby losing $13,000. He mined for some time on Nelson's creek, after which he moved to Forbestown, and engaged in butchering and a general merchandise business. Eight months later he built the Lexington House, which he conducted until the spring of 1854; from that time till 1857 he had a store at Spanish Flat; went from there to Santa Rosa, Sonoma county; in the spring of 1858 took up his residence in Mendocino County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1872. During the year 1873 he started to Colorado with 220 head of horses, but being taken sick at James E. Lover's, he bought the ranch on King's river and commenced herding them there. During the ensuing winter the no-fence law was passed in Colorado, and Mr. Lafever remained upon the ranch with his horses.

His health was somewhat impaired when he located on King's river, but there he fully recovered, and remained until 1883. In that year he removed to Centerville, lived there two years, and came to Visalia January 7, 1886. He purchased forty acres of land, covered with a thick growth of oak trees, located in the edge of the town, and here he has built a comfortable home, cleared the land and surrounded himself with fruits and vines. The transformation of this woodland into a productive ranch required no small amount of labor, but the will power and energy of the Mexican soldier, combined with the courage and perseverance of the California pioneer, has accomplished the work. He now has ten acres set to fruit trees and vines, and along the line are 116 Eastern black walnut trees. Mr. Lafever expects soon to plant the rest of his land to fruit.

He was united in marriage, in 1852, to Miss Catharine Tralinger, a native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States in 1846. They had a son, Henry C. Lafever, born January 1, 1853. He grew up to be a fine-looking and intelligent young man, the pride and hope of his parents. On November 17, 1882, when eleven miles from home, in White Deer valley, Fresno County, he was murdered, the cause being a difficulty arising from their property. The perpetrators of the crime were arrested and tried, and the jury could not agree. While they were in consultation Mr. Lafever was attacked by one Laban Lashly, and in that quarrel Mr. Lafever got the advantage of his antagonist and killed him; but on trial he was readily acquitted. Excitement ran high, people took sides in the difficulty, and the prisoners were turned loose and never tried. That occasioned Mr. Lafever's removal from King's river, as he felt it unsafe to remain longer.

Mr. Lafever is a member of the Independent Order of White Men, and has been a life-long Democrat. He is possessed of a wonderfully strong constitution. Indeed, he comes from a hardy race, his father having attained the advanced age of ninety-seven years. He is a man who keeps well abreast with the times, and takes a deep interest in the history of his county and State. Among the pictures that adorn the

walls of his vine-clad cottage are to be found portraits of many of the prominent actors in the Mexican war, several fine groups of his comrades, and forty-niners, a picture of his father, taken at the advanced age of ninety-three, and a choice engraving of Washington. Mr. Lafever is an interesting converser, has a very retentive memory, and his many interesting reminiscences would fill the pages of a large volume.

WILLIAM A. DAVISON, M. D., of Hot Springs valley, has taken up and developed an enterprise that merits rather more than passing mention in the annals of Kern County.

The Hot Springs valley is a lovely stretch of level country lying along Kern river at the eastern base of Greenhorn mountain. It is about four miles in length, one mile in average width and terminates northwardly at the western point of Piute Mountain and the junction of the north and south forks of Kern river. A local writer has poetically stated that "its soil is naturally fertile, and whenever baptized by water smiles back with luxuriant vegetation."

At a point about midway in this valley is a group of truly remarkable springs—remarkable for high temperature, volume of flow and medical properties of the water. In the early mining days these springs were popularly resorted to by the miners for bathing and drinking purposes. The earthquake of 1877, which was notably heavy and in many places disastrous, caused the temperature of the water to rise several degrees, so much so, indeed, that for bathing purposes it could no longer be used without cooling.

D. S. Lightner bought this property and improved it by curbing the springs, building a hotel, piping the water to baths located therein, and operated the same for several seasons. March 15, 1891, Dr. Davison purchased and took possession of the property and has refitted the hotel throughout and made extensive modern improvements about the premises, making it a fascinating place for the tourist and invalid. The hot-water baths, the wholesome mountain atmosphere and the mountain drives into cañons leading from the valley, all have their attractions. The sportsman can fish the trout of Kern river, shoot the quail and small game which abound in the foothills, or the bear and deer further up against the mountain peaks. A burro can carry its rider into the snow on Greenhorn mountain, and within three hours' time to the heat of the summer's season.

The re-opening of the Hot Springs by two such excellent people as the Doctor and his estimable wife has marked a new epoch in the history of the valley, supplying as it does a long-felt want. Leaving the Southern Pacific railway at Caliente, boarding the morning stage coach for Kernville, the Hot Springs Hotel is reached after a few hours' ride through valleys and wild cañons, covering a section of the most picturesque portion of Central California.

Dr. William A. Davison is a native of Jefferson City, Missouri, born October 11, 1850. His father, Dr. Alexander M. Davison, was a Southern man by birth, an eminent physician, and for many years prominent in the professional, social and civil history of Missouri. The Doctor's mother, by maiden name Matilda Madison Hite, was an accomplished lady and a niece of President James Madison. Of her six children the subject of this sketch is the fifth born. He received a scientific education and graduated at the St. Louis Medical College, March 13, 1873, since which time he has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession. He came to California in 1877, first settled in San Diego, afterward traveled through Central California and finally located at Hot Springs as above stated.

Dr. Davison was married in 1875, to Miss Annie M., daughter of John S. Kimbrough, a leading merchant of Clinton, Missouri. She is a lady of excellent social qualities, possessing

rare business tact and fitting gracefully into the position she has taken as a landlady.

FRANCIS J. HABER was born in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, October 6, 1857. He was liberally educated, attending the grammar schools, academies and the State Normal School, graduating at the latter institution. He then engaged in teaching for a period of two years, and filled the office of Principal of the schools in Peshtigo, Wisconsin, prior to his departure for California in 1863. After his arrival in the Golden State, Mr. Haber came at once to Fresno, locating in this city in February of that year. Here he associated himself in the general real-estate and insurance business with his brother, who had preceded him to California. Under the firm name of Haber Bros. they have been doing a successful business, in which they are engaged at the present time.

The subject of our sketch is a charter member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Fresno, organized August 26, 1886, and was president of the board of directors of that efficient organization for about two years. He is also a leading member of the First Baptist Church of Fresno, and has been a member of the board of trustees of said organization for a number of years.

Mr. Haber was married on the 12th of October, 1866, to Miss Cora M. Goddard, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, by whom has two little daughters.

ISAAC HORATIO THOMAS has been identified with the interests of Visalia, Tulare County, California, since 1858. He was born in Litchfield, Kentucky, January 19, 1838, son of Isaac and Mary Magdalene (Goldsbery) Thomas, both natives of Kentucky. Their ancestors were Irish and Welsh, and were early settlers of Maryland. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, was in the battle of New Orleans and was with General Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe. In their family of eleven children all were reared to maturity, and ten are still living, Isaac Horatio being the youngest. He was brought up and educated in Kentucky and Tennessee, and attended the Cumberland Presbyterian University at Lebanon, Tennessee.

In 1858, at the age of nineteen years, he came to California by water, and settled at Visalia, then just starting. With his brother, Joseph Hardin Thomas, he engaged in the lumber business until misfortune overtook them. They lost three sawmills in succession, the first by fire and the other two by flood, thus sustaining a loss of about $30,000.

Mr. Thomas then turned his attention to the nursery business, in which he has been successful from the start and in which he has since continued. He first purchased twenty acres of land, located one mile east of Visalia, to which he subsequently added seventy acres, now having ninety acres devoted to a general assortment of trees. He makes a specialty of stone fruits, and has given the business much attention. He exhibited at the World's Fair in New Orleans and received a diploma for the best growth of nursery stock in one year. He has also exhibited at the State and other fairs, and has always received first premiums for stone fruits. He was the recipient of a large and beautiful silver medal for the best exhibit of stone fruits at the Mechanics' Institute in San Francisco. In 1890 he obtained $700 worth of French prunes from a single acre of trees, the trees being loaded to such an extent that the ends of the limbs rested on the ground. He took $1,081 worth of the dried product from one acre of trees.

Mr. Thomas was married in 1864, to Miss Caroline Cousley, a native of Missouri, who came to California when a child. Of the six children born to them, three are living, namely: Horace Martin, John Ousley, who is now his father's partner, and Annie. They reside in the

beautiful home which Mr. Thomas built, and in which he expects to spend the evening of his life.

Although he has given close attention to his personal affairs, Mr. Thomas is a public-spirited man and has done much to promote the best interests of Visalia and surrounding country. He has held the office of City Assessor two terms, and has been a member of the fire department since 1868. Is a member of the State Board of Horticulture for the San Joaquin district, having received his appointment from Governor Waterman. Mr. Thomas acquired the name of the "widow's friend" by advertising to give to every widow in the counties of Fresno and Tulare who had land, a bill of trees for a family orchard. In this way he gave $700 worth of trees. He then advertised to give to every old maid over fifty-five years of age in the counties mentioned a similar bill of trees, thinking there were few single ladies in the counties who would consider they were over fifty-five. He received a letter from one lady, saying she would be pleased to receive a bill of trees, but was only forty-five years old. He sent the trees. At his own expense he kept up a Tulare County exhibit of stone fruits in the State Board of Trade rooms in San Francisco until the building in which they were displayed was burned. He is an enthusiast in horticultural matters, and has done much for his county in spreading its fame as the richest fruit county in the State.

Mr. Thomas is a member of the I. O. O. F. in all its branches, and in politics was formerly a Republican, then an Independent, and now an American.

JOHN M. HENSLEY, Sheriff of Fresno County, was born in Cass County, Missouri, in 1850. His father, J. J. Hensley, was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Missouri. He came to California in 1853 and followed the varied fortunes of the miner in Calaveras County until 1858, when he moved to Tulare County, and the following year entered the stock business, in which he is still engaged.

John M. was educated in the public schools of Fresno County. In 1870 he engaged in the sheep business for an interest in the flock. In this he was prosperous and became the owner of 7,000 sheep, but during the dry year of 1877 he lost them nearly all. He disposed of those he had left, came to Fresno and was variously employed for several years. He secured a road contract between Buchanan and Coarse Gold Gulch, and was at work on the road for two years. In the fall of 1884 he was elected Constable of First township at Madera, and was re-elected in 1886. In 1888 he was elected county Sheriff, and moved to Fresno, being re-elected to this office in the fall of 1890. He has faithfully performed the duties of his office and given entire satisfaction to all concerned.

Mr. Hensley was married at Woodville, Tulare County, in 1877, to Miss Harriet R. Monroe, and has a family of five children. He is a member of Madera Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Madera Lodge, K. of P., being a charter member of both lodges.

ARTHUR CROWLEY, senior member of the firm of Crowley Bros., Visalia, proprietors of the Visalia water works, was born in Windsor, Sonoma County, California, June 22, 1858. His father, John W. Crowley, a native of Missouri, came to California in 1851, settled in Sonoma County, and was there engaged as a merchant and stock-dealer. He married America J. Clements, also a native of Missouri, and by her had three children, two sons and a daughter. The mother died and Mr. Crowley was subsequently married to Matilda Keifer, who bore him two children. He died in 1881.

Arthur was ten years old when his mother died: the family removed to Tulare County in 1862, where he was reared and educated. After

completing his studies here he took a business course at Heald's Business College, San Francisco. He was first engaged in the flouring-mill business five years. His health breaking down, he sold out and removed to Los Angeles. After recovering he returned to Tulare County, and, in February, 1889, in partnership with his brother, purchased the Visalia water works. The power for pumping the water from wells to the tanks is furnished by steam, and the water is piped over the city, the supply being pure and abundant, and furnished to the citizens at from one dollar per month up, according to the amount used.

Mr. Crowley was married May 27, 1885, to Miss Emma Gilliam, a native of California, daughter of Rev. S. T. Gilliam, who was born in Missouri, and who came to this State in 1849. They have two children,—Elsie, born in Los Angeles; and Emma, in Visalia. Mr. Crowley is a Master Mason and a charter member of the Parlor of N. S. G. W. of Visalia, and of the latter organization he has been Secretary for several years. His political affiliations have been with the Democratic party. He has served as a member of the common council of Visalia.

CHARLES CONKLIN HART, one of the respected early settlers of Tulare County California, was born in Goshen, Litchfield County, Connecticut, in the year 1826. His grandfather, David Hart, and his father, Miles Hart, were both natives of Connecticut, the ancestors of the family having come to this country from England. His father married Laura Clark, also a native of Connecticut and a daughter of Captain Nehemiah Clark. To them five children were born, of whom a brother and sister and the subject of this sketch are living. The latter was educated in his native State, and came to California in 1857. Before starting for the Golden State he was married to Miss Helen Payne, a native of Madison County, New York, and a daughter of Mr. Weston Payne. Their union has been blessed with five children, all born in Tulare County and all now living. Their names are Frederick, Charles, John, Carrie and Kittie.

In 1862 Mr. Hart took up 160 acres of land, on which he has made a nice home and reared his family. For twenty-nine years he has lived on this ranch, leading the life of an industrious and successful farmer, and during this time he has also acquired other real-estate interests. His death occurred July 18, 1891. His children are settled near the old homestead, and are equally industrious and fortunate. Mr. Hart had been a Republican since the organization of the party. He was regarded as a most worthy citizen by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

JOSEPH W. SUMNER.—This venerable pioneer may appropriately be styled the patriarch of Kern river valley. He is one of its first settlers and has from the time of his coming been one of its most enterprising and influential men.

He was born at Lubec, Maine, the extreme eastern point of the United States, January 3, 1819. His father, Joseph Sumner, was a baker by trade and later became a merchant. He was a native of Massachusetts, born at Newburyport. The subject of our sketch lived at the home of his birth until he was thirty years of age; was engaged in ship-building, built several vessels and was part owner in the same; also engaged in merchandising. In 1849 he came to California, via Panama, and, upon his arrival in the land of newly discovered gold, went to Yuba County and engaged in placer-mining, remaining there eleven years. He then came to Kern County. The first three years of his residence here he mined at Coso (now in Inyo County), where he opened the Josephine mine. After that he came into the Kern river valley, purchased a claim of Lovley Rogers, and developed

the Sumner mine. He incorporated a stock company and erected at Sumner a twelve-stamp quartz-mill, which, three years later, he sold to Senator John P. Jones. Judge Sumner has been constantly in the mining business on some basis or other, and is now operating the Mammoth mine at Kernville. He has likewise been engaged in ranching and stock-raising; was one of the first men to introduce alfalfa into Kern County, which he did in 1870. Since that year he has served his district as Justice of the Peace. He has always been a man of frugal habits and remarkable enterprise and energy.

In 1843 he was married, at Lubec, Maine, to Miss Mary E. Dakin, a native of Nova Scotia. They have two daughters living, namely: Alice, wife of A. Brown, of Kernville; and Josephine, wife of Rev. C. G. Belknap, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL H. ROSS has been identified with the interests of California since 1857. Briefly given, a review of his life is as follows:

Mr. Ross was born in Missouri, February 29, 1836, son of Guy and Rhoda (Meadows) Ross, the former of Scotch descent and a native of Kentucky, and the latter a native of Indiana. He was reared in Louisiana and obtained his education in the public schools. At the age of twenty-one he drove an ox team across the plains to California, and after a safe journey of four months' duration he landed in this State and began mining in Plumas County. His mining operations, however, were not successful and he soon turned his attention to other pursuits. He worked for wages near Marysville, Yuba County, for G. G. Briggs, there receiving his first lesson in horticulture. After this he engaged in farming and buying and selling land. He took a homestead claim, which was afterward claimed as a Mexican grant, and he lost it with all the improvements thereon. He then went to Yuba City and again worked for wages, being engaged in the fruit business there eleven years. We next find him in Yolo County, where he had charge of a vineyard three years. In 1883 he went to Fresno County and purchased fifty acres of land, for which he paid $60 per acre. He improved it to orchard and vineyard and sold it in 1887 for $160 per acre. Then he conducted an eighty-acre vineyard two years; removed to Tulare lake and located on State land, but the water overflowed his land and it is now covered to a depth of two feet. In 1890 he came to Orosi, Tulare County, being attracted here by the fine fruit land. He purchased twenty acres, fifteen acres of which he has set to grapes and five to alfalfa.

Mr. Ross was married, in 1861, to Miss Phebe Murphy, a native of Indiana, by whom he had two children. One died in infancy, and the other, Charles H., is a printer in Brooklyn. Mrs. Ross died in 1866, and in 1868 he married her sister, widow of Van Buren Rushing. Mr. Rushing was one of the first volunteers in the Confederate army, was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Missionary Ridge, and died in prison at Rock Island, Illinois.

Politically Mr. Ross is a Democrat. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the I. O. O. F., and is a Royal Arch Mason. He is also a member of the American Legion of Honor, and of the Chosen Friends. He organized the first council of Chosen Friends in California, at Yuba City, was a Deputy Supreme Councilor and has a beautiful badge presented to him by the Grand Council of the State, in honor of his having been the first Chosen Friend in California.

ALFRED FAY, a rancher living northwest of Tulare, Tulare County, California, was born in Tully, New York, May 13, 1827. His father, a native of Springfield, Massachusetts, moved to New York State in early life, and about 1843 to McHenry County, Illinois, and passed his life in agricultural pursuits.

The educational advantages of the subject of our sketch were exceedingly limited, as the duties of the farm were ever imperative, and the mind was only cultivated as the necessities of life and business demanded. He lived at home until 1850. Then, seeking a broader field than that offered by the farm, he went to Darlington, Wisconsin, and opened a general merchandise store. He was married, January 1, 1852, to Miss Elsie E. Paddock, a native of New York State; and they continued to reside in Darlington until 1860. Mr. Fay remained in business till 1858, when he sold out and spent the rest of his stay at that place as a clerk.

In 1860 Mr. and Mrs. Fay started for California by steamer from New York, crossed the Isthmus of Panama and made the Pacific voyage in the steamer Golden Age, landing at San Francisco. As they approached that city, a tug boat brought to them the news of Lincoln's election to the Presidency, which information was received with great rejoicing.

Mr. Fay first settled in Napa County, where he was engaged on ranches until 1863; moved to San Mateo County and bought 480 acres of land and carried on general farming and stock-raising, keeping a dairy of thirty cows for butter-making. He followed these industries until 1884, when he rented his ranch and moved to his present property, 160 acres in Tulare County, which he had purchased in 1873, at $5.25 per acre. He has a fine residence, substantial out-buildings, well-kept grounds, and every thing about the premises indicates thrift and prosperity. He has been offered $150 per acre for this place, but prefers to keep it for a home and enjoy the many comforts which it affords.

ROBERT PALMER, one of the pinoneers of Kern County, forms the subject of this sketch.

He was born at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, May 7, 1823, son of Edward and Rebecca (Patton) Palmer, he being the next to the youngest of a family of five sons and two daughters. Mr. Palmer's maternal grandfather, Colonel Mathew Patton, was an officer under General Washington in the Revolutionary war. The Patton family in Kentucky were leaders in local matters in the regions of country in which they respectively resided. Robert Palmer is the only member of his immediate family in California. His father moved to Morgan County, Illinois, with his family when the subject of our sketch was about three years of age. There he was reared, received the rudiments of an education and developed into a young man of upright life and studious habits. A desire for greater success in life than he could attain in Illinois induced him to come West. In 1850 he started overland, via St. Joseph, Missouri, South Pass and Humboldt river valley, to California, reaching Placerville, August 23 of that year. He mined and explored in that section of California for some time, and in 1858 was one of the first to discover gold in Mono Gulch, Mono County, which was in the valley of Walker's river, and was one of the discovers of gold in the Aurora mining district. He came down Owens river through Walker's Pass to the Kern river country in 1860, and located his first mining claim in this valley near the site of his present home. In 1878 he bought 280 acres of land in Hot Springs valley, where he has since lived and reared his family.

In 1866 Mr. Palmer married Miss Rose Glennon, daughter of James Glennon, an Irishman by birth and a resident of San Francisco. Mrs. Palmer was born in Ireland, October 10, 1840, and came to America with her parents in 1863. She and her husband have twelve children, as follows: Robert, born August 16, 1867; Margaret, July 11, 1868; Richard, June 18, 1869; Edward, March 14, 1871; Mary E., March 21, 1872; Lee, May 20, 1873; Rose, September 29, 1874; Walter, November 21, 1876; Hettie, May 17, 1878; Rebecca, August 4, 1879; Patton, October 23, 1880, and Nellie, September 29, 1885.

Mr. Palmer is a stanch Democrat, a well read and law abiding citizen, and one of the typical old time Californians.

HENRY TYLER CHRISMAN, a prominent rancher and early settler of California, was born in Lee County, Virginia, January 14, 1830. He comes of an old and respected family of Virginia planters. His great-grandfather, a native of Germany, was the first man who stuck an ax in timber west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and his great-grandmother was Scotch-Irish. Their son, Nimrod Chrisman, born in Virginia, was the grandfather of Henry T. Mr. Chrisman's father married Sally France, a native of Virginia, and by her had seven children, the subject of our sketch being the third. After the death of his mother, his father married a second wife.

Mr. Chrisman was reared in Arkansas, and in 1853 crossed the plains to California. At first he worked for wages in San Diego, then went to San Francisco and from there to the mines, his mining experience, however, only extending over a period of twenty-five days. At Sonora he was employed to drive an ox team, for which he received $80 per month. From there he went to San Jose and did farm work for wages. In 1856 he came to Tulare County, and took up 160 acres of land, and since that time has continued to reside in this locality. He has half of the original ranch on which he first located, owning in all 700 acres. On this he is raising grain, hay, cattle, horses and hogs. He and his sons sow about 1,000 acres annually. Mr. Chrisman has a fine fruit orchard of his own planting, which is now in full bearing.

In 1856 he returned East and the following year re-crossed the plains to California. In 1876 he made another visit to the East.

Mr. Chrisman was united in marriage, May 6, 1860, to Miss Matilda Elizabeth Parker, a native of Arkansas, and their union was blessed with five children, namely: William Francis, who died at the age of two years; another son lived to be twenty-six years old and died in 1890; Mary Ovillah, who is now the wife of Mr. Loyal O. Cutler, resides near her father; and Ira and Job Elber, who are still at home. Mrs. Chrisman died in September, 1882. She was a devoted and loving wife for twenty-two years, and a lady of many estimable qualities, her loss being deeply felt not only by her bereaved husband and children, but by a large circle of friends. The daughter kept house for the father and brothers until her marriage, and now they live alone.

Mr. Chrisman has been a Democrat all his life. Both his sons are intelligent and industrious young men. Ira has held the office of Deputy Sheriff of Tulare County two years, and has also been Deputy County Recorder two years. At this writing (1891) he is assisting his father in their extensive farming operations.

W. S. CAMP was born in Lee County, Iowa, in 1849, son of S. K. Camp. His father moved to Iowa in 1844, and settled on what he supposed was Government land, but which proved to be the Half Breed tract, and nine years later Mr. Camp lost his land and all his improvements thereon. At that time, 1853, he emigrated to California, making the long and tedious journey across the plains with ox teams, and bringing with him his family of seven children. Reaching the Golden State in safety, they settled on the Stockton and Sonora road and rented the Half-way House, near Knight's Ferry. This was a frame with roof and cloth sides, containing four rooms, for which he paid $50 per month. A year later he built a two-story hotel, took up and fenced 1,000 acres of unsurveyed land and engaged in farming, stock-raising and hotel keeping (furnishing meals for a dollar), being thus employed for about ten years. Then he learned that his ranch was a Spanish grant, and again

he lost the results of his years of labor. In 1864, the dry year, he sold his stock at a ruinous sacrifice,and afterward purchased 160 acres of land near Stockton, where he continued to reside until 1880. That year he came to Grangeville, Tulare County, where he died at an advanced age.

W. S. Camp received a limited education at Knight's Ferry, traveling a distance of fifteen miles each day to attend school. At the age of sixteen years he began life for himself, by going to Modesto and settling on 240 acres of Government land. Being under age, he could not pre-empt, but as he was a favorite with his neighbors his interests were protected. In 1869 he came to the Mussel Slough district, settled on 160 acres of Government land and was among the first to engage in farming. The early agriculturists were called "sandlappers" by the stockmen, who discouraged them in every possible way. Difficulties were so great and the country so dry, that, after losing all he had, Mr. Camp began working for wages. In 1873 the People's ditch was organized, and all took hold of the enterprise with an active interest. Scrip was issued at one and a half per cent. per month, and the laborers were paid at the rate of $5 per day, and in this way supplies were secured and life sustained until water was on the land. Mr. Camp, however, did not approve of the management, and after some months of labor sold his interest for a small assessment. He then became interested in the Last Chance ditch, and through that secured water for his land. After that more prosperous times followed.

Mr. Camp was married, in 1876, to Miss Mamie Boyd, a native of Illinois. He built a residence on his ranch, and began life anew. From his wheat crop, which averaged from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre, he paid off the mortgage of $1,500 on his land, which was drawing eighteen per cent. interest. In 1882 he purchased 160 acres of adjoining land, for which he gave $8,000. He gave his attention strictly to his business enterprises, and, although he lost much stock during the dry year of 1876, on the whole, prosperity attended his labors, and from time to time he acquired other landed interests. He now owns over 1,000 acres of land in Tulare County, and about 1,600 acres in Fresno County. In 1876 he began planting fruit and vines. Now he has thirty-five acres in fruit on his home ranch, and in another place eighty acres devoted to vines, and this eighty acres he is colonizing under the name of La Rosa colony. Mr. Camp has 120 acres in alfalfa. He has been extensively engaged in breeding a fine class of driving horses from Hambletonian stock. Aside from his stock-raising, horticultural and agricultural pursuits, Mr. Camp engaged in real-estate business in 1884 with F. J. Walker, and handled large tracts of land in the Summit lake country, which they sold to settlers. They also dealt in lands in the Lucerne district.

Mr. and Mrs. Camp have five children: Clara B., Charles W., Maud, Benjamin Harrison and Ada.

In conclusion we state that during the forty two years of Mr. Camp's life he has never sued and has never been sued in the adjustment of his business relations or obligations, and, considering the amount of business he has transacted, it is a fact worthy of mention and one of which he may justly be proud.

FRANCIS REA is an early settler of that portion of Tulare County lying three miles northwest of the village of Traver. He came to California in 1872, and to his present ranch in 1874, ten years previous to the birth of Traver. Other settlers came at the same time, but the country was so dry and the prospects for the future so poor that they soon became discouraged and left, and he was laughed at for remaining. To his original 160 acres of land he has since added other tracts, until he is now the owner of 720 acres, that, with the growth of the county and the introduction of

water for irrigation, has become quite valuable, worth at least $50 per acre. Thus have his staying qualities and his persistent efforts been rewarded.

Mr. Rea was born in Macon County, Illinois, June 9, 1845. His grandparents, James and Hannah (Hutsinpetter) Rea, were early settlers of Virginia, and his great-grandfather and great-grandmother were born in the Old Dominion, the former named Edward Rea, and the latter was a Miss Elizabeth Patton before her marriage. Francis Rea's father, William Rea, a native of Ohio, married Mary Howell, and Francis is the oldest of their six children, only three of whom are now living. He was reared in Illinois and educated in the public schools of that State, finishing his education in the Lombard University, Galesburg. David Rea, the second son, served three years in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, volunteering at the age of fifteen years; was honorably discharged. After returning home in 1867, married Mary Loudenback, of Ohio.

In 1862, when a boy of sixteen, Mr. Francis Rea enlisted in Company A, Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and during his service in the war saw much of hard fighting; participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and in the series of battles in Sherman's campaign to Atlanta, besides many other lesser fights. At the battle of Ezra Church he was in a shower of bullets, and after coming out of the engagement his clothing was found to have been perforated with twenty-seven ball-holes. What is wonderful to relate, he was uninjured. A more remarkable escape from death is not on record. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged, returned to Illinois and took a course in the university at Galesburg. He was then engaged in agricultural pursuits in that State until 1872, the year in which he came to California.

Arrived here, he located in Santa Clara County, and two years later came to his present ranch. When he settled here he had just money enough to build a shanty and buy provisions for six months. For a time he had difficulty to get along, but he held out bravely, and his persistent efforts have been crowned with success. While he has been chiefly engaged in wheat raising, he is now turning his attention to fruit culture, having planted an orchard and vineyard.

Mr. Rea was married, in Illinois, in 1868, to Miss Mattie Ehrhart, a native of that State, of Virginia ancestry. They have had eight children. One of the sons, Clarence Wilbur, died when fifteen years of age. Roy was drowned, and Ethel died at the age of four months. The surviving children are Clara, wife of Benjamin Blincoe; Edgar, Francis Leo, D. Bunn and Neva. Mr Rea is a Republican and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has served as Chaplain and is at present Quartermaster of the post; has also served as senior Vice-Commander, and has the honor of having been a member of the first post organized in Illinois.

DAVID S. SNODGRASS was born in the town of Sparta, near Nashville, Tennessee, May 9, 1858. When about three years old he was left an orphan, his mother dying a few months previous to the breaking out of the Rebellion, and his father being killed in the war. A family of five children was thus left to care for themselves. Our subject managed to secure a good education. Very early in life he developed a taste for study, and availed himself of every advantage afforded him in his native town. He attended Barrett College and Cumberland Institute, after which he engaged in teaching.

In 1881 Mr. Snodgrass came to California and entered the Normal School at San Jose for further study, graduating there in 1883. He then moved to Modesto, where he filled the position of vice-principal of the high school for half a year. He was called from Modesto to take charge of the schools in Fresno; and for

three years was principal of the schools of that thriving city. He resigned his position there and moved to Selma in order to give his attention to banking. He helped to establish the Bank of Selma and at once assumed the position of cashier. At present he is cashier and secretary and one of the bank's original stockholders. Since he took up his residence here he has been identified with the best interests of the town, being one of the most prominent men in business circles. He is president of the board of directors of Selma Water Company, and also president of the Masonic Temple Association, the object of the latter being to improve town property. Another organization with which he is connected and of which he is president is the Fire Commission, composed of three commissioners. He is also engaged in farming, especially vine and fruit growing, and is the owner of some handsome vineyard property.

Mr. Snodgrass is courteous and unassuming in his manner, and from the advancement he has made since coming to California, and from the prominent and influential position he occupies, it is unnecessary to state that he is an exceedingly popular man. He was married, June 12, 1890, to Miss Emma L. Cottrell, a native of Ohio.

NANCY BALEY STOKES crossed the plains to California in 1850, and was a well-known and highly respected citizen of Tulare County for thirty years. A *résumé* of his life is herewith given.

Mr. Stokes was born in Kentucky, October 6, 1814, son of John and Polly (Ray) Stokes, both natives of Virginia and of English ancestry. At the age of eighteen he participated in the Black Hawk war. In early manhood he wedded Elizabeth Moore, a native of Missouri, and there were born to them in that State, five sons and two daughters. In 1850, accompanied by his oldest son, John, he crossed the plains to California, and engaged in mining until 1852. That year, leaving his son here, he returned East for his family and brought them across the plains to the El Dorado of the West, and on their arrival they located in Contra Costa County. In December, 1855, they located in Tulare County, and here the youngest child was born. Mr. Stokes engaged in the stock business, and from time to time invested in lands, and for thirty years was a successful rancher and stock-raiser, at the time of his death owning 1,500 acres of land in Tulare County. During a portion of his time his son John was a partner in the business, and helped to conduct their extensive interests.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Stokes are as follows: Rachel, wife of Miles A. Wason, a resident of Iowa; John, a wealthy rancher and stock-raiser of Tulare County; Levi; Martha, now the wife of Davis Sanders; Stokely C.; Yancy J., who died in January, 1891; Travis died in Los Angeles, in 1876; Harriet is the wife of B. F. Webb, Bakersfield, Kern County; and Benjamin Franklin. Mrs. Stokes died in 1872.

In October, 1872, Mr. Stokes was again married, in Davis County, Missouri, to Mrs. Jane (Fuget) Amack, widow of Robert W. Amack, a soldier who lost his life in the Union army. She is a daughter of Jesse B. and Nancy Fuget. Her father was a Virginian, and one of the first settlers of Decatur, Indiana. He died in Iowa, in 1871, and his wife died the same year. By his second marriage Mr. Stokes had one child, Ruthie Charlotte, born in Tulare County

In March, 1886, at the age of seventy-one years, Mr. Stokes passed away at his home, six miles west of Visalia. He was a man of high moral character, and was well and favorably known as an early settler of the county. His political views were in harmony with Republican principles, and he had served as a member of the Republican central committee of the county. After his death his estate was amicably settled by his widow and children. Mrs. Stokes and her daughter reside in their pleas-

ant home in Visalia. They retain the old homestead and 500 acres of land adjoining it. This property is leased.

MORGAN J. WELLS, an early settler of California and one of Visalia's estimable citizens, came to this State in 1852. He was born in Dickson County, Tennessee, June 15, 1833, son of Henry G. and Nancy (Wilson) Wells, both natives of Tennessee. The ancestors of the Wells family originally came from Germany and settled in the South, where they lived for many, many years. Morgan J. was the fourth of the seven children born to his parents, and is now the only survivor of his family. He was reared chiefly in Arkansas.

At the age of nineteen Mr. Wells set out for California in search of the treasures hidden in her mines, and upon his arrival in this State at once began operations in the mines of San Joaquin and Fresno counties. In 1857 he came to his present location and took up 160 acres of Government land, which he has farmed and improved and on which he has built a home. To it he has since added eighty acres more. He also owns 1,100 acres in another portion of the county, which is used as grain and pasture land. Mr. Wells was largely interested in stock-raising, having 7,000 head of sheep and 200 cattle. Early in his farming career he raised on his ranch as high as fifty bushels of wheat to the acre.

In 1857 Mr. Wells was united in marriage with Miss Catharine Fudge, a native of his own State, and a daughter of John B. Fudge. To them have been born six children, all in Tulare County, namely: Mary P., who married L. H. Douglass, and died in 1882, leaving one child, David; Sarah; Susan, who married D. R. Douglass and resides in Visalia; Maggie, who died at the age of sixteen years; John Henry, who passed away at the age of twenty; William Reed Wells is single and resides with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have journeyed through life together for thirty-five years. Time has dealt gently with them, and they appear still to have many years of useful and happy life before them.

Mr. Wells takes an active interest in the Masonic fraternity, being a Master and Royal Arch Mason. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., and in politics he is a Democrat, having served as Sheriff of the county during the years of 1880–'81–'82. During his term of office one Harris, a colored man, murdered his wife and child. With a posse Mr. Wells tried to arrest him. He refused to surrender and was killed. As an officer Mr. Wells gave close attention to his duties and served the county well. He is in every way one of Tulare County's most substantial and reliable early settlers.

JAMES C. COLLYER, Under Sheriff of the County of Fresno, dates his birth in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in 1858. His father, Robert Collyer, a farmer by occupation, moved to Pulaski County, Missouri, in 1862, and died there in 1865.

James received his education in the high schools of Jefferson City and St. Louis, Missouri. In 1877 he went to Washington Territory, and on Puget Sound was engaged in lumbering in various capacities for about three years. In Portland, Oregon, he was married, June 11, 1880, to Miss Julia C. Cornell, a native of New York State. They settled in Lewisville, Washington Territory, where he carried on a lumber business for a period of two years. At the end of that time he came to California and settled in Madera, Fresno County, being in the employ of the Madera Flume & Trading Company, spending his winters in Madera and his summers at the mills in the mountains. He was assistant bookkeeper for the company, and in other ways looked after their interests. In January, 1888, he moved to Fresno to accept

the appointment of Deputy Sheriff, under J. M. Hensley, and at this writing occupies that position.

Mr. and Mrs. Collyer have had four children, Alfred, Percy and Norma, and Ernst, now deceased.

He is a member of Madera Lodge, No. 280, F. & A. M.

JOHN JESSE FULGHAM is an early settler and an enterprising and progressive rancher of Tulare County, California.

He was born in Mississippi, June 29, 1833, son of George and Eleanor (Calhoun) Fulgham, both natives of Georgia. The latter was a niece of John C. Calhoun, the noted statesman. Of the five sons born to Mr. and Mrs. Fulgham, only the subject of this sketch and two brothers survive. Their father was a cotton planter, having extensive interests in the South, and young Fulgham spent his boyhood days in Georgia, Texas and Louisiana. In 1852, at the age of eighteen years, he came with his father and family to California. They first settled in San Louis Obispo, then in Santa Clara, and later in San Juan, where the father improved a ranch.

In 1855 the subject of our sketch started out in life to support himself. That same year he came to Tulare County, and in 1858 took up 160 acres of land, upon which he now resides. He has made all the improvements on this place, and from time to time have made other purchases, now owning 690 acres. He gives his attention to general farming and stock-raising. His specialty in cattle is Durham stock, and in horses, the Norman. He has progressive ideas in regard to his business, and realizes the fact that it costs no more to raise a horse worth $200 than one worth only half that much. He raises 300 to 400 thoroughbred and high-grade Berkshire hogs, and also gives considerable attention to the raising of poultry. He ships about $50 worth of eggs to San Francisco each month, and regards the Brown Leghorn as the most profitable breed of poultry. Mr. Fulgham has recently commenced fruit farming.

He was married in 1860, to Miss Amanda Caldwell, a native of Indiana, and to them have been born eight children, four of whom survive, viz.: Eleanor, wife of Mr. W. March, resides near her parents; William Jasper, Lulu May and Lottie Irene.

In politics Mr. Fulgham affiliates with the Democratic party. He is well known throughout Tulare County, and is highly respected by his neighbors and friends.

DR. J. D. WAGNER.—It is our pleasure, in this brief sketch, to record a few of the facts and incidents in the life of one of the pioneer physicians of Selma.

Dr. Wagner is a native of Savannah, Tennessee, born in 1844. His parentage is decidedly foreign, the German, the Scot and the Dane being represented in his ancestry. At the age of sixteen he entered the Confederate army, and fought for the Southern cause all through that memorable conflict. After the war was over, he took up the study of medicine, attended the medical school at Nashville, Tennessee, where he graduated in March, 1870. After receiving his diploma, he at once commenced the practice of medicine at his old home in Savannah, and there passed a successful professional career of thirteen years. In 1869 he married Miss Elizabeth Gray, a native of Hickman County, that State. Some years later her health failed, and, as her symptoms were that of consumption, it was deemed wise to seek an entire change of climate.

Thus it was that, in 1878, the Doctor moved to California. He at once came to Fresno County and bought some land near Fowler, living there for four years. In 1882 he removed to Selma, where he has since resided. He is now actively engaged in the practice of medicine, is highly esteemed by his professional brethren, and has the confidence of all who know him.

Dr. Wagner is much interested in the growth and development of this section of California. He has invested in real estate, and owns valuable property in and around Selma. He has a twenty-acre vineyard in full bearing and 200 acres of improved land adjacent to the town. His residence is located on a valuable one-acre lot, and is within a stone's throw of the principal commercial buildings in Selma.

The balmy climate of California, although perhaps it prolonged Mrs. Wagner's life, did not restore her health, and she died of consumption in 1886, leaving a family of five children.

A gentleman of intelligence, pleasant and affable manners, a skillful and popular physician, Dr. Wagner is a power for good in the community where he lives.

WILLIAM FAHEY, for many years a prominent hotel proprietor, now interested in hotel business at Fresno, is a native of Ireland, born in County Galway, in 1852.

Brought up on a farm, Mr. Fahey in early life acquired the energetic habits of his class and country. At the age of thirteen he emigrated to the United States to visit and find a home among his relatives in Connecticut. His early educational advantages were limited, and the knowledge he possesses has been gained chiefly in the school of experience. He remained in Connecticut until 1869, when he came to California. For several years he was a wage earner, working on ranches in Tuolumne County.

Mr. Fahey began his hotel life, in which he has been so successful, in Merced, on March 10, 1873. He bought ground and put up a small frame building. In 1877 this was burned down. He then erected a brick building, which, in 1879, he enlarged to meet the requirement, of his business, remodeling it in 1882. This house, the Tuolumne Hotel, is a two-story brick building, 50 x 105 feet, having a fine granite front and being equipped with all the modern improvements. Mr. Fahey also built lodging houses to run in connection with his hotel, and by catering to the cheaper trade he has built up a large and extensive patronage. He owns his own water works, the supply being from deep wells; he also has a laundry and stable in connection with his hotel.

In April, 1890, Mr. Fahey leased for a term of years the well-known Ogle House of Fresno, which he has renovated and improved. Having changed its name to Fahey's Hotel, he is now conducting it in his usual enterprising manner. This property is situated on Front street, opposite the depot. It will accommodate about 150 people, and here, for the present, Mr. Fahey will reside, having leased his Merced property. He however, expects some time in the near future to build a private residence on his ranch of forty acres, which is located near Fresno.

Mr. Fahey was married in Sonora, March 19, 1874, to Miss Katie J. Fahey, a native of California, daughter of John K. Fahey, a prominent rancher and stockman, who came to this State in 1851. This union has been blessed with five children.

LEVI L. GILL, a rancher of Frazier valley Tulare County, California, was born in Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1837. His father was a farmer and extensive stock-dealer, and Levi was educated in the same industry, passing his early life with his father and from him securing many practical ideas in the buying and handling of cattle.

He was married at Circleville, in 1858, to Miss Eliza A. Harriman, and settled on a farm of 2,000 acres near town. There he dealt extensively in stock, buying and fattening for the Chicago market. From 1863 to 1873 he resided in Ringgold County, Iowa. In the spring of 1873 Mr. Gill sold his interests in the East and moved his family to California, locating in Yokohl valley, where he purchased 1,480 acres of land and continued the stock business, dealing in horses,

cattle, hogs and sheep. In 1883 he moved to Frazier valley, made other purchases, and is now the owner of some 7,080 acres of land. He still follows the stock business, though of late years not quite so extensively, his years of exposure and hardship of travel having weakened his physique. The business is now chiefly managed by his sons, subject to his judgment and discretion. He cultivates from 700 to 1,000 acres in grain, and the number of horses, cattle and hogs he keeps varies with the market, the last two usually running up i. to the hundreds. At one time he was extensively engaged in the sheep business, but that was when ranges could be rented for five cents per acre. When the country began to settle up and the ranges were in demand, the sheep business ceased to be profitable, and he retired from it. Mr. Gill built his present comfortable residence in 1888. Sitting in the midst of his roses, oranges and deciduous fruits, he can look over his broad acres and enjoy the results of his years of toil and hardship.

Mr. and Mrs. Gill have ten children: Charles O., Willie and Fred (twins), Louis, Julia, Proda, Frank, Levi L., Mattie and Ora. Nine of them still reside at home.

W. J. DEATER, of Madera, Fresno County, was born in La Grange County, Indiana, June 29, 1854, a son of John and Nancy J. (Leighter) Deater, who reared a family of five children, our subject being the only one living in California. His father died February 21, 1861, and his mother is still living in Warren County, Illinois, at the age of sixty-four years. Young Deater was only permitted the advantages of the common schools, and at the age of nineteen years began farming with his brother, N. C. Deater, upon a farm of 200 acres in Warren County, Illinois. He followed farming until 1888, and then took up mercantile life at Ellison, where he started a general merchandise store, which he later moved to Smithshire, on the line of the Santa Fe railroad, then a new town, which Mr. Deater materially aided in building. He was also appointed Postmaster under the administration of President Cleveland, and proved a careful and efficient officer. Mr. Deater carried a fine stock of goods and did an extensive business, but through too great expansion met with reverses, and in 1889 resigned from his public office and sold out his business. He came to Madera in February, 1890, and first found employment as bookkeeper and salesman for Fred Barcroft, and January 1, 1891, took the general agency for the Howard & Wilson colony tract of 23,000 acres, which was just opened to the public.

Mr. Deater was married in Roseville, Illinois, in 1880, to Miss Mary E. Brown, and they have two children,—Mabel M. and Gertrude, who though bringing cares brought great brightness into the family. Mr. Deater was a charter member of Smithshire Camp of Modern Woodman of America, at Smithshire, Illinois.

GUSTAVUS MILLER, Esq. — There are few pioneers of Kern County, California, whose names bear a more honorable record than does that of Gustavus Miller.

He was born October 25, 1830, and for the most part was reared in Prussia, coming to America at the age of twenty years. His father, Henry Miller, was a well-to-do merchant, and carried on agricultural pursuits near the city of Coloma. He gave to his family all the advantages for gaining a good education.

The subject of our sketch landed in New York city in 1850, and proceeded immediately to San Francisco, reaching the Golden Gate, via Panama, on the 1st of August, that same year. He engaged in placer mining in Trinity County, and continued in mining and milling in that vicinity about five years. He then went to Shasta, and for nine years did freighting with pack mules. Later, he was engaged in mining in Calaveras County, and still later in San Diego

County, where he was among the first five men who discovered gold at Julian.

In 1870 Mr. Miller took up his abode in Havilah, where he has since resided. He has also done good mining in this field; discovered and developed the Warrington mine, and sold the same for $12,000; opened the Bald Eagle in 1889, and sold it for a handsome price; and is still successfully engaged in the mining business. For eight years past he has been merchandising at Havilah. In the spring of 1891 he was burned out, and sustained a loss of about $5,000. At this writing a new store is rising from the ashes of the old. For twelve years Mr. Miller has been the trusted agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., at Havilah, and for ten years has been the Postmaster of the town.

He was married in Havilah to Miss Annie Reese, an estimable Welsh lady.

S. B. HOLTON, a prominent business man of Selma, California, is a native of Illinois, born July 19, 1840. His father was a farmer, and the subject of our sketch spent his early life in the rural districts. In 1849 the family home was moved to Oxford, Ohio, where he received a part of his education. It was at Winchester, Illinois, however, where he obtained the most of his schooling,—in those days amounting to a very little to the average man.

In 1852 the family came across the plains to California, the journey consuming six months' time. After farming and prospecting some, Mr. Holton went to Placer County, and spent two years in the mines. Not being at all satisfied with this sort of life, or with the profits derived from his labor, he moved, in 1856, to Yolo County. In that county his father owned a valuable farm of 480 acres, on which our subject lived for a period of almost twenty-seven years. In 1885 he located in Fresno County. Here he purchased a ranch of 160 acres, which he still owns. This property is planted to vineyard, and is nearly all in bearing vines. He also owns another vineyard of forty acres, adjacent to Selma.

This large raisin product suggested to Mr. Holton the feasibility of establishing a raisin-packing industry in the town, which he has done, and with marked success. He is extensively engaged in this work. During the past year he shipped twenty-five carloads of packed raisins, and the shipment for the ensuing year will doubtless be much larger.

Mr. Holton was happily married in 1869 to Miss Ellen Grafton, a native of Illinois. They have two children.

JOSEPH V. RODRIGUEZ, of Hanford, is a native of the Island of Pico, one of the group of the Azores Islands. This island, about 15 x 50 miles in area, is irregular in its land surface, the valleys being well adapted to farming and fruits. The climate being temperate, with frequent rains through the year, two crops can be annually secured, and the soil being deep and fertile, wheat is grown year after year without any cessation. The fruits are similar to those of California, both citrus and deciduous. The father of our subject was one of the prosperous farmers of the island, and with him Joseph remained until his eighteenth year, learning the principles of agriculture. He then started out in life, coming by a sailing vessel to Boston, and, crossing the continent, arrived in California in 1869. After one year spent in Alameda County, he came to Tulare County in 1870, and after securing his naturalization papers he took up 160 acres of land; but, the country being so dry and crops so uncertain, he could not make a living. He left his ranch, and afterward found employment with P. C. Phillips, of Kingston, a prominent rancher and stockman, with whom Mr. Rodriguez remained seven years. In May, 1877, he returned to his ranch and began farming, putting in wheat and beans, and also twenty

acres in alfalfa, and in 1878 he farmed quite extensively. In 1879 he left his ranch in charge of his brother, and returned to the island of Pico, and was absent about two years. After returning to his ranch he gave his attention to farming and stock-raising, adding to his land holdings until he now owns 400 acres, where he deals quite extensively in horses, cattle and hogs, with an interest in 6,000 sheep. He has fifty acres of alfalfa, fifty-five acres of fruit and vines, and the remainder of his ranch is improved in wheat.

Mr. Rodriguez was married in September 1887, to Miss Emilia Luigo, a native of California, and they have two children,—Joseph and May.

GEORGE A. DODGE, proprietor of the Sandy Loam Stock Farm, situated four and a half miles southeast of Hanford was born in McHenry County, Illinois, in 1844. His father, Elisha Dodge, a native of Vermont, emigrated westward in 1830, crossing the present site of Chicago when it was but a quagmire. He settled in McHenry County, where he was among the first settlers of that locality. Their nearest market was Milwaukee, sixty-five miles distant, where they exchanged farm produce for family supplies.

The subject of this sketch remained at home until twenty-one years of age, and his first venture in a business way was in Corn Planter township, Venango County, Pennsylvania, during the oil excitement of 1865. There he sank a well and with it all his money, but found no oil. He then worked for wages about one year, after which he returned home and rented his father's farm until the spring of 1869. In that year he decided to emigrate to California, crossing by railroad soon after the completion of the road, and landed at Stockton. In June of the same year, in partnership with his brother, David Dodge, they rented 1,200 acres of land in Merced County, and for three seasons followed wheat farming, receiving but one good crop. In the fall of 1873 Mr. Dodge came to Tulare County, and pre-empted 160 acres southeast of Hanford, in the Lake Side country, when there was not a house in sight. In the spring of 1874 the settlers organized the Lake Side Ditch Company, and Mr. Dodge was elected a member of the board of directors. After securing water he began farming, and continued the same until 1882, when he entered the stock business with five head of brood mares and a fine trotting stallion, and since that date his chief interest has been in the breeding of fine horses. His ranch now numbers 320 acres, 100 of which is in alfalfa and the remainder in grain, with a small orchard for family use. In 1884 he built a half-mile track for exercising his horses, and attends to his own speeding, although keeping experienced men. He has followed closely his stock interests, which now numbers sixty head of horses, with two standard-bred stallions and two non-standard-bred. His ranch is well equipped with convenient stables, corrals and outbuildings; also a blacksmith shop, where all shoeing and repairs are performed.

Mr. Dodge was married on the plains in 1876 to Miss Louisa Waite, a native of Oregon, whither her father, Richard S. Waite, emigrated in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge have four children,—Fred A., Edna E., and Ione M. and Irene M., twins.

ANDREW JASPER BUCKMAN.—Among the respected and enterprising ranchers of Tulare County, California, none are more worthy of mention in a work of this kind than the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Buckman was born in Kentucky, January 13, 1848. His father, Clement E. Buckman, was born in that State in 1821, his grandfather having been a pioneer of Kentucky. Their ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Maryland. Clement E. Buckman married Ser-

villa Ann Shanks, a native of Kentucky, and to them were born eleven children, eight of whom are living and all in California. The father came to this State in 1864, at once settling in Tulare County on lands in the vicinity of where Mr. Buckman now resides. He remained in this county until the time of his death.

Andrew J. was the second born in his father's family. He attended school after coming to Tulare County, and in 1878 came into the possession of 120 acres of land. He subsequently acquired other lands, and is now engaged in general farming, raising grain, cattle, hogs and horses; is also engaged in horticulture. When he came to this farm it was new and unimproved. At first he built a small house and resided in it until 1888, when he erected his present commodious dwelling.

Mr. Buckman was married, October 2, 1872, to Miss Andrewella McCutchan, a native of Virginia. They have two daughters, Anna Laura and Cora J. Mr. Buckman belongs to the Farmers' Alliance, and in politics is a Democrat. He has been a resident of Tulare County for twenty-six years, is justly proud of the advancement this country has already made, and is interested in its further growth and development.

M. D. KENNESON is a native of New England, born in Brownfield, Oxford County, Maine, in the year 1855. Reared on a farm, he acquired habits of industry in early life that have been the foundation of his success in this State. At the age of ten years he began to work on the farm, and since the age of sixteen he has not only provided for himself, but has done much to aid his mother in the support of the family, his father having died in 1874.

In the fall of 1874 Mr. Kenneson came to California. For several years he worked by the day on ranches in San Joaquin and Stanislaus counties. One year he spent in Oregon, in charge of the stock of M. B. Root; returned to Stanislaus County, and was employed on his farm there. In February, 1881, he came to Fresno and engaged in teaming, his cash capital at that time being $100. Since then he has been remarkably successful in his business transactions. He purchased a five-acre tract on Blackstone avenue, which has proved a profitable investment. On this property he erected a house and other necessary buildings, and in 1884 sent East for his mother, his sister and two brothers. The boys are now well established in business, one at a trade and the other on a ranch; his mother and sister make their home with him. Mr. Kenneson also owns property in Tulare County, a fine ranch of 160 acres, well watered and under cultivation. In May, 1887, he started his livery business on Merced and H streets, his outfit consisting of one bale of hay, two sacks of barley and four horses. The stable was owned by M. J. Donahoo, and was small and inconvenient. Eight months later Messrs. Kenneson and Donahoo became equal partners. They have given the business their strictest attention, and as a result it has grown rapidly until it now assumes vast proportions. The stable occupies nearly one-half of the block; they keep twenty fine horses and a first-class line of light and heavy carriages, and employ five men. They also board a large number of horses. The business which Mr. Kenneson began in such a small way he is now conducting with an outfit valued at $8,000.

He was married in Sacramento, in November, 1889, to Miss Jennie Broughton, a native of California. Mr. Kenneson has a membership in the Oriental Lodge, No. 45, I. O. O. F., Marysville.

JOHN JOHNSTON, one of the pioneers of '49, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1827, the youngest in a family of eight children. When he was quite small his father died, and in 1834 his mother and family moved

to Gallia County, Ohio, where John received a limited education in the common schools of the period. He learned the trade of carpenter, and was working at his trade when news of the wonderful gold discovery in California reached his Ohio home.

Eager for adventure, Mr. Johnston dropped the saw and the hammer, went to Marietta, joined a small company under Captain Chapin, and with "prairie schooners" started across the plains for the new El Dorado. At the Humboldt river Mr. Johnston left the company, with which he had been traveling and joined the pioneer passenger train, under John Lurner, and continued with that party as far as the sink of the Humboldt. There the horses gave out, travel became slow, and Mr. Johnston started on foot to cross the Sierras, landing at Weaverville, Placer County, about September 15, 1849. After one day's experience at mining he became disgusted, left the mines and started for San Diego. From that place he brought a drove of cattle up to the mining camps, where he sold them. Then he went to San Francisco and bought about $6,000 worth of general merchandise goods, shipped them to Uniontown, now Arcata, on Humboldt bay, and kept store for two years. Disposing of his interests there, he went to Half Moon bay, San Mateo County, and purchased 2,000 acres of land and engaged in dairying and farming, which he continued with success until 1875. At that time he went to the foot of Walker lake, in Nevada, where, with his brother, James, he engaged in quartz mining about six years. In this venture they lost $150,000.

In 1881 Mr. Johnston located in San Jose, remained there one year, and in 1882 came to Fresno. He worked at his trade a short time, after which, in 1884, he established himself in business, dealing in agricultural implements, pumps and windmills, and being prosperously engaged in this business until 1890. In May of that year he sold out to his son, A. G. Johnston and Mr. Roundey, who now conduct the business, under the firm name of Roundey & Johnston, at the corner of M and Tulare streets.

Mr. Johnston was married, at San Francisco, in 1856, to Miss Mary H. Carter, a native of New York State, and their union has been blessed with eight children, all living and in California. He is associated with the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. fraternities at Half Moon bay.

ALFRED HARRELL, County Superintendent of the schools of Kern County, California, was born in Merced County, this State, November 10, 1863. His parents, Alfred and Louise (Ward) Harrell, were among the pioneers of California, the former coming from Hardin County, Kentucky, and the latter from Arkansas. Alfred Harrell, Sr., came to this coast in 1849, devoted three years to mining in Mariposa County, and finally settled down to farming in Merced, where the subject of this biography received the rudiments of his education. He subsequently attended the public schools of Oakland, and in 1882 commenced teaching in Kern County. The years 1885 to 1889 he taught in Bakersfield. He was elected County Superintendent of the schools of Kern County in 1886 and received a re-election in 1890. His reputation as a tutor of the higher standard is based upon the results of his personal work in Kern County, and his continuance in office is the strongest evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the public. Assuming direction of the educational affairs in Kern County at an early period in her marvelous development, he has kept fully abreast of the growing demands of the times for a more perfect system of education, and has anticipated all demands that devolve upon the incumbent of so important an office.

Mr. Harrell was married, July 10, 1886, to Miss Jennie, daughter of J. M. McKamy, a pioneer of Kern County and a valued citizen of Glennville. They have one daughter, Bernice.

In politics Mr. Harrell is a pronounced and steadfast Democrat. He is a courteous gentle-

man, and both socially and professionally is a popular citizen.

L. L. BOONE.—A family of sixteen children and a worthy ancestry is represented by the subject of this biography. The name of Daniel Boone is familiar to every Kentuckian; the youngest brother of this distinguished pioneer is the grandfather of the numerous family we allude to, now scattered all over the Union.

L. L. Boone was born in Warren County, Missouri, May 11, 1847. At the age of eighteen he came to California, crossing the plains with horses and being four months and six days en route. After his arrival here he completed his education in Solano County, after which he engaged in ranching, buying land in Yolo County and living there four years. He then moved to Contra Costa County, where he made his home for thirteen years, engaged in farming and stock-raising, with fair success. At the expiration of that period he sold out his interests there and went to Colusa County, where he continued his farming operations for two and a half years. He then moved to Fresno County and located on a ranch of 2,000 acres, two miles north of Reedley. He rents this land, which he devotes exclusively to farming, with good success.

On Christmas day, 1870, Mr. Boone wedded Miss Jones, a native of California. They have two sons. Mr. Boone is highly respected in the community where he resides, and on agricultural matters is regarded good authority.

JOHN W. MARTIN, of Tulare County, was born in Livingston County, Missouri, in 1850. His father, James Martin, a native of Virginia, was a dealer in fine horses and an importer of thoroughbred running horses, before the civil war, when Virginia took the lead of all States in the importation of that particular quality of horse. In 1850 Mr. Martin, accompanied by his family, emigrated to California, making the journey with horse teams and taking with him a band of fine horses. He settled in Yuba County, purchased 500 acres of choice bottom land on the Yuba river, and gave his attention to farming, raising horses and cultivating fruits. In 1855 he began planting a variety of fruits, his being among the first orchards planted in California. After hydraulic mining was commenced his beautiful ranch was destroyed by the debris washing down and covering land and trees. Mr. Martin died in 1861, leaving his son, John W., the subject of our sketch, a boy of eleven years with little on which to depend for a support.

Feeling the need of an education, young Martin completed the course of study as taught in the common schools of Yolo County, after which, by working in summer and saving his wages to pay winter tuition, he attended the State Normal School at San Jose, and in 1871 graduated at the Hesperian College in Yolo County. He applied his education by teaching in Yolo County, beginning in 1868 and continuing in the profession eight years. Having inherited the love of fine horses from his father, he also owned and operated a small ranch of sixty acres, breeding fine horses and working into an extensive business.

Mr. Martin was married in Yolo County, in 1871, to Miss Emma Bonham, a native of Missouri, who died in 1880, leaving four children, —Allen Hayne, Laila, Benjamin and William. He was again married, in Solano County, in 1885, to Miss Lizzie Smith, a native of Canada. This union has been blessed with two children: Claire and Leland Stanford.

Mr. Martin continued to reside in Yolo County until 1890, when he came to his present ranch of 320 acres on Tulare river, west of Woodville, the ranch having been purchased in 1873. He brought down his horses and will build up an extensive stud, at the head of which now stands Clay Duke, No. 275 of National

Register, with a record of 2:29. Two years in succession this horse has taken the first premium as a fine standard-bred stallion at the fair in Yolo County. His second stallion is Del Ray, also standard-bred, both horses being of the Kentucky trotting stock. Mr. Martin has about forty-five head of horses, among which are some choice brood mares. He has commenced the improvement of his ranch; will sow a large acreage to alfalfa for hay and green feed, and plant vines as a fruit industry.

HON. GEORGE G. GOUCHER was born in Parkersburg, Virginia, February 12, 1855. His father, James Goucher, came to California in 1850, and three years later returned to Virginia, settled up his business, and in 1855 brought his family to this State, coming via the Isthmus of Panama, and arriving in San Francisco by that celebrated old steamer, Golden Gate, on April 12, 1855. After farming in different localities, he located in Oakland, where he now resides, engaged in the museum department of the State Mining Bureau.

George G. was educated in the public schools of Napa valley, after which, by his own labors in teaching, beginning at the age of sixteen, he was enabled to gain a higher education at the Napa Collegiate Institute at Napa City.

In November, 1875, he went to Mariposa County, and for two years taught the Bear Valley School, in the meantime studying law. He was admitted to practice in 1877, and in the fall of that year, at the age of twenty-two years, he was elected on the Democratic ticket as District Attorney of Mariposa County, and re-elected in 1879 and 1882. At the expiration of his term in 1884, he was elected Assemblyman from the Sixty-seventh associate district, composing the counties of Mariposa and Merced. To make this canvass he declined the nomination of Democratic elector in the Cleveland campaign of that year. When his term expired in 1886, he was elected State Senator from the Thirty-second district, comprising the counties of Alpine, Mono, Mariposa and Fresno, and was re-elected from the same district in 1890. In 1887 Mr. Goucher was appointed by Governor Bartlett to fill an unexpired term on the Yo Semite Commission, and was reappointed in 1888 by Governor Waterman for a term of four years. After serving one year under the latter appointment, Mr. Goucher resigned in June, 1889. He was a champion of the irrigation bills in both Assembly and Senate, and an earnest worker for the interests of his constituents. He also took a prominent part in the bills pertaining to the mining interests; served as Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, on Mines and Mining, and on State Prisons; in the Senate he was a member of the Committee on Judiciary.

In speaking of Mr. Goucher's political career, it should be further stated that he has been a delegate to every Democratic State convention since he was twenty-one years of age. In fraternal circles he is also prominent, being associated with the following lodges: Mariposa Lodge, No. 24, F. & A. M., of Oso Lodge, No. 110, I. O. O. F., at Bear Valley, and of Mono Tribe, No. 68, I. O. R. M., at Fresno.

Mr. Goucher was married in Mariposa, July 10, 1880, to Miss Marion Jones, daughter of Judge L. F. Jones, a prominent lawyer and a member of the last constitutional convention Mr. and Mrs. Goucher have two children, Allen H., born November 22, 1881, and Merle M., born October 18, 1889.

GEORGE DYER figures as a California pioneer. He landed in San Francisco September 14, 1849, having sailed around Cape Horn to this coast. For about two weeks he worked at the carpenter's trade in San Francisco, receiving $16 per day. Then he went to the mines in Calaveras County and mined two years; worked at his trade some in San Jose in the

spring of 1850, and was for a time engaged in merchandising at Murphy's Camp. He located on King's river, Tulare County, in 1852, being one of the first half dozen settlers in that valley. In early days he drove stock from Los Angeles over the dry and barren plains of Kern County to Tulare.

Mr. Dyer was born at Plymouth, Maine, April 23, 1830, the son of Puritan parents. He served his time as an apprentice to the trade of house carpenter, and left home at the age of seventeen years. He followed his trade at Lowell, Massachusetts, for awhile, after which he set sail for California, as before stated, around Cape Horn in the bark Rochelle, commanded by Captain Stickney, of Salem, Massachusetts.

Mr. Dyer married, in 1865, Miss Sarah Pollard, of Santa Cruz, California, by whom he has three children,—Clara L., Mary R. and Minnie G. He is now engaged in merchandising at Delano, Kern County, where his family are held in high esteem by a large circle of friends.

P. M. CORBLY, one of the aged and most respected citizens of Selma, forms the subject of this biography.

Thrown upon his own resources at an early age with hardly a dollar in his pocket, he has plodded steadily along, tilling the soil in various States, earning an honest living and increasing his small bank account each succeeding year until now he retires from active work and seeks the rest he justly deserves.

Mr. Corbly is a native of Monongalia County, West Virginia, born February 9, 1815. Early in life he served an apprenticeshhip of three years to the trade of tanner and currier, and the succeeding three years were entirely devoted to the active duties of this trade.

He was married, February 4, 1836, to Miss Narcissa D. Wells, a native of West Virginia. After his marriage Mr. Corbly abandoned the tanning business and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, an occupation he has followed for over fifty years. He located first in West Virginia and lived there twelve years. Then he went to Lynn County, Iowa, where he remained seven years, and during that time made money enough to buy a little land of his own. We next find him in Fayette County, Iowa, improving some Government land. At that time his family consisted of wife and six children, and the land in which they cast their lot was exceedingly wild and rough, with few signs of civilization visible—a situation requiring faith, pluck and fortitude. For three weeks they made their home in a tent, until a rude house could be constructed. Gradually things assumed a different aspect, and for eight years Mr. Corbly and his family continued to reside there. In 1863 he disposed of this property and moved to Missouri, bought a farm of 200 acres and lived there two years. He again sold out, returned to Iowa, bought a farm of 214 acres in Wayne County, and lived there nine years. There his children were sent to school and received the best educational advantages the place afforded.

Mr. Corbly's next move was to Bates County, Missouri, where he remained for a period of nine years, and from that place, in May, 1882, the family came to California, at once settling on a farm of 160 acres in Fresno County, located four miles southwest of Selma. He afterward disposed of this property and acquired a farm of 385 acres, thirty miles from Selma, on what is known as the "West Side." Mr. Corbly lives in a comfortable home in Selma, renting his farm and living a life of quiet retirement.

His marriage has already been referred to. He was most happy in the selection of a wife. Fifty-four years ago, when this marriage took place, it was bitterly opposed by the parents on both sides. Great efforts were made to separate the young couple and break up the match—decidedly a love match—but all such efforts were futile; and when it came to the ceremony the young lovers were compelled to leave their homes. Their married life, although they have

had their share of hardships and privations, has been a very happy one, singularly free from disputes of any kind. They have reared a family of seven children. Their eldest, a daughter, died in 1869. One son is missing and has not been heard from for a long period. The other five are as follows: John D., Vernon County, Missouri; Absalom, Fresno County, California; Nancy, wife of Freeman Davis, Fowler, California; Mary, wife of James McDavid, Bates County, Missouri; and Emily.

WILLIAM K. TULLOCH was born in Inverness, Scotland, November 7, 1860. His father, now deceased, was for many years a Captain in the English army. At the age of fifteen William K. went to Edinburgh to be educated. He there entered Baliol College, a famous institution, in which he graduated in the medical department in 1880. After completing his studies he entered the service of the White Star Steamship Company, and for seven years was in their employ. He was first detailed to the Liverpool service, between Liverpool and New York, where, for one trip on the steamship Republic, he was the ship's doctor. He afterward became the company's purser, and in that capacity sailed all over the world.

During one of his voyages on the Pacific, Mr. Tulloch landed on the California coast. Being delighted with the country and its wonderful prospect for further development, he resigned his position with the company and decided to make his home in the Golden State. It was in 1887, therefore, that we find him making his way down to Fresno County. He located in Selma and has since resided here. During his residence at this place he has been chiefly engaged in real estate operations, and from the outset has been uniformly successful in his transactions, turning his property over rapidly and always at a good profit. Mr. Tulloch now owns considerable land in the vicinity of Selma, which he is improving and devoting to the culture of raisin grapes.

Forty miles from Selma, on what is known as the West Side, he owns a tract of 1,280 acres, which promises to be of great value in the near future. Through Mr. Tulloch's efforts this locality is rapidly becoming settled; in fact, he is one of the pioneers of this section, and sees now a thriving town soon to be a "tremendous reality."

Aside from his real-estate interests, Mr. Tulloch has been for two years the lessee of the Whitson Hotel, Selma, the largest and best hotel in the place,—an arrangement, however, which ceased January 1, 1891. His residence with delightful surroundings, located in the heart of the town, is a very attractive one.

The subject of our sketch was happily married, April 26, 1889, to Miss Nola E. Smith, of Sonoma County, California. Her father, Ralph Smith, was one of the early pioneers of this State. They have one child, a son.

Mr. Tulloch met with a painful accident on April 16, 1890, which has deprived him of his left hand. He had been making preparations to shoot some poultry on his farm near Selma, and while bringing his shotgun through a high fence it came in contact with some brush, and, hitting the fence pickets, was accidentally discharged. The shot passed through his left hand and wrist, making amputation of the entire hand necessary.

ADOLPH LEVIS, one of the prosperous business men of Visalia, is the son of a German merchant and was born in Germany, May 4, 1849. He received his early education in his native land and at the age of fourteen years, in 1863, came to California, completing his studies at San Francisco.

In 1865 Mr. Levis came to Visalia and accepted a clerkship in the store of his uncle, Solomon Sweet. After remaining in the store five years he was absent for a time, but returned

Mrs Juliette Benfield

W C Canfield

in 1872 and became a partner in the firm. For several years he did the buying for the establishment and in 1878 became manager of the house, still occupying that position. This is not only the oldest business house in Visalia, but is the leading one in Tulare County. The firm does an extensive business and employ from twenty-six to thirty men. The elegant double store, 120 feet deep, which they occupy, was built by Mr. Sweet. Since coming to Visalia Mr. Levis has given close attention to business, has been very successful and has made investments in real estate.

He was married in 1880, and in 1883 purchased a nice residence, in which he has since resided. In politics he is a Republican.

HON. WELLINGTON CANFIELD.—There are few men in Kern County whose name is more familiar to the people at large than that of Wellington Canfield. He is truly one of the Argonauts of California, having come to the State in 1850.

He was born in the town of Alexander, Genesee County, New York, January 3, 1827. His parents were Augustin and Electa (Gillett) Canfield, natives of Roxbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut. He spent his boyhood in his native county, receiving a thorough education in that popular and well-known school, the Genesee and Wyoming Seminary. At twenty-three years of age his attention was attracted to the new El Dorado by the reported discovery of gold, and with two companions, Charles G. and Henry C. Ames, came to California, by way of the Isthmus, arriving at San Francisco in the month of August. He proceeded to the mines on the Merced river, and thence to Calaveras County. In 1851 he formed a partnership with F. A. Tracey, who was for many years a prominent actor in the business history of Bakersfield and Kern County, and they engaged in the stock business in Tulare County. In 1857 they continued the business at Four Creeks, and in 1859 in Fresno County. In 1863 they transferred their base of operations to Kern County, and pastured large bands of cattle on the then open range. In 1872 they commenced the purchase of lands, and they have from time to time added to their estate until they now own about 3,400 acres, 1,200 of which lie on the north side of Kern river. Their well-known ranch of 2,200 acres lies in the Canfield precinct, and it has for years been under the personal supervision of Mr. Canfield, upon which he also conducts an extensive dairy, milking about 300 cows; the milk is manufactured into cheese. This dairy is fitted out with modern appliances; and the product, owing to its excellent quality, finds a ready market. An abundance of artesian water from a well 480 feet deep supplies the dairy and stock. Another feature, which has recently been added to this firm, is a newly set vineyard of fifty acres of Muscat raisin grapes, which is in a most thrifty condition.

November 12, 1873, Mr. Canfield married Miss Julietta Cooley, at Attica, Wyoming County, New York, her native home. Mrs. Canfield's parents were George and Nancy (Hunter) Cooley. Her father was a native of Granville, Massachusetts, and her mother was born at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New York. Mr. Cooley was by occupation a farmer, was a pioneer in western New York, and was a Democrat in politics, wielding an influence in the councils of his party. In 1844 he was a Presidental elector, and in 1848 a candidate for Congress, running far ahead of his ticket, although failing of election. Mrs. Canfield was educated at Mt. Holyoke Seminary, in Massachusetts, and graduated at that well-known institution while it was under the charge of the celebrated Mary Lyon. She taught school in western New York for several years, holding a State certificate. She is a lady of fine domestic tastes, great energy and executive ability, and the evidence of these accomplishments are noticeable on every hand in and about the Canfield home.

Mr. Canfield's life has been a singularly in-

dustrious and busy one. Awake to the needs and growing demands of a progressive country, he has acted promptly in, and contributed liberally to, all movements tending to the advancement of the community. In his opinions he is conservative, and thoroughly honest and frank in expressing them. He was chosen to represent Kern County in the State Legislature of 1873–'74, and his services were rendered with true fidelity to the highest welfare of his constituency. As a result of his many sterling qualities, he is held in the highest estimation by all who have known him. As one mark of the esteem, the voting precinct, as likwise the school district, in which he has for so many years lived, have been named in his honor. He is a quiet and unostentatious man in his life, and strictly temperate in his habits. He is a truly representative Californian, and his wife an estimable lady; and upon the urgent suggestion of their many friends the publishers have graced this work with their portraits.

W. C. GUARD, the Fresno County Tax Collector, was born in "Butterfly Village," Mariposa County, California, in 1862. His father, William A. Guard, now deceased, emigrated to California from Illinois n 1850. He was a lawyer and an early County Clerk and District Attorney of Mariposa County. His death occurred when the subject of this sketch was quite small.

Mr. Guard received a limited education in the public schools, and at the age of fifteen began to support himself. His mother moved to Fresno in 1867, and here they have since resided. In 1882 our subject was employed as secretary of the Fresno Water Company, remaining with them one year and then entering the abstract office of William Faymonville. In 1884 he was appointed Deputy County Clerk, under A. C. Williams, and occupied that position until the fall of 1889, when he was elected County Tax Collector. His duties in the clerk's office was connected with the Board of Supervisors, and were performed with entire satisfaction to all concerned.

Mr. Guard is a charter member of Fresno Parlor, No. 25, Native Sons of the Golden West, which was established December 16, 1883.

JAMES SCOBIE, deceased, was one of the respected pioneers of the Agua Caliente valley, Kern County, California.

He was born in Ireland, March 17, 1828; spent six years as a sailor before the mast; came to America in 1851, and direct to California. After his arrival in this State, Mr. Scobie worked for General Banning of Los Angeles, driving stage between that town and Wilmington and San Pedro in 1853, remaining in his employ some years. In 1865 he located the place in Caliente which his widow now owns and occupies. In 1870 he went to Inyo County and entered a merchandising business at Langunita, Little Lake post office. He, however, returned to the homestead, and died in Walker's Basin, February 11, 1888.

He was married, January 4, 1876, to Miss Lizzie McGurck, daughter of Anderew McGurck, deceased, a pioneer of Walker's Basin. This union was blessed with one son, James, who is now a bright lad of ten years. Mrs. Scobie has successfully conducted the ranch and stock business since her husband's death, besides selling merchandise. She has thus shown herself to be a woman of affairs, having keen business judgment and foresight.

JUDGE S. H. HILL.—Prominent among the pioneers of Fresno County we find the name of Judge S. H. Hill. He was born in Williamson County, Tennessee, in 1822. His father was for many years Sheriff of that county, and was serving in that capacity when the civil war broke out in 1861. He took the

Confederate oath, and while in the service was taken prisoner by the Union army and was conveyed to Dayton, Ohio. He was there treated with great respect, and, after a confinement of six months, was released and paroled. His death occurred in 1881, at the ripe old age of eighty-one years.

S. H. Hill was educated in Williamson County, and finished his studies in the Boiling Spring Academy, in 1840. He then went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he was employed as clerk until the beginning of the Mexican war. He enlisted in "Bob" Foster's company, under Colonel W. G. Campbell, Second Tennessee Regiment, for one year, going to Point Isabella, Texas, and then across to Monterey, where they had a little fight, but no heavy service. Upon the expiration of his term of enlistment he went to New Orleans. There, he re-entered the service, enlisting in Company F of Second Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and was elected Second Lieutenant of the company. They were sent to Vera Cruz, but arrived after the battle; then to San Juan, and garrisoned Jalapa for six months, the city being in command of Colonel Hughes, of Baltimore. They remained there until peace was declared. On return to New Orleans, July 4, 1848, there was a great demonstration, and Zachary Taylor made the leading speech. The regiment was then sent to Alton, Illinois, where they were discharged.

Mr. Hill returned home for a visit, and soon afterward secured employment as steamboat clerk on the old Governor Jones, which plied between Nashville and New Orleans, remaining thus engaged until 1850. He then went to Ray County, Missouri, and for nine years taught in the public schools of that county. In 1859, with Josh. B. Craven, E. S. and Samuel Kincaid, he started with ox teams for Pike's Peak. At Ft. Laramie they met and had a long talk with Horace Greeley. It was his opinion that Pike's Peak was over-estimated, and he advised them to push on to California, which they did, passing through Virginia City and arriving at Hangtown, near Placerville, in September, 1859. Instead of visiting the mines, they came direct to King's river, where W. W. Hill, a brother of our subject, was living. W. W. Hill was elected County Treasurer in 1868, and served in that capacity for six years.

In 1862 S. H. Hill began teaching school at Millerton, and later at Centerville and Kingston, following this profession until 1875. During these years he served as County Superintendent and organized the first public school in the county. In 1875 he was elected Justice of the Peace of Fresno, and located here. For fourteen years, until January, 1889, he served faithfully in this judicial position. During his residence in this county he has acquired considerable real estate, being now the owner of 320 acres of land west of Fresno, and much valuable city property.

Judge Hill was first married in Missouri, in 1855, to Miss Anna Kincaid. After his settlement in California she was unwilling to come here to reside, and they separated by mutual consent. By her he had two children, who have visited him in his western home. In 1876 he was married, in Fresno, to Miss S. B. Baley, daughter of Judge Gillum Baley, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

The Judge is a member of Fresno Lodge, No. 186, I. O. O. F.

J. T. BIRKHEAD, deceased, one of the representative citizens of Fresno County, was born in Yell County, Arkansas, in 1844. His father, John Birkhead, a native of Kentucky, was an early pioneer of Arkansas. After residing in that State some years he pushed his way westward, and in 1857 settled near Merced Falls, Merced County, California, where he was engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death, which occurred in 1867. That same year his widow and five children—three sons and two daughters—moved to Fresno County and located on the San Joaquin river,

near Millerton, the old county seat. Here the sons, G. W., B. S. and J. T. took up a section of school land, and began the raising of stock. Since then they have added to their land until they now own 3,000 acres. They started with cattle, but in 1873 changed to sheep, their flock averaging from 2,000 to 6,000. Their sheep are all Spanish merinos, and they breed for both wool and mutton. G. W. Birkhead died in 1878, since which time the other brothers have conducted the business. They also do some farming in connection with their stock interests.

J. T. Birkhead came to Fresno in 1889 to look after some business interests, expecting to remain in the city in order to give his children the benefit of good educational advantages. The family reside at the corner of P and Merced streets. Mr. Birkhead has been so closely occupied with his ranch interests that he has given little attention to public or political matters. He was, however, District Judge for one term of two years, and also served as roadmaster eighteen months. This occurred while he resided on the farm. He died March 14, 1891, as the result of a kick by a horse.

He was married on Big Dry creek, in 1878, to Miss Angeline Cole, a native of California, and one of a family of ten daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Birkhead had four children,—George T., Ida Allyn, Joe and Ben C.

P. B. DONAHOO, an early pioneer and prominent miner in Fresno County, was born in Wisconsin, in 1849, but was reared in Iowa, where his father moved in 1850 and carried on farming.

Our subject received a limited education in the common schools. At the age of fourteen years he went to Lisbon, Iowa, and entered upon a three years' apprenticeship to the trade of machinist and general blacksmith, and after serving his time worked at that trade two years. Then he served another apprenticeship of three years to the brick mason and plasterer's trade, thinking the two trades could be advantageously combined and would afford greater facilities for work in the new developments of the country. Being a natural mechanic, he became master of his trades and always commanded the highest wages.

In 1868 Mr. Donahoo came to California to join his brother, M. J. Donahoo, who came to this coast in 1864 and was then established at Toll House, having a blacksmith shop, store and saw-mill. Soon afterward Mr. P. B. Donahoo became manager of the blacksmith and repair shops, and built up an extensive business.

In 1874 the subject of our sketch was married to Miss Virginia Caroline Perry, a native of Arkansas, who came to California in infancy with her parents, in the company started by Captain Fancher, and, but for a division of the company, would have been in that horrible Mountain Meadow massacre of historic note, which was perpetrated by the Mormons under the leadership of John D. Lee. Many years afterward this Lee was captured and taken to the scene of the tragedy, and there, seated on his own coffin, was riddled with bullets.

In 1876 Mr. Donahoo separated from his brother and went to Centerville. There he purchased an interest in the blacksmith and wagon shop of W. J. Hutchinson, the present assessor of Fresno County. Two years later he sold his interest in the shop and bought a ranch of 481 acres, located near Centerville, which he still owns, it being now rented for wheat farming. In 1878 Mr. Donahoo went to the old Adobe placer mine on the San Joaquin river, and there, in partnership with his brothers, W. H. and M. J. Donahoo, and M. Bennett, he constructed a dam, forty feet high, across the river to divert the water to a gravel bed which was very rich in mineral deposits. The dam, however, was carried away by a freshet, a heavy loss was incurred and the project was abandoned. In 1879 he returned to Toll House and worked for his brother about eight months, after which he returned to his ranch and remained two years. He then purchased a ranch of 100 acres

where the county hospital now stands, which he improved and sold at a considerable profit. At that time he moved to Fresno and has since made his home in this city. He is engaged in real estate and mining speculations, mining interests having occupied much of his attention since 1883. He is a member of the firm of Donahoo, Nelson, Dunlap & Co., who deal extensively in vineyard, timber, mineral and city property.

Mr. and Mrs. Donahoo have one child, William Avery Donahoo, who was born on the ranch in 1878.

In concluding this biography we make mention of a device invented by Mr. Donahoo in 1888, which he thinks will become prominent in road-sprinkling. Instead of the ordinary wagon and tank, he has two circular iron tanks which operate as wheels, and with axle connection run as a cart. It is to be propelled by either steam or horse power, or gasoline engine. Mr. Donahoo has also just completed a new invention in the shape of a street-sweeper that is considered the most complete ever introduced to the world, as it can do double the amount of work that others can do and without creating dust, requiring no sprinkling.

I. A. HODGES is one of Selma's leading real-estate agents and practical farmers. To the real-estate agent Selma owes much for her past and present prosperity. The real-estate agent has pioneered the way and by untiring efforts secured an entrance for the wedge of subdivision and progress that has so successfully broken up the big landed estate occupied by an occasional shepherd or cow-boy into smaller holdings—the homes of intelligent and industrious farmers and fruit-raisers. Among the first gentlemen to enter the real-estate business at Selma was I. A. Hodges. Mr. Hodges has been for many years identified with this part of the State. He settled in the vicinity of Selma, even before the town of Selma had been thought of, and has had a prominent part in the locating, constructing and operating several of the ditches that irrigate the country. On coming to the county he located a few miles north of Selma and entered upon the cultivation of the soil, and for some time proved himself a practical farmer. Having been here from the first and witnessed the transformation of the country from a series of wheat-fields to that of one continuous body of vineyards and orchards, and all the while taking an active part in the mighty work that effected the change, he is possessed of that degree of knowledge of the country and familiarity with the location of its best soil, most irrigable lands and most desirable sections necessary to constitute him a first-class colonization agent and land-broker. Fully aware of the exigencies and demands of the times, Mr. Hodges has secured bonds upon some of the best lands in the county and has subdivided the same into colony lots containing five, ten, twenty and forty acres, which he offers to actual settlers on the most favorable terms. Knowing that water for irrigation is the chief object to be obtained, after the acquirement of good soil, Mr. Hodges has made the most satisfactory arrangements for furnishing water in abundance upon all the lands he has for sale; and knowing as well as any the true value, as well as the market value, of good lands in the vicinity of Selma, has secured his lands at prices ranging from $40 to $200 per acre, according to soil and location.

One feature Mr. Hodges has added to his real-estate business that stamps him a man fully up with the requirements of the times. He has listed a large amount of land, subdivided into tracts to suit the purchaser, which he offers for sale on the "long-time" plan—that is to say, with all payments on principal deferred from five to eight years, at reasonable interest annually in advance. Mr. Hodges, from his practical knowledge of the results reached by the average vineyardists and orchardists, is thoroughly satisfied that the purchasers of his lands offered on the "long-time" plan, has absolutely

no risk to run if he be blessed with ordinary health and strength and will only exercise good judgment and be industrious.

In short, Mr. Hodges is in a position to supply the wants of homeseekers or parties seeking profitable investments.

F. F. LETCHER was born in Lancaster, Kentucky, May 9, 1825. His father, Alexander Letcher, was a carpenter by trade, and one of a small family, there being only twenty-five Letchers in the whole United States. Among the cousins of F. F. Letcher are Governor John Letcher, of Virginia; and R. P. Letcher, prominent in politics and at one time Minister to Mexico, was his uncle. Alexander Letcher had nine children, F. F. being now the only surviving member of the family.

The subject of our sketch, in 1846, enlisted for the Mexican service, entered the First Missouri Mounted Volunteers, was elected Orderly Sergeant of Company H, under Captain Rodgers, First Battalion of the First Missouri Mounted Volunteers, commanded by Colonel A. W. Doniphan, and was mustered in with the regiment at Fort Leavenworth, June 24, 1846. They marched to Santa Fe, then to El Paso, near which place was fought the battle of Brascita, on December 25, 1846—a four hours' engagement—then to El Paso, where they remained in camp two months. The regiment was at the battle of Sacramento, near Chihuahua, January 28, 1847. With 750 men, four pieces of artillery and two howitzers, they met 4,200 Mexicans and nine pieces of artillery, well fortified on a mesa. The battle lasted from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until sundown, resulting in 750 Mexicans killed and wounded and on the Union side only one man killed and two wounded. The following day they marched to Chihuahua, the city surrendered and the regiment remained in camp two months. They then marched to Taylor's camp, Monterey, and re-enlisted for three months, but were not engaged in active service and were returned to New Orleans, where they were discharged in June, 1847.

Mr. Letcher then returned to his home, where he was engaged in farming until 1850. In that year he started for California, in company with his brother, crossing the plains with eight yoke of oxen and wagons, and, after a pleasant and uneventful journey, arrived at Hangtown September 5, 1850. They drove their oxen to Sacramento and sold them for $200 per yoke, after which they went to the mines on Trinity river, where, in company with Joseph Yountz, they discovered the Kenyon creek diggings, which was very rich. With a small rocker each man made $100 a day.

In 1851 Trinity County was organized, and as deputy assessor Mr. Letcher made the first assessment. In the fall of 1851 he went to San Jose to join his brother and wife who had just arrived by steamer. There he purchased 151 acres of land adjoining Lick's mill, and engaged in wheat farming, but sold half his property the same year to W. M. Williams. Subsequently he located 160 acres of Government land. He was then variously employed for several years; was in mercantile life at Alviso, deputy sheriff of Santa Clara County, and in stock business near San Francisco. About 1856 he went to San Luis Obispo County, bought 2,500 acres of land and continued the stock business there, keeping about 800 head of cattle. In the drought of 1864 he lost all his cattle except twenty-two head. Then he turned his attention to the sheep business, which he followed quite extensively until 1871. At that time, fearing another dry season, he drove his flock of 4,700 head to Pioche, Nevada. There he bought four meat markets and engaged in butchering, selling them about a year later and also disposing of the remainder of his sheep. He then bought Floral Springs, organized a water company and brought water into Pioche, a city of 6,000 inhabitants. After the successful completion of his scheme he sold out and returned to California. In Monterey County

he was engaged in quicksilver-mining for two years, and, owing to depreciation of the product, he lost money by the operation. In 1874 he went to the mine at Galeyville, Arizona, remaining three years, with poor success, however. He then engaged in farming in Sansemone valley, but, the Indian raids being frequent and dangerous, he returned to California in 1882 and settled in Fresno County. Here he purchased a ranch of 151 acres, situated on the Toll House road, which he has improved by planting figs, grapes and oranges. His land being in the warm belt and away from fogs, his trees and vines have attained a remarkable growth.

In the fall election of 1888 Mr. Letcher was elected Supervisor of Fresno County for a term of four years.

Mr. Letcher was married in Fulton, Missouri, in 1848, and his wife's death occurred in San Luis Obispo County, California. His second marriage took place at San Jose, in 1868, when he wedded Miss Martha Young. He has two children, married and engaged in business in Portland, Oregon.

REV. P. M. BANNON was born near Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland, January 11, 1852. He studied the classics under a Latin teacher in Ireland; came to California at the age of seventeen; studied higher mathematics, surveying and engineering at St. Mary's College, San Francisco; studied philosophy and theology at the Franciscan College, Santa Barbara, and St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles; was ordained priest by Bishop Mora at the cathedral, Los Angeles, April 30, 1879; appointed assistant to Rev. Peter Verdaguer, at the Church of Our Lady of Angels; afterward appointed assistant to Rev. A. Ubach, at San Diego; then assistant to Rev. P. Carrases, at Visalia; and finally, February 1, 1884, appointed first pastor of the parish of Bakersfield, including Kern and Inyo counties.

Father Bannon's labors in the vineyard of the Lord Jesus have met with high appreciation and have been crowned with a most gratifying success. A man possessed of a kind, sympathetic heart and a truly Christian spirit, he has drawn about him a wide circle of friends and parishioners, and is thus enabled to exert a wide influence for the spiritual welfare of mankind.

CHRISTIAN BACHTOLD is at the head of a flourishing business enterprise, the largest milling establishment in the vicinity of Selma, Fresno County.

Mr. Bachtold was born in Switzerland, in the Canton Schaffhausen, in 1853. At the age of fifteen he began to learn the miller's trade, and served a three years' apprenticeship to it. After that he traveled extensively through France and Germany for observation and study, desiring to perfect himself in his trade, thereby gaining much useful information that has served him well in his career in this country.

At the age of twenty Mr. Bachtold came to America and settled in Syracuse, New York, where he engaged in the milling business for two years. At the expiration of that time he came to California, arriving in the Golden State on Christmas, 1875. After a short time spent in San Francisco, he went to Portland, Oregon, three months later coming back to San Francisco. At the latter place he assumed charge of the G. P. McNear mill, located in Petaluma. After an engagement of two years there, he went to Nevada and had control of a large milling establishment eight years, being very successful in his work. In the meantime he invested in land, at one time owning a ranch of 1,200 acres. He subsequently disposed of his property at a good profit, closed out his milling interest and came to Fresno County, locating where we find him to-day. He is now owner and manager of the flourishing mill at Selma.

The exact date Mr. Bachtold took charge of

this establishment was April 5, 1886, purchasing the property from the Frye Bros., who built the mill in 1882. It was poorly equipped and consequently the business was an unprofitable one. Its new owner at once made a few necessary improvements, but found that a successful business could not be built up without an entire set of new machinery. He acted accordingly. In four months' time he began to improve and enlarge the building, and soon he had it fitted out with a full roller system of George T. Smith's latest improved gradual reduction process. In these improvements he spent $7,000, but the result was gratifying alike to the proprietor and patrons of the mill. The reputation it at once acquired for making good flour has been maintained up to the prestime. The product of this mill is used not only in Selma and vicinity, but is sent to Fowler, Sanger, Kingsburg, Traver, Huron, and even to Bakersfield, sixty miles distant, the capacity of the mill being now fifty barrels per day.

Mr. Bachtold is personally a very popular man, and stands in the front rank of Salem's enterprising citizens. He was married, January 21, 1888, to Miss Libbie Hartmann, a native of Indiana.

J. C. SHEPARD, City Engineer of Fresno, was born in Yorkshire, New York, in 1852. His father, Henry Shepard, M. D., emigrated to Iowa in 1853, purchased 200 acres of land and carried on general farming.

Mr. Shepard received his education in the Iowa and Michigan State universities, graduating at the latter institution in 1876. He then began the practice of his profession as engineer and surveyor in Omaha, in the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, remaining until 1880, when he assisted in making a topographical survey of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers for the United States Government. In 1881 he returned to the employ of the Union Pacific and remained until he came to Fresno County in 1882. He then followed his profession and also improved a vineyard in Washington colony. This property he sold and afterward bought forty acres near Fowler, in 1885, which he improved and now considers one of the finest small vineyards in the valley. That same year he opened an office in Fresno, where he has since lived and devoted himself more closely to his profession. In 1885 he was appointed deputy county surveyor, holding the office until 1888, when he was appointed city engineer by the Board of Trustees. In 1886 Mr. Shepard surveyed and published by contract with the Board of Supervisors, the present standard map of Fresno County. He entered into partnership in a general survey business with Mr. I. Teilman, in 1888.

Mr. Teilman was born in Denmark, in 1860, and emigrated to California in 1877. He studied his profession at the Vander Naillin English school, San Francisco, and graduated in 1884. The firm designed and laid out the Fresno sewerage system in 1889, which is considered very complete. They also engineered the laying of the first bituminous rock pavement in the city. In Mr. Shepard's official capacity he has graded and curbed sixteen miles of streets about the city of Fresno. The office of the firm is situated on the corner of I and Mariposa streets.

Mr. Shepard was married in Fresno County, January 1, 1888, to Miss Mary A. North, daughter of J. W. North, the founder of Riverside.

D. L. CECIL, one of the pioneers of Delano, and the trusted agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and Wells, Fargo & Company's Express has been a resident of Kern County since 1874. He was born in McMinn County, Tennessee, February 27, 1849; a son of Thomas Cecil, a farmer and stock-raiser. Mr. Cecil enlisted in the Union army at the age of fifteen years, and served un-

til the close of the Rebellion; was educated at the East Tennessee Wesleyan University, Athens, Tenneesee, and left his native State for California, May 10, 1870. He drifted into railroad work, and first took a position as railroad and express agent at Biggs station, in Butte County, in 1872, and has been with these companies, at various points, ever since. The fact of his general local popularity and long service with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and Wells, Fargo & Company's Express is certain proof of his eminent fitness for the responsible position he has so long and faithfully filled. He is a fixture at Delano, owning one of the finest improved ranches which border the town plat, one-fourth of a mile north of this promising town, situated in this naturally beautiful section of country.

Mr. Cecil with all his other duties has found time to officially direct the affairs of his school district, and was very prominently mentioned as a candidate for county treasurer, but declined to make the fight.

Mr. Cecil married, January 10, 1871, Miss Mary E. Smith, daughter of J. T. Smith, of Reynoldsburg, Ohio. They have six children: Cora M., Lewis B., Adria B., Jennie E., Mentor M. and Nellie A.

J. H. HALL.—A few incidents in the life of Selma's enterprising merchants may be found in the sketch which follows.

J. H. Hall was born in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, in 1862, and is one of a family of six children. He was reared and educated at that place and remained there until 1885, when he made up his mind to take a look at the Pacific coast, coming to California in that year. After spending three months in Stockton, he came to Fresno County and in May of that year settled in Selma, where he still resides.

Mr. Hall at once turned his attention to the lumber business and has since been actively engaged in this enterprise. He is associated in business with Mr. Kittle, the firm name being Hall & Kittle. They operate a large yard and planing-mill in Selma and also have a branch yard in Kingsburg. In all matters affecting the growth and development of Selma Mr. Hall takes a lively interest, and is distinctly one of the most prominent citizens of the place. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows.

JOEL McMILLEN, a typical California pioneer, came to this State in 1850. He is a native of Maine, born in Kennebec County, February 22, 1833. His father, Andrew McMillen, was a coastwise mariner, and lost his life at sea in 1837, off the coast of Maine, leaving a young widow and the subject of this sketch, an only son about four years of age. He grew to manhood in his native town, and learned the trade of a ship-joiner. He abandoned that occupation, however, and in 1849 started for the gold fields of California. He first mined on Don Pedro's Bar, Tuolumne County, about one year, with average success, when he drifted into the freighting business between Stockton and the mining towns. This business he successfully followed for about eight years, and then engaged in farming and stock-raising, which he has since pursued in San Joaquin, Tulare and Kern counties. He owns 800 acres of fine tillable soil near Delano, which is abundantly irrigated and on which he has fine herds of stock. He has been a resident of Kern County about twelve years, and has seen Delano and the country surrounding gradually develop from a dry, barren plain, into a beautiful country, possessing all the requirements for a good, healthy locality, having good schools and a well regulated society.

Mr. McMillen was married March 25, 1870, to Miss Henrietta Matlock, a native of Otsego County, New York, town of Schenevus. She is the mother of six children: Clara A., now Mrs. John C. Page, living near Bakersfield; Clarence E., Joel W., John H., Zorayda L. and

Edith O. No man in Kern County holds a more honorable place in the estimation of the people of the county than Joel McMillen, being, as he is, in accord with all the best citizens of the county in all public movements and moral reforms.

M. SCHWARTZ, JR., the junior member of the mercantile firm of M. Schwartz & Son, of Delano, is a native of Poland, Germany. His father, M. Schwartz, Sr., a hardware merchant in that country, came to America, bringing with him some capital and a wife and three children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest. The two older are: Ala Schwartz, a plumber and gasfitter; and Mary, now Mrs. I. S. Wolf, both of San Francisco. The present firm of M. Schwartz & Son was, prior to locating in Delano, engaged for about ten years in merchandising at Columbus, Nevada, when, in 1888, they sold out their interests and opened their present business. The fire of 1890, which proved disastrous to so many citizens of Delano, resulted in a very heavy loss to this enterprising firm, who carried a heavy stock. They recovered, however, from the general wreck of their business, reopened in temporary quarters and have just taken up their abode in one of the finest business blocks in Central California. This beautiful structure is built on one of the most valuable business corners in Delano, and is 50 x 100 feet in size. The walls are constructed of stone and brick and are surmounted with a tin roof. It contains a basement the full size of the structure, which is well lighted and supplied with a freight elevator. The front of this store contains large French glass, and the interior arrangement and finish are upon the most durable and modern plan.

Mr. M. Schwartz, Jr., the subject of this sketch, married, in 1889, Miss Sarah Cohn, a native of Butte County, this State, and a daughter of H. Cohn, a merchant of Biggs. Mr. Schwartz is in every essential sense an enterprising citizen, and aids with an open hand all worthy local enterprises.

ALBERT DILLEY, one of Fresno's business men, was born in Santa Clara, California, in 1862, son of Abraham Dilley, who for many years was connected with the Cook mills of Santa Clara.

Young Dilley received a limited education, and at the age of nine years began to do for himself. For two years he was employed in dairy work at the New Almaden quicksilver mine; served an apprenticeship of three years at the carpenter's trade at Centerville; followed the miller's trade three years and a half; went to the quartz mines on Dry creek and mined one year; came to Fresno and worked in the old Rockaway restaurant on H street for several years. In 1885 he made a trip through Colorado and Nevada, and after his return to California again followed mining on Dry creek, where he lost about all he possessed. He was then unsettled until November, 1890, when, in partnership with Mr. C. H. White, he established a restaurant on the corner of I and Mariposa streets, Fresno.

Mr. Dilley is a member of Fresno Lodge, No. 68, Ancient Order of Druids, and of Mono Tribe, I. O. R. M.

He was married, in Shasta County, California, September 4, 1887, to Miss Mary E. Stiff. They have one child, Iva Pearl, born November 27, 1888.

JAMES PORTEOUS, proprietor of the Fresno Agricultural Implement Works, represents one of the leading interests of Fresno County. This industry was evolved to meet the necessities of the vineyardists in affording facilities to more rapidly improve and care for the extensive vineyard interests of the

valley, and it has increased with the development of the country.

Mr. Porteous was born in Haddington, Scotland, in 1848. His father, William Porteous, and uncle, G. Porteous, were proprietors of the largest agricultural implement works in Scotland. He was educated in his native town and took a special interest in studies pertaining to the business in which his father was engaged. He then entered his father's shop and learned the process of handling and manufacturing hard wood, and became skilled in his profession.

In 1873 he emigrated direct from Scotland to California. After four years spent in working at his trade and looking about the State, he settled in Fresno, in 1877, and started a small wagon-shop on the present site of the Grand Central Hotel, doing his own work and thus laying out the foundation for his now extensive business.

In December, 1879, he bought five lots on the corner of L and Tulare streets, and moving his tools there and hiring a blacksmith, he started a more complete establishment, but still did his own wood work. With the manufacture of heavy mountain wagons, capable of carrying from five to eight tons, his business began to increase, and with the invention of his patent scraper in 1883, a boom set in and since then he has not known dull times. His scraper is five feet long and is used in leveling ground and opening ditches, and for its practical worth and ability has gained a wide reputation, being manufactured under a royalty in both Chicago and Stockton. Mr. Porteous has also invented a raisin mill, which will stem and grade from ten to fifteen tons of raisins per day, and which is a great labor-saving machine. Other inventions of his are the Fresno Weed Cutter, for clearing weeds from the rows and cutting underneath the vines, and the Fresno Five-Gang Vineyard Plow, so arranged as to plow close to the vines.

Mr. Porteous has added to his land and his shops now cover 150 x 225 feet, being still too small for his extensive business. He does all his own moulding, casting, wood-work, blacksmithing and painting, and has the most perfect and complete machinery in every department, his establishment being the only one in the State which makes a chilled two-gang plow. He also does an extensive business in heavy agricultural machinery and farm wagons. In buggies and road wagons alone he carries a stock of $15,000. The number of hands employed in his establishment averages from thirty to forty.

The word "fail" is unknown to Mr. Porteous; he says any required machine he cannot buy he will invent. He has extensive interests in both city and ranch property.

MONROE SNYDER, one of the pioneers of Fresno County and one of the enterprising founders of the town of Selma, lives in quiet retirement about a half mile from the center of the thriving town he helped to build.

Monroe Snyder was born in Holmes County, Ohio, July 25, 1830. His father, now deceased, a native of Pennsylvania, was a farmer by occupation; and it was on a farm that young Snyder received his early training. At the age of twenty-one he engaged in cabinet-making for a short time. In 1852 he came to California, making the trip by water, via the Isthmus of Panama. For a year or more he engaged in mining, and then, in 1854, settled down in Yolo County, where he turned his attention to farming until 1876. He owned 160 acres of fine land in that county, and he also cultivated much rented land. His farming operations were uniformly successful and at various times quite extensive. He never sought public life or office of any description, and aside from the office of Marshal, to which he was elected in the town of Woodland, he was always to be found quietly but earnestly engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was one of the first farmers to locate in Yolo County.

In 1876 Mr. Snyder settled in Fresno County. Some unfortunate operations in real estate

just before leaving Yolo County had reduced his bank account, which had been a good one, to almost nothing. And it so happened that with $65 in his pocket, a wife and six children, he landed in this county and took up 160 acres of land, commenced farming and has here continued to reside. At that time there was not a neighbor within four miles, and not a green weed in sight. Four years later we find him actively engaged in building the town of Selma, and much of its present prosperity is due to his energetic efforts. He was one of four who owned the town site, and in order to enlarge and develop the settlement he actually gave away a large part of the one-fourth interest, which he originally owned, to settlers who would be an addition and benefit to the town. He had unlimited confidence in the future of this valley, and the opinion he formed fifteen years ago has never been changed.

Mr. Snyder has acquired some property of late years, but is not now actively engaged in land operations. Modest and unassuming, he is greatly respected in the community in which he has been a resident so long.

In 1858 he made a visit of five months to his old home in Ohio, and during that time was fortunate enough to meet the lady who four years later became his wife. She is a native of Holmes County, Ohio, and her maiden name was Jane Elizabeth Lemon. Mrs. Snyder has rendered her husband invaluable assistance in his career in both Yolo and Fresno counties. Their happy union has resulted in a family of nine children, the two oldest being deceased. Those living are as follows: Jeanie Marsha, Charles Curtis, Lizzie Annetta, Monroe Dalbert, Harry Worth, Carl Ross and Myrtle Opal.

FRANTZ S. BENSON, of Delano, is a native of the State of Missouri, born at the town of Linn, the county seat of Osage County, December 9, 1862, a son of Hugh Benson, a pioneer of Osage County and a farmer of the town of Linn. He died in Linn, July 22, 1881, at sixty-five years of age. Mr. Benson's mother, Nancy Moore, is a daughter of Patrick Moore, also a pioneer of Osage County, and for many years served as Justice of the Peace.

The subject of this sketch received a good education in the public schools of his native place, and also took a course of study at Hooper Institute, in Missouri. He commenced teaching school in 1880, in the Osage County public schools, later occupied a position as tutor in Hooper Institute, afterward taught in the public schools of Cowley County, Kansas, and two years in Stanislaus County, California. He located at Delano in 1888, and for two years took charge of the Delano schools. In 1890 he was elected Justice of the Peace for the Delano district. He holds a commission as Notary Public, and is also doing a general insurance business. He was married August 21, 1884, to Miss N. E. Allee, a daughter of Buford Allee, a native of Missouri. Mrs. Benson's paternal grandfather was a pioneer of Missouri, and was a friend and personal acquaintance of Daniel Boone. Mr. Benson has one son, Edward. He owns one quarter section of land near Delano, and as a citizen stands high in his community.

JOHN CURTIS HERRINGTON, proprietor of the saddlery and harness establishment, Nos. 1918 and 1920 Mariposa street, Fresno, is a native of New York, born in Greenwich in 1854.

Mr. Herrington's education was obtained in the common schools and academy of his native town, and at the age of fifteen he was apprenticed, at Fair Haven, Vermont, to learn the trade of saddler and harness-maker. After three years' service in Vermont, he returned to New York State, drifted from town to town, and worked as opportunity offered.

In 1876 he came to California and first settled at Merced, where he secured a position with Mr. H. W. Leeker, harness-maker, remain

ing with him until September, 1882. He then came to Fresno, and in partnership with Mr. Leeker opened a small harness store on Mariposa street. Two years later Mr. Herrington purchased his partner's interest, and has since continued the business alone. In 1887 he bought the Weaver & Dunbar building and moved his stock into his present spacious apartments. His salesroom is 25 x 80 feet, work-shop 25 x 40 feet, and the number of men employed, ten. The best grade of harness is manufactured here, with Henry Steinmiller, an experienced workman, in charge. Mr. Herrington keeps a large stock of harness, saddles, blankets and all other horse furnishings; also does carriage trimming and all other repair work in the leather line. He has a fine artificial display horse, which is said to be the only one in the county.

Mr. Herrington was married at Modesta, in 1882, to Miss Kate Williams, and has two children, Mabel and Lewis. They reside on the corner of J and Stanislaus streets, and Mr. Herrington owns other improved city property, and also some outside lots. He is a member of Merced Lodge, No. 208, I. O. O. F. Mr. Herrington has been identified with the best interests of Fresno ever since he established his home here. As a citizen, he is much respected by all who know him.

DR. E. E. BROWN, the son of Lawrence M. Brown, and the grandson of Hon. Elam Brown, distinguished pioneers of Contra Costa County, California, was born in that County, December 3, 1857. The Hon. Elam Brown, deceased, and his family emigrated to California in 1846. He was the second pioneer resident of Contra Costa County, and was greatly respected and beloved by all who knew him. Lawrence M. Brown, his third son, also deceased, was born in Illinois, and moved with his father to this coast in 1846.

Dr. E. E. Brown was well educated at his home, and subsequently attended the Berkeley University, where he graduated with honor. He early developed a taste for the medical profession, and for a time studied in San Francisco. He afterward went East, continued his studies in Louisville, Kentucky, and graduated at the Hospital College of Medicine in that city in 1882.

Returning to California, Dr. Brown settled in Selma, Fresno County, where he has since continued to reside, engaged in the active practice of medicine and surgery. He enjoys a lucrative practice, and is well and favorably known throughout this locality. He is the Coroner of this county, and also holds the position of Health Officer in Selma, a position he has held for more than a year. He is a member of the Board of Pension Examiners, whose duties extend throughout the entire San Joaquin valley, from Stockton to Los Angeles. Another important office he fills is that of official examiner in this locality for the largest life insurance companies in the East. He was married July 27, 1884, to Miss Blanche Cullom, daughter of Judge Cullom of Selma. They have one son.

DR. ALFRED D. McMASTER was born in North Carolina, December 13, 1854. His childhood and youth were spent at his home, and at the age of seventeen he went to Kansas and Missouri, looking for business openings. In the latter State he lived four years, engaged in the mercantile business.

At the age of thirteen, when near his home, in North Carolina, our subject met with a serious accident. He was engaged in felling a tree, and had almost severed the large trunk, when, by an unexpected motion, it suddenly broke, and as the Doctor expresses it, the tree "kicked" him, crushing his limb close to the hip. Amputation was necessary, and was resorted to at once, the Doctor losing his entire left leg.

After his business career in Missouri, he commenced the study of medicine in St. Louis,

entering the medical college there, and graduating in the year 1879. He then began the practice of his profession in Springfield, after which he practiced in Arkansas for a short time. In the spring of 1882 he came to California, opened a drug store in Mendocino county, and also practiced his profession there for three years. His next move was to Santa Rosa, Sonoma County. Eight months later, in 1886, he came to Selma, Fresno County, where he has since continued to reside. Here he has a general practice of medicine and surgery, and is eminently successful.

Dr. McMaster has been twice married. His first wife, *nee* Miss Delina J .Reed, a native of Missouri, died April 19, 1886. Of the three children she bore, one is now living. His second marriage was in November, 1888, with Miss Nellie Turner, a native of Merced County, California. By her he has one child.

WILLIAM T. SUTTENFIELD is a native of California, born in Mariposa County, March 12, 1861. His father, now a resident of San Bernardino County, was a pioneer, coming to the State in 1849 and engaging in the stock business. William T. was educated in the city of Stockton, which was the family home for a number of years. After completing his studies he went to Nevada, where, like his father, he gave his time and attention to stock-raising. Four years later he returned to Stockton and engaged in the lumber business, in which he has been interested ever since with the exception of one year he spent in San Bernardino County. At Stockton he was in the employ of Messrs. Moore & Smith for three years; became a skilled lumberman and was popular with his employers. It was in 1889 that he came to Selma and purchased the interest of D. B. Stephens, the pioneer lumberman of the town, and since then has successfully carried on his business here, greatly enlarging the business so that at present it is a very profitable one.

Mr. Suttenfield has a twenty-acre raisin vineyard near Selma, one year old, which will yield its owner a good profit the coming season. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of Foresters.

Mr. Suttenfield is unmarried.

W P. MILLER, M. D., proprietor of the Popular Drug Store, Fresno, was born in Camden, Knox County, Maine, in 1859. He received his literary education in the Waterville Classical Institute, Waterville, Maine, graduating in 1879, after which he took a medical course at the University of Vermont, and graduated in medicine and surgery in 1883.

Dr. Miller began the practice of his profession in Bristol, Maine, and was located there until 1888, when he came to California. September 1, of that year, he opened an office in Fresno, and conducted a general practice until April, 1889. At that time he was induced to establish the Popular Drug Store, No. 1145 J street, which he has since successfully conducted. The Doctor is a member of and medical examiner for Fresno Lodge, No. 186 I. O. O. F. He is also associated with Mono Tribe, No. 68, I. O. R. M., being Sachem of the tribe.

Dr. Miller was married at Bristol, Maine, in 1888, to Miss Emma Smith.

GEORGE C. MOORE, an enterprising young man residing in the Wild Flower district, Fresno County, California, is a native of Pike County, Missouri, born July 30, 1863. At the age of nineteen he went to Wellsville, that State, where he attended the best schools of the neighborhood for two years. At the expiration of that time he started for California. Arrived in the Golden State, he set-

tled near Minturn station, Fresno County, and there for a time engaged in the cattle business with S. N. Straube. These gentlemen now own and operate one of the finest stock ranches in the valley, located eight miles from Selma and sixteen miles from Fresno. It consists of 160 acres, and is well equipped for the purposes intended. Among the horses raised here are some fine specimens. A visit to this ranch will amply repay the tourist.

Mr. Moore also has land interests in his old home in Missouri. He is unmarried.

ALEXANDER P. DAVIS, a pioneer, was born in Pennsylvania, November 12, 1826. His paternal ancestors originated in Wales, his grandfather Davis having been born there. George Davis, his father, was a native of Pennsylvania and a soldier in the war of 1812. His mother, *nee* Rebecca Porter, was born in Virginia, her father being a native of the Old Dominion and her mother of Ireland. To George Davis and his wife nine children were born, Alexander P. being the fifth and one of the four now living.

Until he reached his twentieth year his life was spent in his native State—reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. He then went to Virginia, and for nine years was engaged in cultivating lands belonging to his aunt. In 1856 he came to California, located in Placer County and mined for seven years, meeting with moderate success. He has never since lost his interest in mining, and is still to some extent engaged in developing mines; is the discoverer of one in Fresno County. He has a quartz-mill, and a road is now being improved from it to the mine, which will soon be in active operation. He and his partners have assays of the ore, ranging from $30 to $600 per ton. They have named their mines Oraphana, Monitor, Peeler and Dipper. Mr. Davis has also been in the timber business in Tulare, Calaveras and Santa Cruz counties, having followed that business thirteen years. For twelve years he did an ice business in Fresno and Tulare counties. He came to his present location in Tulare County in 1888, purchased 329 acres of land, built a comfortable home and planted trees and vines. One hundred and twenty acres are devoted to Muscat grapes, and both vines and trees are in a flourishing condition. He also has eighty acres of land on the West side, and is raising wheat and some stock.

In 1880 Mr. Davis returned East and married Dranna L. Baker, a lady he had known when they were both young. They now reside at their pleasant home on the ranch, surrounded by all that goes to make life happy in this sunny clime.

Before the war he entered the service as Second Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Virginia Artillery Company, being promoted to Captain of the company. He is in politics a stanch Republican, and is one of Tulare County's most honorable and reliable citizens.

DAVID C. ABBOT, the first and only successful carriage and wagon manufacturer in Delano, opened his shops in December, 1886, under any but encouraging circumstances, the citizens of the town even telling him that there was not patronage enough to be had from the surrounding country to warrant the investment in a decently equipped shop and furnish the investor a competency. Mr. Abbot, however, commenced the erection of his shops, pushed them to completion and commenced business, and the good citizens of the town with himself were surprised to see the business come from a circuit of thirty to forty miles about Delano. The secret of his success is briefly explained by saying that he is a thorough mechanic, learned his trade by a long service near Columbus, Ohio, and has assiduously followed it from the time of his youth.

He is a nati e of Morris County, New Jer-

sey, born June 9, 1836. He left home at seventeen years of age, and at the age of twenty-one, had acquired a knowledge and skill in his adopted calling, and started for California. He located at San Jose, where he manufactured carriages and wagons for twenty years, and built up an excellent business reputation. He closed out his interests there and came to Delano at the above named date. He started in, and still pursues the general blacksmithing and wagon-making business. In the face of some competition, his business still increases and thrives. In connection with this, he sells a large quantity of agricultural implements, and deals also in coal, iron and lumber, in which lines of industry he is the pioneer. He also has the first and only carriage-painting establishment in the city. Thus he has become identified with the material growth of Delano. He is a Republican from birth, and is proud of the fact. He married at Oroville, California, in 1861, Miss Mary Escudaro, a daughter of Dr. Escudaro, State of Jalisco, Mexico. She died in 1879, in Santa Clara County, leaving two daughters and two sons now living; four children are deceased.

R. B. BUTLER is another one of the prosperous citizens of the Wild Flower District, Fresno County, California.

He was born in North Carolina in the year 1845. Soon after his birth the family home was moved to Alabama, where he lived until he reached his twenty-third year. After the usual common-school education, his boyhood was mainly spent on his father's farm, and it was there that he obtained ideas of farming and stock-raising that have been of invaluable aid to him in his California career.

During the Rebellion, Mr. Butler served in the Confederate army, and was in many important engagements, holding the position of Sergeant in his company.

In 1868 he made a prospecting tour through Texas, Mexico, Arizona and California, returning home only to start for the Pacific coast again in 1871, and this time to make it his home. The entire family came to California then and settled in Yolo County. Mr. Butler remained there for ten years, engaged in agricultural pursuits, with good success.

In 1877 he had purchased a plat of land in Fresno County, his present location, ten miles from Selma, and in 1881 moved to this locality. Here he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He added other lands to his first purchase, and now owns about 600 acres in the Wild Flower district. He also has a thriving vineyard of seventy-five acres, from which he expects much in the near future. His comfortable residence is beautifully situated, long rows of handsome cypress trees leading to the main highway. Mr. Butler devotes all his time to his ranch interests, except when called away to attend to public duties, which is not infrequently the case. He is the present Supervisor of the Fourth district of Fresno County, his term of office lasting four years from January 1, 1891. He was elected to this office on the Democratic ticket in a district which is strongly Republican, a flattering tribute to his popularity in this section. He is one of the directors of the Selma irrigation district, and for a long time was one of the directors of the Fowler Switch Canal Company.

In 1880 Mr. Butler wedded Miss Mary Stephens, a native of Yolo County, California. They are the parents of three children.

DAVID S. COHN, junior member of the firm of Cohn & Co., and the pioneer merchant of Dinuba, arrived at this place in November, 1888, before a blow had been struck, put up a temporary store building, 18 x 30 feet, moved his goods in a wheelbarrow from the railroad near by, and established business in a small way, being here a year before the senior member of the firm, Mr. S. Cohn, came to town. As the town and surrounding

country became settled, their business grew, and the following year, 1889, it was found necessary to have larger facilities for doing business. They then erected a building of adobe and concrete, 50 x 85 feet, in which they are now doing an extensive business, dealing in all kinds of general merchandise. They have done their share in helping to build up the town and advance its interests, and their success has been most satisfactory. The firm have also invested in lands, and are interested in the production of raisin grapes. They own 320 acres of choice lands, and of this, 140 acres are already set to vines, the rest to be planted to the same the ensuing spring.

Mr. S. Cohn, senior member of the firm, resides in San Francisco. The subject of this sketch has been associated with him in business since 1876, having been located at different places. Both are natives of Germany.

David S. Cohn's father came from Germany to this country in 1861, and since his arrival here has been a prominent merchant of Butte County. Reared in Butte County and brought up to the mercantile business with his father, David early acquired a thorough knowledge of the practical details of his work, and since he was seventeen has been in business for himself. He is as thoroughly identified with California and her interests as if he were a native son of the golden West.

THOMAS E. TAGGART, M. D., was born in Chester, Randolph County, Illinois, December 25, 1861, son of John L. and Anne E. Taggart. His father was also a native of Illinois, and was a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation. Thomas attended the home schools, spent one year in the high school at Sparta, Illinois, and two years at the National Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio, and afterward entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, where he spent three years and graduated February 22, 1886. He then returned home, and two months later came to California, arriving at Los Angeles, April 19, 1886; thence to Tulare, and from that place to his present location in Delano, Kern County. Here he has established a fine practice, and is held in high esteem, both as a skillful physician and as a worthy citizen. Dr. Taggart has a twin brother, Charles F. Taggart, who is a prominent and successful practicing physician of Tulare.

The Doctor was married December 23, 1888, to Miss Abbie V. Denny, daughter of J. R. Denny, of Los Angeles.

W. D. NELSON was born in Lee County, Iowa, in 1847. His father, John M. Nelson, an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, crossed the plains to California in 1850, and two years later returned to Iowa with $16,000—the result of his labors in the mining districts of this State. His death occurred in 1857.

In 1862, W. D. Nelson, with his mother and her family, moved to California and settled at Linden, San Joaquin County. At the age of nineteen he began to work for himself and engaged in teaming from Shingle Springs to Virginia City, which he followed about two years, and then turned his attention to wheat farming near Stockton. In the latter occupation he did an extensive business, sowing from 1,000 to 2,000 acres in wheat. Being with the machine during the threshing season, he learned engineering, and in 1874 accepted the position of engineer at the Paradise flour mill in Stanislaus County. In 1876 he became interested in a mining claim near Coulterville. The venture, however, was a losing one, and he abandoned his interest in it and returned to agricultural pursuits, which he followed until 1882. His knowledge of heavy farm machinery gained for him a position with the Northwestern Manufacturing Car Company, and later with Hawley

Brothers, of San Francisco, as traveling salesman through California.

In 1886 Mr. Nelson settled at Traver, as a member of the firm of Kitchner & Co., in the business of warehouse, agricultural implements, real estate and insurance, and in 1888 he organized the Traver Warehouse & Business Association, where he remained until he came to Fresno in 1889. He here accepted a position with the Fresno Agricultural Implement Works, as solicitor and collector, remaining with them until September, 1890, when he became manager of the Fresno branch store of Truman, Hooker & Co., of San Francisco, in the handling of general hardware, agricultural implements and road and farm wagons.

Mr. Nelson was married at Stockton in 1871, to Miss Mary E. Garrison. They are the parents of three children: Eva, William Garrison and Albert Leroy.

The following are the fraternities with which Mr. Nelson is connected: Traver Lodge, No. 292, F. & A. M.; of Chapter No. 44, R. A. M., of Visalia; Mt. Whitney Lodge, I. O. O. F.; and the A. O. U. W., of Traver.

GEORGE M. KOHLER, manager of the Kohler House, Fresno, was born in Denmark in 1854. At the age of fifteen, after having received a limited education, he was apprenticed to the trade of carpenter and wheelwright.

In 1874 Mr. Kohler emigrated to the United States and direct to California. He found employment on the wheat ranch of Friedlander & Chapman in Fresno County, where he worked two years. Then he was employed at his trade on the Madera flume. In 1878 he came to Fresno and opened a butcher shop, which business he followed until 1888. During the boom he was very successful in real-estate transactions. In 1889 Mr. Kohler rented the Tremont House, of thirty rooms, corner of I and Inyo streets. He changed the name to the Kohler House, and is now managing the hotel in a most satisfactory manner. He contemplates erecting a new hotel in the same locality in the near future.

Mr. Kohler was married in Fresno, in 1882, to Miss Lottie Pickford.

WILLIAM L. TADLOCK is a native of Anderson County, Tennessee, born August 7, 1865. He was brought up on a farm, which was then the family home; but, unlike most farmers' sons, he was favored in his educational opportunities. After attending the public schools he entered Roane College in Roane County, Tennessee, and there completed his studies. He then taught school for two years in Kansas, and, in 1887, came to California to try his luck, thinking his business chances better here than in the East.

For a time Mr. Tadlock was employed in Traver, Tulare County, after which he visited Kern County and finally, in 1889, settled in Selma, Fresno County. At present he is engaged in the livery business in this flourishing town. He enjoys a good patronage, and conducts a very popular and well-equipped stable.

Mr. Tadlock is one of the pioneers in a section known as the West Side, located forty miles from Selma, which promises to be a thriving settlement in the near future. He located 160 acres of land in that locality in 1888, and still owns the property. The future outlook for this land is flattering, the soil being adapted for raisin culture.

W. S. WYATT is ranked among the early pioneers of California, and as such deserves mention in this work. A review of his life, briefly stated, is as follows:

W. S. Wyatt was born in Bardstown, Kentucky, September 29, 1823, and was reared in Montgomery County, Missouri, to which place

his parents emigrated in 1825. He received a limited education in the subscription schools of that period, which were held in log schoolhouses, and afterward learned the trade of blacksmith with his father, following that trade until 1841. In that year he went to St. Louis to try mercantile life, but returned home in 1844 to superintend his father's farm and shop. In 1846 he went to Fort Leavenworth and enlisted in Company I, Second Regiment, Missouri Mounted Volunteers, under Colonel Sterling Price. They were sent to Santa Fe and remained there one year, having no heavy fighting but some skirmishing in the surrounding towns; returned to Ft. Leavenworth and were discharged.

After receiving his discharge, Mr. Wyatt went home and again took the management of the farm and shop. In 1850 he set out for California. The company in which he traveled was formed by Dr. W. W. Bland and was composed of seventeen men, their outfit consisting of four wagons with four yoke of oxen to each wagon. They crossed by Fort Kearney and Fort Laramie and the South Pass, arriving at Hangtown, September 2, 1850. After selling their teams, Mr. Wyatt began mining at Rough and Ready, Nevada County. In April, 1852, he left the mines and engaged in teaming from Stockton to Coulterville, following that occupation until 1856, when he came to Fresno County and settled at Fresno Crossing, working at his trade and mining there until 1859. In that year he went to Millerton, and in March, 1860, was appointed Deputy Sheriff under J. Scott Ashman. In 1866 and 1867 he served one term as County Assessor; after that followed various occupations until 1874, when he came to Fresno. In 1875 he was again appointed Deputy Sheriff under J. Scott Ashman, and under succeeding sheriffs, E. Hall and O. J. Meade, he continued as deputy until 1887. Since then his attention has been given to his own private affairs. He has built a number of houses on G street, which he has rented.

Mr. Wyatt was married at Sacramento, in 1884, to Mrs. Georgiana Wood. They reside in quiet contentment in their comfortable home at the corner of G and San Benito streets, Fresno.

T B. LOWRY was born in Hempstead County, Arkansas, July, 1852. His father, now residing in San Bernardino County, California, was a farmer in his Eastern home, and our subject therefore spent his early days on a farm. In 1861 the family moved to California, crossing the plains to the San Joaquin valley, the trip consuming six months and twenty-one days.

In this valley Mr. Lowry engaged with his father in farming for several years. In 1869 he launched out in business for himself, taking up a quarter section of land in Fresno County, on which he was engaged in farm work, stock-raising, etc., for a period of sixteen years, after which he located in Fresno. There for three years he conducted one of the most popular livery stables in the place. In February, 1889, he came to Selma, and has been in this thriving town ever since He is the proprietor of the St. George livery stable, the largest one in Selma, and does a flourishing business.

FAURE BROS., of Delano, consisting of Peter and Joseph, occupy an important position as citizens and business men of Delano. They are of French nativity, and emigrated from their native home in the high Alps mountain regions of France to California in 1881. Like many other young men of their race they arrived here with no capital but an honest determination and strong and willing hands to legitimately make their way in the world. They were reared to the business of farming in the mountains of France, and disciplined to industry and frugal habits of living. Of their father's family, Jack is the eldest, and is a professional clerk in the world-renowned

café of Delmonico, in New York city; Cyril came first to California in 1880, and is married and a resident of Porterville; Peter, Frank and Joseph followed in 1881. All of these four brothers have been successful sheep-raisers, and have ranged their stock in the vicinity of Delano. The Faure Bros. are dealers in merchandise in Delano, having sold out their sheep business. They are credited in business circles as straightforward business men, and are building up a lucrative trade.

FRANK E. TADLOCK, JR., son of F. E. Tadlock, Sr., a native of Kentucky, was born in Provo City, Utah, in 1854, while his parents were en route for California, arriving here when but a few months of age and was therefore practically a native Californian. He lived with his parents in Oakland for two years, then for fifteen years in Merced County, but before he reached his majority he pushed out for the interior and was engaged for some time in sheep-raising and mining enterprises. In 1876 he came to Fresno and engaged in the insurance business. Mr. Tadlock was a self-made man and acquired his education by personal effort and contact with the world. He was successful and made a steady advancement in the volume of business. Mr. T. was identified with the interests of Fresno County for twenty years; he was a splendid business man, his judgment on real estate ranked highly and was much sought after. He will be remembered for his many good qualities of head and heart, and for his many kindly acts. The personification of honesty and integrity, he had the confidence of all who entrusted him with their business, and in a social way one of the most popular of men. He transacted much business for Dodge, Sweeney & Co., Balfour Guthrie, and many other men of large means, though men of small means received the same attention and consideration. About four years ago his health began to fail, but, being ambitious and energetic, he could not take time for a much needed rest; he gradually grew worse. He visited Arizona, but returned little improved. Again at close application to business he failed more rapidly, though he labored on, never giving up, continuing at his post when life was fast ebbing away. On the 22d of February, after repeated attacks of stomach trouble, of which he had been a long sufferer, he went to San Rafael, Highland Springs and Santa Cruz, thence to San Jose. He failed to derive any benefit whatever, but continued to grow weaker. With his wonderful energy and determination, he traveled home, where, after ten days of suffering he passed away.

He was unmarried, but kept a home where he supported and so affectionately cared for his widowed sister and little niece. He died on the 13th of May, surrounded by his loved ones and numerous friends. His death was widely and sincerely mourned.

HENRY LANZ, proprietor of the Fresno Soap Works, was born in Southern Germany in 1850. He obtained his education in the public schools and learned his trade under his father, who was a manufacturer.

At the age of nineteen Mr. Lanz emigrated to the United States and located in Eudora, Kansas, where he found employment as a clerk in the general merchandise store of Pilla Bros., remaining there two years. He then went to Colorado, and in the mining settlements of Georgetown and Central City passed two years. In 1873 he came to California and was employed in a hotel at Alvarado until 1875. In that year he returned to Germany to visit his home and to acquire further knowledge of soap manufacture. After one year of study, in company with his brother, Louis Lanz, he came back to California and in partnership with him started a soap manufacturing establishment, which, in 1882, they moved to Oakland. Louis Lanz is still carrying on the business there. Henry sold his interest in 1885 and came to

Fresno. He purchased a lot, 125 x 150 feet, on F street, put up buildings and started his Pioneer soap manufactory. Here he is engaged in the manufacture of Lanz' Cold Water Borax Bleaching Soap, and family, laundry and toilet soaps. He also manufactures sal soda. His business is rapidly increasing and he expects to enlarge facilities as requirements demand.

LEOPOLD VIGNAVE is one of the prominent members of the French colony in Central California, and a genuine pioneer of Kern County. He was born in Basque, France, November 25, 1835, and emigrated to America and to California in 1856. He immediately engaged in mining in El Dorado County for two years, when he went to Santa Barbara County, and followed the stock business at Bucario. In 1864 he came to Kern County and continued in the same business, ranging his stock on the site of the growing little city of Bakersfield. Mr. Vignave is a typical Frenchman, socially inclined, reliable and frugal in all his business relations. He located at Granite station, Kern County, in 1883, where he conducts a comfortable hotel and wine rooms, and is also the United States Postmaster of Elmer post office. He suffered the death of his wife in 1884, since which time he has remained single.

HAMPSON OTHELLO MARSHALL, a resident of the prosperous and thriving Wild Flower district, Fresno County, was born in Missouri, February 25, 1849. He is the oldest of a family of seven children. The son of a prosperous farmer, he was reared and educated on a farm. In 1866 the entire family moved to California, the voyage via the Isthmus of Panama consuming twenty-three days. After a year spent in Solano, Mr. Marshall bought property in Yolo County, and there resided until 1886, actively and successfully engaged in farming. In 1886 he moved to the Wild Flower district, where he is now engaged in the stock business. His ranch here consists of 160 acres, forty of which are devoted to the culture of raisin grapes. The vines being two years old will soon yield the owner a handsome profit. Mr. Marshall also owns 160 acres of land in Mendocino district, which he rents.

He was married in the year 1878, to Miss Hattie Van Patten, a native of Contra Costa County, California. Their family consists of four children.

JOSEPH SPINNEY, the pioneer brick-maker of Fresno, was born in Cadiz, Spain, and at the age of twelve years emigrated to the United States, landing at Cape Ann. After working on a farm for three years, he was employed in a brick-yard at Booth Bay, Maine, where he remained four years and learned the trade of brick mason as well as that of brick manufacturer. He then began making brick and shipping to the Boston market.

In April, 1877, Mr. Spinney came to California and settled at Fresno. He immediately established a brick-yard, as the nearest point at which brick was made was Visalia. Having no capital he began business in a small way, sufficient, however, to meet the demand at that time. His was the only yard in town for several years, and he furnished brick for all the early buildings. Also being a mason, Mr. Spinney did contract work, and during the rapid growth of Fresno he had an extensive and lucrative business. By contract he furnished brick and built the Barton Opera House, the Farmers' Bank building, the Bradley block, the Griffith block, the Denicke, Gilmore, Haman and Walker blocks, the Young Men's Christian Association building, Episcopal and Catholic churches, West Side schoolhouse, and many buildings of lesser capacity, too numerous to mention. He has invested largely in city property and has built fifteen cottages, which he

owns and rents. In 1890 Mr. Spinney built his West Side Hotel, on Fresno street, and several other business buildings. The hotel is a three-story brick building, 50 x 100 feet. In the spring of 1891 he planted to vines the Spinney colony, consisting of 160 acres, situated west of Fresno. This tract will be subdivided and sold in twenty-acre lots. Mr. Spinney also owns 640 acres north of Fresno, on the Southern Pacific railroad, besides other ranch property. He is a stockholder in the First National, Fresno National, Fresno Loan & Savings, and People's Savings banks of Fresno, and is also a stockholder in the Belmont Street Car Company.

The subject of our sketch was married in Maine, to Miss Elizabeth Hatch, and their union has been blessed with three children,—Rosa, Fred and May, all at home and attending school.

Mr. Spinney is a member of Fresno Lodge, No. 186, and Encampment of the I. O. O. F., and a charter member of the A. O. U. W. When he landed in Fresno in 1877, he was without capital and with scarcely money enough to provide necessaries for his family; his position of wealth and prominence to-day speaks volumes for his intelligent and persistent industry.

CAPTAIN J. B. ROBINSON is a conspicuous figure in the development of one of the most beautiful and fertile sections of Kern County, and is one of the most influential pioneers of the progressive little town of Delano. His eyes rested with admiration upon the spot before the town had existed in the mind of any man.

Captain Robinson is a native of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, born on the isle of Martha's Vineyard, which comprises a portion of Dukes County, May 3, 1828. His father, John Robinson, was a thrifty farmer on that island. At the age of seventeen years the subject of our sketch left home and went to sea on a whaling vessel out of New Bedford. He followed that occupation successfully up to the year 1860, filling with signal credit all the positions on a whaling vessel, from sailor to that of master of a ship, and during that time navigated the Arctic and Behring seas, rounded Cape Horn, and sailed up the Pacific coast at various times. In 1864 he joined the United States navy as ensign, in which capacity he served the Union until the close of the war; took part in several engagements off the coast in front of Charleston, at Hilton Head and Port Royal, and was also at the capture of Fort Fisher.

After the surrender of General Lee he was mustered out of the service, and took up his residence in Charlestown, South Carolina, where he remained two seasons, engaged in the mercantile business. Owing to the continued ill health of his family he returned with them to Massachusetts, after which he made a voyage of the South Pacific ocean, commanding the bark Palmetto, owned by Charles R. Tucker & Co., of New Bedford, Massachusetts. This voyage consumed about four years of time. The Captain then returned to his New England home, and rejoined his family in June, 1872. The following September he came to California. At this time the Southern Pacific railway had been constructed as far south as Tipton, in Tulare County, and Captain Robinson, having read of the new country, decided to visit it. He accordingly traveled south into Kern County, and passed the spot where Delano is now located, it being at that time only an arid plain and showing no touch of the hand of modern progress save the stakes which had been driven in locating the railway line. He engaged in sheep-raising seven miles south of this place, and was one of the first to take an active part in establishing and shaping the civil and political affairs of the new town. He was the first Justice of the Peace and Notary Public, and held the office from 1877 to 1887. He also took an active and prominent part in organizing the first public school of Delano; was the prime mover in taking the initiative in organizing what has

just been incorporated as the Kern and Tulare Irrigating District.

Captain Robinson was married in 1860 to Miss Sarah D. Barrows, daughter of Hon. Thos. Barrows, both natives of Martha's Vineyard. They have one daughter, now Mrs. William E. Whittemore, of Hartford, Connecticut.

The Captain is one of the substantial and most highly-respected citizens of Central California, and has acquired a considerable estate. No man is more public-spirited and ready to promote with his means and personal energies any and all worthy public movements than he. He is an honored member of the Henry Clay Wade G. A. R. Post, No. 201, Massachusetts. He has broad and liberal views upon all religious questions, and practically encourages all moral reforms. He is, in short, a man of the hour, and just such a citizen as has become an absolute necessity to all progressive and growing towns.

GEORGE C. GRIMES was born in Hubbardston, Worcester County, Massachusetts, in January, 1835. He received an academic education at Chester, Vermont, where he was prepared for a collegiate course; but, being inclined to mercantile pursuits, he entered Comer's Commercial College, Boston, where he graduated in 1854. On January 1, 1855, he accepted a clerkship in the Suffolk Bank of Boston, where he remained four years. One year he was employed as ship's-clerk with Page, Richardson & Co. Ship life becoming monotonous and he being filled with that spirit of enterprise and progression peculiar to the early settlers of the Pacific coast, he sailed from New York, February 6, 1860, on the steamer Northern Light, and arrived in San Francisco on the 3d of March, where he remained only a few weeks. The mining fever having seized him, he traveled by boat, stage, mule and snow shoes to Rabbit creek, in Sierra County, and engaged in mining; but, soon learning that "All is not gold that glitters," he left the mines and returned to San Francisco, where he remained until the great Comstock mines attracted his attention. Proceeding to Virginia City, Nevada, he engaged in the wood and lumber trade. In 1869 he came back to California, and in 1870 located in Woodland, Yolo County, where he engaged in mercantile business.

In 1877 Mr. Grimes married Miss E. J. Freeman, and remained in Woodland until 1879. In that year he formed a partnership with G. N. Freeman in the general merchandise business at Capay Valley, twenty miles west of Woodland. In 1887 the great tidal wave that swept toward Southern California took him along. He visited Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and San Diego, and finally located in Fresno in March, 1888, where he has since resided, and where he intends to remain.

Mr. Grimes, among other things, has taken a lively interest in Freemasonry, and is a faithful follower of that ancient order, having received the Master Mason, Royal Arch and Knights Templar degrees; also attained the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite. He has been twice elected High Priest of Trigo Chapter, which position he now holds. He is also a Past Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star. In this branch of Masonry his wife shares honors with him, she being a Past Matron of Raisina Chapter, No. 89, O. E. S., and Grand Electa of the Grand Chapter of California.

Mr. Grimes has seen much of the growth and development of California, has devoted thirty years of his life to advance her interests, and is confident that the day is not far distant when her shores will be settled with the most prosperous and happy people in the world.

HENRY HANSBERGER, one of the early arrivals in the Wild Flower region, and also one of its most successful ranchers, forms the subject of this biography.

A native of the State of Virginia, he was born

April 21, 1848, the son of a Methodist clergyman, his father being now deceased. At the age of twenty he went to Missouri and there engaged in agricultural pursuits for ten years, meeting with fair success. In the fall of 1879, after much deliberation—his wife being in poor health—Mr. Hansberger concluded to try his luck in the West, and came to California. He at once settled in his present location, the Wild Flower district, Fresno County, being among the early pioneers of this locality. Not a tree was then to be seen in a country which is now highly cultivated and which is becoming thickly populated. Mr. Hansberger owns a fine place of 280 acres, sixty acres being devoted to the raisin grape, the vines three years old and doing well. The other products of his farm are wheat, alfalfa and stock.

The subject of our sketch has been twice married. On October 13, 1872, he wedded Miss Stone, of Missouri, who died in 1883, leaving a family of three children. In 1885 he married Mrs. Lottie Mellen, and by her has two children.

AMANDIS, deceased, was a pioneer of California and a respected citizen. He was a native of France, born January 17, 1838. He came to America at eighteen years of age and located in Calaveras County, where he joined a brother, Francis, who had preceded him to this country. Here he learned the baker's trade, and later engaged in the butchering business and also did some mining. In 1868 he located at Hornitos, in Mariposa County, where he remained until 1872. He then removed to Snelling, where he kept the Planters' Hotel. In the winter of 1874 he located in Sumner, Kern County, and managed the Railroad Hotel at that place. He located at Delano in 1875, where he was a successful hotel-keeper, and also owned and conducted a livery business and extensive sheep-shearing corrals. He was an energetic, ambitious and popular business man. He died at Porterville, Tulare County, in 1888. Mrs. Mandis, after spending eighteen months in Los Angeles, returned to Delano in October, 1890, where she is conducting the Brown House, in a manner that reflects great credit upon herself as an astute business woman and a first-class landlady. Her maiden name was Miss Frances Saiz. She was a daughter of Pedro Saiz, a Peruvian by birth, and a hotel-keeper at Hornitos. The marriage took place at Snelling, in 1875, where her parents then lived. Mrs. Mandis has five children: Ellen, Margarita, Urban, Ulese and Hortense.

MGOTH, although a native of Denmark, has identified himself with California and is a stanch believer in American enterprise and industry.

He was born in Copenhagen, in 1854, and is a graduate from a commercial college of that city. After serving four years in a military capacity, in 1877 he secured leave of absence and, as Constable, shipped on an emigrant vessel for Australia. Four months at sea and in a vessel with 557 emigrants, many of whom were hard characters, his passage was made extremely lively and his position far from that of a sinecure.

On their arrival at Australia, as Mr. Goth could not speak English, he found employment as "bushman," in herding cattle and sheep, sheep-shearing and also mining. Thus was his time employed for three years. He then went to the coast at Queensland and secured a position as receiving clerk in a mercantile house, where he remained three years. His health failing, he was advised by a physician to take an ocean voyage, and in the spring of 1884 he landed at San Francisco. He at once sought out-door occupation and soon found employment on a ranch on the Sacramento river, where he became familiar with heavy farm machinery and gained information that has since been of great value to him.

In 1885 Mr. Goth came to Fresno in the employ of R. B. Johnson, dealer in agricultural implements. He at first accepted a menial position and his earnest efforts to perform his duty well gained for him promotion. He became salesman, and during Mr. Johnson's absence in Europe, in 1887, Mr. Goth was entrusted with the entire management of the business. He remained with Mr. Johnson until the business was sold to Messrs. Truman, Hooker & Co., in 1890, and then became cashier for the new firm, in their extensive business in hardware, agricultural implements, buggies, wagons and all farm machinery.

Mr. Goth was married in Fresno, in 1890, to Miss Emma Loesch, native of Lawrence, Kansas. He is a member of the Fresno Lodge, No. 186, I. O. O. F.

T. C. BRATTON is one of the most intelligent of the many highly esteemed and well-to-do pioneers residing in the vicinity of Selma, Fresno County. He was born in Brown County, Ohio, in the year 1838. James Bratton, his father, now deceased, was a prominent and successful physician. When T. C. was quite young the family home was moved to Kentucky, and there for many years our subject was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In October, 1861, he enlisted in the Federal army, and was captain of Company D, Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry. The company took part in a number of engagements, the most important of which, perhaps, was the siege at Knoxville. The Federal troops in this memorable battle were in command of General Sherman. Mr. Bratton was seriously wounded at different times during his service in May, 1864, and was incapacitated for active work. He was, therefore, appointed on a court-martial, sitting in Louisville, where he was engaged during the remainder of the war, being mustered out of the service in February, 1865. He then engaged in business in Louisville for one year, afterward settling in Johnson County, Missouri, where he remained until the summer of 1875, following a mercantile life with good success.

The past eighteen years of Mr. Bratton's career have been spent in California. He came from Missouri direct to Fresno County, and took up a soldier's homestead, a quarter section of land, located two and a half miles southwest of Selma, upon which he has since made his home. Here he has been engaged in farming; is now raising fruit, and also has some fine stock. His residence, situated on a slight elevation, is beautifully located, and is surrounded with attractive grounds. Mr. Bratton, being one of the first to locate in this community, has been a witness to the marvelous development in the soil and the wonderful resources of this locality. He helped to organize the Centerville & Kingsburg Ditch Company, and since then has been one of the directors of the company. The organization of this company dates back to the year 1876, the first excavation commencing in 1877.

In 1866 Mr. Bratton was united in marriage with Miss Mary Jane Elmore, a native of New York State.

LAYTON J. HANSBERGER is a native of Stafford County, Virginia, born in the year 1850. At the age of seventeen he started out in life for himself, settling in the State of Missouri, where he successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1878. In that year he emigrated to California.

Mr. Hansberger moved to his present ranch of 160 acres, located near Selma, Fresno County, in the spring of 1879. He is engaged in general farming, and also has a raisin vineyard, of eighty acres, which is in splendid condition. A farm of 160 acres west of his home place he is also operating. Mr. Hansberger is eminently successful in his agricultural pursuits, and throughout the community he is highly respected and esteemed.

He has been twice married. In 1877 he wedded Miss Nanny Stone, who died in 1889, leaving three children. His second marriage occurred October 26, 1890, the lady of his choice being Mrs. Julia Reed, daughter-in-law of Mrs. E. F. Hammers.

ALBERT G. WILKES, deceased, was one of the early pioneers of California. Although he never personally figured in the history of Kern County, his immediate descendants have become important factors in its settlement and civil and social developments. Throughout Central California, and particularly in Contra Costa County, the Wilkes family name was familiar.

Albert G. Wilkes was a native of Murray County, Tennessee, born in 1820, and came to Missouri in 1830. He came to California in 1849, on a prospecting trip, and spent about three years in the newly discovered gold fields of the State. He returned to his home and family in Missouri, and later emigrated with them to the Golden State in 1856. Two daughters and four sons comprised the family, viz.: W. Perry, Thomas E., Joseph A., John P., Mary E., now the wife of Charles McClelland, of Concord, California, and Minerva, who died in 1884. The mother, whose maiden name was Lucy F. Adcock, was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1813. Upon arriving in California Mr. Wilkes located in Contra Costa County, and purchased 1,000 acres of land, which he operated as a stock and grain ranch. Here he lived until 1873. He then moved to Stockton. He also owned a beautiful home in the city of Stockton, where he lived, reared and educated his family, and where he died, February 1, 1880. Mrs. Wilkes died in the prime of her womanhood in 1862, after which the father was married to Miss Jane Toomey, of Contra Costa County, who died June 8, 1891, at Hanford, Tulare County, seventy-three years old.

Of this substantial California family W. Perry Wilkes is the senior member. He left the parental roof in 1863, spent a year mining in Arizona, and in 1864 located at Glennville. Associated with Colonel John C. Reed, he opened the first store in his town, and in the latter part of 1867 he became sole owner, and continued the business one year when he sold out, built the Lynn's Valley Hotel, which is still standing, and in 1867 became the first Postmaster of Glennville. After his resignation as Postmaster, in 1868, he was in the sheep raising business until in 1877, when he was elected Auditor of Kern County, and held the office one year, when he resigned on account of ill health. He also held the office of Justice of the Peace of his district for five years. The years 1885 to 1889 were spent in merchandising, since which time he has been engaged principally in stock-raising. He was married in 1866 to Miss Margaret A., daughter of Colonel John C. Reid, and a native of Belknap, Texas. She died in 1885, leaving a family of five children: Albert R., Irene, Orlena (deceased,) Austie and Carl. Mr. Wilkes remarried September 4, 1889, Miss Betty Cromer, daughter of Jeremiah Cromer, of Washington County, Maryland. Mr. Wilkes taught the first school at Glennville for one year in 1865, and has been foremost in local matters. He owns a beautiful home, and is highly esteemed.

Thomas Wilkes, the second eldest of the family, is also a prominent citizen of Glennville; was born in Missouri October 19, 1844, and as before stated crossed the plains with the family in 1856. He has by his own personal efforts and industry become one of the solid and influential men of Kern County. He located in Lynn's valley, October 1, 1870, and has steadily engaged in stock-raising, in which he takes the lead. His sterling traits of character and stability as a business man has given him a prestige enjoyed by but few in his community. He married, April 6, 1863, Miss Elizabeth C. Gilliam, a daughter of Robert Gilliam, an influential farmer of Contra Costa County, California, and an Oregon pioneer of 1846. He was a native

of Missouri, and lived in Contra Costa County from 1858, but died in Oregon while on a visit in 1887. Mrs. Wilkes was born in Clay County, Missouri, February 17, 1844. She is a thoroughly domestic lady, of fine womanly qualities, and is the mother of six children: Andrew, who died in infancy; Emma, born May 5, 1866; now Mrs. H. J. Carver; Lulu A., at home, born February 4, 1868; William E., born January 6, 1872; Charles M., born July 30, 1876, and Elmer C., born February 3, 1883. Mr. Wilkes owns about 4,000 acres of good agricultural and grazing lands, upon which he ranges vast herds of stock. They are devout Christian people and take an active part in church work, besides aiding liberally in other worthy benevolent causes.

JUDGE DANTE R. PRINCE was born in Altaville, Calaveras County, California, on April 13, 1864.

The subject of our sketch attended the public schools, and at the age of fourteen years entered Santa Clara College. He took the commercial, scientific and literary courses in that institution, and graduated in 1885, receiving the degree of B. A. He then returned to take the post-graduate course, but was appointed professor of English and bookkeeping, and remained as a teacher in the college for two years.

In July, 1887, Mr. Prince met Judge David S. Terry in San Francisco, and through his advice came to Fresno, entered the Judge's office and began the study of law. He pursued his studies assiduously for about two years, after which, in April, 1889, he was admitted to practice. In the spring election of 1889, Mr. Prince was elected City Recorder of Fresno, and through his administration of justice did much toward making the recorder's court one of the most prominent criminal courts of the city. In this court, March 29, 1890, was seen the first negro jury in the State. The case arose from trouble in the colored church, and the Judge impaneled a jury from among their own peers. The verdict rendered was thoroughly satisfactory and peace ever after prevailed in the church. Another case which gained widespread notoriety, was that of two brothers who were arrested for disturbing the peace. One, as a defense, charged his wife with being an improper person to care for their children, and that she was not rearing them as a mother should. This was a serious charge, and Judge Prince, being young and inexperienced, was for a moment somewhat puzzled until there occurred to him the brilliant thought of asking the little three-year-old "tot" if she had learned to pray; and when she knelt down in the midst of a crowded court and lisped her simple prayer as sweetly as an angel could have done, asking God's blessing on father, mother, and everybody, there was scarcely a dry eye in the room. This childish action was sufficient evidence to the Judge that the children were wisely governed. The brothers were found guilty, and a fine imposed, which was, however, quickly paid, and the father, whose heart had been softened, caught up and kissed the little child, and immediately thereafter took wife and child home, where peace and quiet have since reigned.

In the fall election of 1890 Recorder Prince was elected Justice of Third Township, and on January 1, 1891, he resigned the office of recorder to accept that of Justice of the Peace.

He is President of Parlor No. 35, N. S. G. W.; District Deputy Grand President of the Young Men's Institute of California, and Chief Ranger of the Fresno Court of the Independent Order of Foresters.

JAMES W. McCUTCHAN was born in Virginia, July 29, 1858, but was reared and educated in Tulare County, California. He comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His parents, William Y. and Catharine (Firebaugh) McCutchan, were both natives of Virginia. To them were born five children, four of whom are

living, the subject of our sketch being the youngest child. Twenty years ago his father settled on 160 acres of land, on a portion of which James W. now resides. The father died in 1873 and the mother is still living.

Mr. McCutchan was married, in 1885, to Miss Belle Doty, a native of Sacramento County, California, and a daughter of Francis Doty, who came to this State in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. McCutchan have two children: William Francis and Earl Clifton. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and in politics is a Democrat. An enthusiastic and enterprising rancher, he takes a just pride in the growth and development of Tulare County.

D. J. McCONNELL, one of the prominent business men of Fresno, was born in Gaylesville, Cherokee County, Alabama, in 1838. His father, Joseph McConnell, a native of Georgia, was an early emigrant to Alabama, and helped to move the Indians to their reservation. He subsequently carried on farming and cotton-raising, owning 1,200 acres of land.

The subject of our sketch attended the high schools of Alabama, and afterward the Hiawassee College in Tennessee. Still later he studied engineering and surveying, but devoted most of his time to mercantile pursuits up to 1859. In that year he was married, at Gaylesville, to Miss Margaret Miller, and they went to White County, Arkansas, where Mr. McConnell took up 160 acres of Government land, farmed and raised hogs until the opening of the war. They returned to Alabama and he enlisted in the Nineteenth Alabama Regiment, under Colonel McSpadden. The regiment was assigned to Heineman's Division, under General Bragg, and was engaged at the battle of Chickamauga, where Mr. McConnell was shot through the body. He was disabled for a year, and after his recovery again joined the army as Forage Master for Day's Brigade, remaining in that capacity until the close of the war.

From the time peace was declared until 1870 he was engaged in agricultural pursuits at Gaylesville. In the spring of that year he came to California, and in the fall settled near Centerville, purchasing 480 acres of land and engaging in farming and stock-raising. Of this property, bottom land on King's river, he had 160 acres in alfalfa, from which he cut about 300 tons of hay, besides pasturing 400 head of horses and cattle. He raised the Norman and Hambletonian strains of horses, and kept about 100 head; also 100 head of Durham stock. Growing tired of rural life, Mr. McConnell sold his ranch in 1887, and came to Fresno. For a year he was engaged extensively in real-estate transactions, owning much city and country property. July 1, 1888, he formed a partnership with B. M. Hague, and bought out the grocery store of Austin & Coffman, in the Fiske block, and twelve days later were burned out. They then bought the store of George Smith, No. 1943 Mariposa street, where they now carry on a successful business in a general grocery line, with an assortment of stone, wood and willow ware.

Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have no children, but have reared three children of a deceased sister—two sons and one daughter. The young men are interested in the store, and largely conduct the business.

WADE J. WILLIAMS, proprietor of the Union Market, Fresno, was born in Vacaville, Solano County, California, in 1863. His father, M. L. Williams, a farmer and extensive stock dealer, now resides in Fresno County. Wade J. received a public-school education, and at the age of sixteen entered upon a business career. He purchased a little band of sheep, and, as his own shepherd, attended their wanderings from King's to San Joaquin river, and from the Sierras to the Coast

Range. He followed this industry about nine years, with a flock numbering from 3,000 to 15,000 head. In 1888 he sold his sheep and engaged in butchering. He purchased the market and business of M. Madison, No. 1938 Mariposa street, and about twelve days later his market was totally destroyed by fire. Nothing daunted, he resumed business and has since carried it on successfully. Mr. Williams has some real-estate interests here, owning eighty acres in vineyard, adjoining the Barton vineyard, and also having town property.

He is a Native Son of the Golden West, and is associated with Fresno Parlor, No. 25. Mr. Williams was married in Fresno in 1888, to Miss Alice McSweegan.

HIRAM HUGHES.—The venerable Hiram Hughes is one of the resolute pioneers of the Pacific coast. To give a complete narrative of his exploits and experiences from boyhood would require the pages of a volume the size of this entire work, and we can therefore only touch briefly upon some of the many incidents of his remarkably busy and eventful life.

Mr. Hughes was born near Lexington, Kentucky, March 18, 1810. His father, William Hughes, was an expert gunsmith and mechanical blacksmith by trade. He was a native of Maryland, and his wife, *nee* Priscilla Ballou, was of French origin and a daughter of Stephen Ballou. William Hughes died about 1840, aged fifty-seven years, and Mrs. Hughes passed away in 1832, at the age of forty-seven years. They reared a family of twelve children. Hiram inherited the mechanical instincts of his father and became a thorough and successful gun smith. He has always found it easy to make with tools and material anything that he might undertake.

In early manhood Mr. Hughes engaged in stock trade in Missouri, which business he abandoned in 1849 and came to California. He turned his attention to mining and became one of the most successful miners in those times. He discovered valuable deposits and developed and conducted heavy mining enterprises. Mr. Hughes is a recognized naturalist and has been associated in his explorations and writings with some of the leading professional naturalists of modern times. He is a man of keen observation and extensive research. In chemistry and mineralogy he has a wide fund of practical knowledge. He has been an extensive traveler and mineral prospector. After a successful career as a miner, he invested in large tracts of land in Calaveras County, California, which he in turn sold, and in 1869 brought about 600 head of cattle to Long Tom, in Kern County. He also purchased his present home, 280 acres, in Lynn's valley, to which he has made additions and now owns about 3,000 acres of farming and grazing land. In his farming experiences, as in other things, he has been successful. He is one of the chief stockholders and a director of the Kern Valley Bank, of Bakersfield.

Mr. Hughes was united in marriage, July 22, 1837, in Osage County, Missouri, to Mrs. Lucinda (Johnson) Bowen, widow of Thomas Bowen. She was born in Tennessee, September 11, 1810, and, while now well advanced in years, is vigorous in both mind and body. They live in their quiet and picturesque mountain home, surrounded by all the comforts of life that tastes demand or hearts desire, and at their door the stranger as well as the friend receives a cordial welcome, the needy never being turned away empty-handed.

AWARNEKROS, proprietor of the Pioneer Gun Store, Fresno, California, was born in Berlin, Germany, May 28, 1852. His school advantages were limited and his education has been gained principally by observation and experience. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the trade of gun-making

and the manufacture of surgical instruments. In 1868, after serving his apprenticeship, he emigrated to the United States. As a skilled workman he readily found occupation in New York city, and with Otto, Williams & Tieman, wholesale druggists and manufacturers of surgical instruments, he remained ten years. He then passed one year in Arizona and Mexico, coming to California in 1870, and working at his trade one year in San Francisco. From there he went to Portland, Oregon, where he opened a store, in which he kept guns, cutlery and surgical instruments.

While in Portland, Mr. Warnekros was married, in 1875, to Miss Anie Baltes. The following year he sold his store and removed to Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, and opened a similar establishment. The "knowing ones" said "he couldn't continue for over two weeks;" but he settled with the expectation of remaining, which he did for eight years, and in that time built up a large and very satisfactory business.

In 1882 Mr. Warnekros made a trip with his family to his old home in Berlin, being absent about nine months. Returning to California, he reduced his stock, moved to Fresno and opened a store on J street, near Mariposa. As his business increased he replenished and enlarged his stock, and on November 1, 1890, moved to his present spacious room, 25 x 45 feet, in the Fiske block, where he keeps an extensive assortment of sporting goods, cutlery and sewing machines. Mr. Warnekros is a conservative business man, always looking carefully after every detail of his establishment and using every effort to please his customers. By his honorable business methods he has been successful and has accumulated much city and ranch property. He still holds the property at Petaluma and has improved the corner of L and Inyo streets, 150 x 150 feet, where his residence is located. He also owns three cottages, all supplied with water from his own well and windmill. He is planting sixty acres to vines on the Gold Ditch, and owns 320 acres of other ranch property.

Mr. and Mrs. Warnekros have three children: Willie, Frank and Alfred, all at home, acquiring an education.

Mr. Warnekros is a member of the Knights of Honor.

MILTON D. HUFFMAN was born in Columbus, Ohio, December 5, 1857. His home for many years, however, was in Pettis County, Missouri, to which place his parents, both now living, moved from the Buckeye State when he was an infant. Mr. Huffman is one of a family of seven children, and during his youth received excellent educational advantages. After completing his studies he engaged in farming operations, but was not satisfied with the results there obtained, and determined to seek his fortune in California.

In the year 1881 we find him in Fresno County, settled in the Wild Flower district, and here he has since remained. His property consists of a quarter section of land, all under cultivation. He has been eminently successful in his career here, devoting his attention principally to sheep-raising. During the past year he erected a very attractive residence, and the grounds surrounding it are laid out in excellent taste, adding much beauty to the place.

Mr. Huffman was married, in 1876, to Miss Laura Elliott, of Missouri, and by her has two children, both daughters.

JAMES JEFFERSON RHYMES, deceased, was one of those men who seemed to be born and fitted to lay out and walk the paths of a pioneer. It may at least be said that he occupies a place in the hearts of the people of Kern County and their civil councils that would warrant this statement. He came into the county in the very earliest days of its settlement, and was a member of its first Board of Supervisors. He was a man of enterprise,

personal integrity and prompt decision, and was therefore a man of influence in his community. He came to California in the year 1849, as a miner. From that time up to 1860 he followed that calling, when he took up his residence in Tulare, now in Kern County. He located and developed the present home of Thomas Flippen.

He married in 1858, Miss Eliza Sellers, a native of Mississippi. Mr. Rhymes died in 1883, at fifty-nine years of age, and Mrs. Rhymes in 1888, at forty-five years of age, leaving three sons and one daughter,—John, Stonewall J., Frank and Maria. Stonewall was born in Lynn's valley, April 24, 1864, and was married to Miss Zoe, daughter of A. B. Barbeau, of Glennville, Kern County, in 1890. He is one of the progressive and rising young men of Kern County, and has 940 acres of land, and ranges 200 head of cattle and twenty horses.

O. C. BLAYNEY is a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, born in 1843. He was but a lad when his father moved to Kansas and established his home on a farm in that State. There Mr. Blayney was reared and educated and afterward engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1863 he was drafted and subsequently volunteered as a soldier in the civil war, remaining in the service until peace was declared. He then resumed his former occupation of farming and stock-raising.

In 1874 Mr. Blayney came to California, settling in Visalia, where he was engaged in sawmilling for a time and afterward gave his attention to surveying. After making a brief sojourn in San Luis Obispo County, he moved to Napa valley and lived there six years, a part of this time acting as foreman on the large estate of Senator Ewer. In 1881 he moved to Fresno County and settled on a ranch of 160 acres, three miles east of Fowler, where he still resides. He owns a fine vineyard of fifty acres, and is also extensively engaged in farming on rented land. Few citizens of the community are more highly esteemed than he. He is conservative in his views, quiet and retiring in his disposition, and possesses many admirable traits of character, which account for his success and popularity.

Mr. Blayney was happily married in the year 1866 to Miss Alice Stone. Of the ten children born to them seven are now living.

B. M. HAGUE, one of Fresno's merchants, is a native of Tennessee, born in Monroe County, in 1834. His father was a farmer and emigrated to Missouri in 1841, and to Carroll County, Arkansas, in 1850. Reared in the rural districts, Mr. Hague received only a limited education, and at the age of twenty engaged in farming on his own account. He was married at Berryville, Arkansas, January 3, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth C. Berry, daughter of B. H. Berry, the founder of the town. After farming three years he engaged in mercantile life at Berryville, first as clerk for one year, and afterward as partner, being thus occupied when the war broke out.

Mr. Hague at once disposed of his interest in the store and enlisted under Colonel More, and for eighteen months was on the line as ranger, subject to the orders of General Price, of the Confederate army. He then joined the regular army, under General Heineman, but remained in the Western division. After the battle of Prairie Grove, Mr. Hague was taken sick and was unable to perform further duty. Partially recovering, he returned to Berryville.

The summer of 1865 found the subject of our sketch on his way to California, making the trip with ox teams and traveling by Salt Lake and the Bitter Creek route. He landed in Sutter County and there carried on farming for four years. Then he passed one year in Stanislaus County. In 1870 he returned to Berryville, engaged in mill business and trading in stock,

and remained there until 1875. In that year he again came across the plains to California, having eight mules and two wagons and being in company with a large train. This time he came by Mason Valley and the Big Tree route and landed in Stanislaus County. After farming for one year, he bought a band of 150 mustangs and started for Arkansas. Meeting with an opportunity to sell out at Eureka, Nevada, he disposed of his mustangs, returned to Mason valley, Esmeralda County, and farmed there for four years.

In the spring of 1882 Mr. Hague came to Fresno County and settled at Wild Flower, where he farmed from 300 to 1,000 acres in wheat, and remained until 1888. He then came to Fresno. On July 1, of that year, in partnership with D. J. McConnell (whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work), he entered into the grocery business, which he has since followed, at the same time being interested in real-estate transactions.

Mr. and Mrs. Hague have six children. His sons are associated in the grocery business at 1943 Mariposa street, Fresno.

I. B. BURKS was born in Jackson County, Alabama, in 1824, and was reared in Boone County, Missouri, to which place his parents moved the year following his birth. His father carried on general farming in Boone County, passed the rest of his days there, and died in 1840.

Mr. Burks received a limited education in the log schoolhouse of the period, aided materially in the support of the family, and continued to operate the saw and grist mill which had been owned by his father. In 1844 he and his cousin engaged in peddling. They devised a scheme, that of exhibiting a company of Osage Indians through the East, by which they expected to reap a rich return. With this object in view, they set out for the Indian Territory; but, owing to a very wet season and the loss of clothing in fording streams, their scheme was thwarted and they returned home, sadder if not wiser men. Mr. Burks then managed the mill until 1848, when he took up 160 acres of Government land on the Grand prairie in Boone County, and there began farming and stock-raising. In 1854 he sold out and bought 240 acres near the present town of Sturgeon. With others, he assisted in founding the town, and he established a general merchandise store, which he continued until 1860. He then engaged in the livery and stage business until 1863. At that time, on account of his sympathy with the Southern cause, his property was confiscated by the Union army. He was afterward arrested, but was released on parole and took the oath. He then engaged in farming, continuing his agricultural pursuits until 1868; went to Nebraska City, and as clerk was employed until 1871; from that year until 1873 occupied a similar position at Crete.

In 1873 Mr. Burks removed with his family to California, and settled at Fresno on the 2d of January, 1874. The town was then small and among its inhabitants was very little observance of law and order. Mr. Burks was variously employed here at first, and from one thing and another finally drifted into the painting business, which proved quite profitable although he had never had any experience in the work before. In 1876 he went to Ventura County, where he farmed and ran a saw-mill for four years; then returned to Fresno and opened a stationery store. In 1883 he established his present cigar business, his store being known as Uncle Burks' cigar store. In 1882 he purchased four lots, corner of J and Tuolumne streets, Fresno, which he has since improved with a nice cottage and fine grounds, and where he now resides, happy in the enjoyment of his comfortable surroundings.

Mr. Burks was married, in Boone County, Missouri, in 1845, to Miss Eliza Gallup. She is a descendant of the Branningberg family of Germany and a direct heir to a portion of that vast estate of $25,000,000, which is now held

J. G. James

by the State and in process of liquidation. Mrs. Burks is still living and in perfect health. Their three sons and two daughters are all nicely established in life.

JEFFERSON GILBERT JAMES, a California pioneer and a prominent stockman in Fresno County, was born in Pike County, Missouri, December 29, 1829. His father, John R. James, a native of Virginia, emigrated to Missouri in 1820, and, although a physician by profession, devoted himself to agricultural pursuits.

Young James received a limited education in the primitive log schoolhouses of that period, attending to farm chores in the mornings and evenings. He remained at home until 1850, when, in company with his brother, T. B. James, his brother-in-law, J. L. Alford, and a friend, George Ogle, he started across the plains for California. They joined the company of Captain Jeff. Alman, consisting of about fifty wagons, and crossed through the South Pass of the Rocky mountains, then the Green and Raft rivers. The party being large, progress was very slow, particularly in crossing rivers. After crossing Raft river Mr. James and his party decided they would act independently of the company; so they sawed the spokes from their wagon-wheels and made them into pack saddles, securely fastening their entire outfit upon the backs of their eight mules. The mules being untrained, this was a difficult undertaking, but was finally accomplished. The first day out they passed 1,400 emigrant wagons, the company with which he had been traveling being among the number. It may be stated here that he never saw any of them again on the road. After that our party made more rapid strides toward this coast, and, without unusual adventure, arrived at Hangtown, now Placerville, on August 4, 1850. They took their mules to Hick's ranch on the Cosumnes river and turned them out. Mr. James and his brother went to Greenwood valley on the Middle Fork of the American river, and on Rocky-Chuckie bar they began their mining operations, working in this locality with sluice and rocker until April, 1852, clearing $3,500 each. They then returned to Missouri, via the Nicaragua route and New York, making the journey from New York to Missouri by rail. Like many others who have visited this coast, and have returned to their Eastern homes, Mr. James decided to come back to California. His brother, however, remained in the East. Purchasing ninety-one young cows and securing sufficient help to manage his stock, Mr. James again set out for California, in April, 1853, coming across the plains, through Salt Lake City to Jacks' valley, near Carson City, Nevada. At the latter place he left his stock to winter, and he came to Placerville and mined until spring. He then returned, brought his cattle into this State, turned them out on Cottonwood Island in the Sacramento river, fattened them and sold the drove at $50 each, thus making the investment a profitable one.

Mr. James again engaged in mining at Placerville, and was associated with J. M. Douglas, a merchant of that town, in buying gold dust. June 14, 1857, our subject purchased a horse and started on horseback for Los Angeles. At that place he bought 960 head of cattle, and has ever since been extensively engaged in the stock business. In the fall of that year he drove his cattle to the "25" ranch (named for a cattle brand "25"), near Kingston, then called Whitmore's ferry. From this place his cattle scattered all over the plain between King's and San Joaquin rivers. In the spring of 1858, with *vaqueros*, he visited the several *rodeos* in the valley and gathered his stock together and drove them to the head of Fresno slough, where he remained about five years. He then began purchasing land on the border of the San Joaquin river, Fresno and Fish sloughs, and is now the owner of about 60,000 acres, upon which he keeps many thousand head of cattle and breeds horses and mules.

In 1860 Mr. James returned to Missouri. At Elk Springs he was married to Miss Jennie L. Rector, whom he brought back with him to California. They made their home on the ranch until 1867, then spent one year in Stockton, after which they settled in San Francisco, where they now reside. They are the parents of one child, Maud Strother, who is now the wife of Walker C. Graves, a prominent lawyer of San Francisco. Mr. Graves was a candidate on the Democratic ticket at a recent election for attorney general, but was defeated with the rest of his ticket.

Mr. James formerly sold his cattle at Sacramento and in the mines. In 1867 he started a wholesale market in San Francisco, where he now carries on a very extensive business, butchering and selling each year about 7,500 beeves, 30,000 sheep and 4,500 calves. In 1886 he became interested in the Fresno Loan & Savings Bank of Fresno, and since 1888 has been president of the bank, the capital stock of which is $300,000. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, and in 1886 was elected School Director, and re-elected in 1888.

SOLOMON DECKER, an old resident of of California, and also a pioneer of Fresno County, forms the subject of this biography.

Mr. Decker is a native of Ohio, born in the year 1827. When he was eight years old, his father, now deceased, moved the family to Illinois, and there engaged in farming. In that State Solomon was reared, and when old enough to assist in the care of the farm he devoted all his time and energies there.

After a year spent in Wisconsin, Mr. Decker started, in 1853, across the plains with ox teams for California. The trip was made in six months' time, and was uneventful. Arriving in the Golden State, he at once engaged in mining, remaining thus occupied for five years, with good results. He then settled in Napa valley, thirty miles west of Sacramento, where for sixteen years he engaged in farming, his ranch consisting of 160 acres. He gave much attention to the cultivation of fruit and vegetables on a large scale for the city market, and in this he had excellent success. While a resident of Solano County, he served four years as Public Administrator of the county, a position of responsibility.

In 1876 he moved to Tulare County, and two years later to Fresno County, settling on a ranch of 160 acres, three miles east of Fowler, where we find him at present. He is engaged in fruit-raising, having a raisin vineyard of seventy acres. He also rents land upon which he is extensively interested in general farming.

Mr. Decker was married in 1866, to Miss Lottie Nichols, a native of Wisconsin. Of their six children, five are living. Their names are as follows: George Edgar, Jessie Pearl, Blanche E., Clarence Oscar and Meda A.

R A. ROSE was born in Sacramento, California, in 1858, son of M. R. Rose, a machinist by trade and proprietor of the Capital Iron Works of that city. Young Rose was educated in the public schools and in the Sacramento Business College, graduating in the latter institution in 1876. He was then employed as bookkeeper at the Sacramento flour mills for one year, after which he entered his father's establishment and learned the trade of machinist, and also studied the theoretical part of hydraulic engineering, which particular branch he followed for several years, in boring wells and setting pumps and windmills.

In 1887 Mr. Rose came to Fresno, and for one year was engineer of the Fresno water works. He then followed his profession until January, 1890, when he was appointed deputy superintendent of streets, and inspector of sewers, under A. H. Cummings.

Mr. Rose was married in Sacramento, in 1880, to Miss Carrie M. Brainard, a native of Indiana, and their union has been blessed with two daughters. Mr. Rose is ex-secretary of Fresno fire department, and a member of Sunset Parlor, No. 26, N. S. G. W., Sacramento.

WR. FURNISH was born in Boone County, Missouri, in 1838. He was left an orphan in infancy, and was taken by his uncle, N. B. Burks, with whom he lived until he reached manhood. His education was limited and was obtained under many difficulties. He worked with his uncle on the farm until 1858, at that time starting out in life for himself, as a teamster. He owned four yoke of oxen, in which he took great pride, they being the admiration of the country.

In 1859 Mr. Furnish started for California, as an assistant in bringing a band of cattle to this coast. The journey was a slow and tedious one, their supplies were hauled with ox teams, and they lost about 200 cattle on the road. They crossed by Sublette's cut-off, the sink of the Carson river and through "Ragtown," arriving in San Joaquin County, where the cattle were turned loose to graze. Mr. Furnish then joined his brother, G. N. Furnish, who came to California in 1854, and together they engaged in the hog business, buying young pigs, fattening them and selling at a profit.

Mr. Furnish began his business career with a cash capital of $250, given him by his uncle Burks with the advice to "Keep good company, tell the truth, and pay your debts," which has been the rule of his life and the secret of his success. He continued in the stock business for many years, coming as far south as Fresno County to secure cattle to drive to Stockton, Sacramento and the mines.

In December, 1867, Mr. Furnish married Miss Lucy Silvy, daughter of Elijah Silvy, founder of the town of Silvyville, where they were married. Mr. Furnish then located at Stockton and for one year was engaged in running a stage to Sacramento. After the death of his father-in-law, he moved to Silvyville, where, during the next three years, his time was employed in settling up the estate. He also continued his stock speculations, buying for Heilbron Bros., wholesale butchers of Sacramento.

In 1873 he came to Fresno County, and, with his brother, was engaged in the sheep business for three years, keeping about 3,000 head. He afterward turned his attention to cattle speculation again, and purchased bands in Oregon, Nevada and Arizona, driving and trading until 1882, when he settled in Fresno and bought a half-interest in the People's market on Mariposa street, with George Kohler. He was afterward in partnership with several others at the same stand until 1888, when he became associated with his present partner, Mr. Mickle. The firm of Furnish & Mickle are now engaged in a thriving business, Mr. Furnish doing the buying and outside business while his partner superintends the market.

Mr. and Mrs. Furnish have five children. They reside at their comfortable residence, No. 1525 J street.

RE. BECKWITH, a Fresno merchant, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, December 13, 1831. His ancestors had inhabited the town of Lyme for more than one hundred years and were among the most prominent citizens of the place. Mr. Beckwith is one of a family of eleven children, ten of whom are still living, the youngest, at this writing, being fifty years of age. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at the age of seventeen began his mercantile life as a clerk in a general merchandise store in Lyme. For seven years he remained in the same establishment, the last two years having a partnership in the business.

In the spring of 1856 Mr. Beckwith went to

Bloomington, Illinois, and there, November 8, 1856, he was married to Miss Ellen M. Brown, a native of Lyme. They settled in Saybrook, where, in partnership with his brother, J. D. Beckwith, he engaged in general merchandise business, which they continued for twenty years. In 1876 they closed out the business and the two families came to California and settled at San Jose. They subsequently purchased 320 acres of land in Sacramento County, which they farmed for several years; but, owing to frequent overflows, they lost nearly every crop and about $10,000. In partnership, they again began mercantile life, at Decoto, Alameda County, which they continued for three years. In 1884 R. E. Beckwith came to Fresno and established his present grocery store, which he has since successfully carried on, keeping a general stock of goods and doing a thriving business. He is also interested in real estate here; has sixty acres in vineyard at West Park, forty of which were improved in 1885, and now produces a handsome return; owns a comfortable home at the corner of M and Merced streets, and also other city property.

After thirty-four years of happy married life, Mrs. Beckwith departed this life December 16, 1890, leaving a bereaved husband and five children to mourn her loss.

ISAAC N. PARLIER was born in Illinois, in October, 1842. He was reared and educated in that State and spent his young manhood in farming occupations. During the war he enlisted in the regular troops, not, however, until the last year of the conflict; and he was mustered out after a service of nine months.

In the year 1874 Mr. Parlier came to California and settled in Stanislaus County, where he was engaged in ranching for three years. He then, in 1877, removed to Fresno County, where we now find him engaged in farming, raisin culture and stock-raising. His ranch consists of 400 acres, and is located seven miles northeast of the town of Selma. Eighty acres of this fine property are in a raisin vineyard, which promises much to its owner. Mr. Parlier also owns 320 acres of unimproved land in Kern County.

He was married in October, 1863; to Miss Laird, a native of Illinois. They have had nine children, all of whom are now living.

Mr. Parlier belongs to that small band of pioneers in this section who located their homes originally in an absolutely barren and desolate region. At that time one could ride twenty miles without being able to find a switch to use on his horse. This seems well nigh incredible as one views the splendid farming lands and rich foliage of this locality at the present day.

J. M. McKAMY, SR., is a pioneer of California, and is dated as a Forty-niner. He is a native of Tennessee, born March 9, 1822, a son of James McKamy, a merchant of Athens, Tennessee, who later lived in Grayson County, Texas. He came North in 1812, as a soldier, and fought at old Fort Sandusky, Ohio, under Colonel Craughen, then a Lieutenant commanding a company of cavalry from Roane County, Tennessee, and served in all of General Jackson's campaign in the South. He died at Athens, McMinn County, Tennessee, in 1826. He was a native of the "Old Dominion" (State of Virginia), born at Augusta, and was reared in Rockbridge. He died when the subject of this sketch was about four years of age. Mr. McKamy's mother was Mary Houston, a daughter of William B. Houston. She died when our subject was five years of age, leaving him with two sisters; one, Mrs. H. M. Early, is now living in Tennessee, and the second is deceased. Upon his arrival in California Mr. McKamy turned his attention to mining in Mariposa County, which he continued four years. He then entered stock and grain-raising in San Joaquin County, and also did some team freighting between Stockton and the mining towns. In

1873 he located in the Poso creek valley and engaged in sheep-raising, and in 1876 located on his present place at Glennville, where he has since resided.

He married, March 4, 1852, Miss Eleanor E. Petty, a daughter of William Petty. Mrs. McKamy was born in Alabama, and came to California with relatives in 1849. She is the mother of eight children: Isabel, now Mrs. P. J. Garwood, of Poso creek; Mrs. Minerva Collins, deceased; James, a resident of Bakersfield; John M., Jr., of Poso creek; Julian F., at home; Daniel, deceased; Virginia, wife of Alfred Harrell, of Bakersfield, County Superintendent of the Public Schools of Kern County; and Fannie, wife of Bohna Hughes. Mr. McKamy is a man of strong traits of character, well versed upon local public matters, and has served eight years on the Board of Supervisors of Kern County.

F. L. NIGHTINGALE, one of the recent settlers of Kern County, was born in New York, in 1858. His father, George H. Nightingale, is a native of Binghamton, New York, and his mother of Chenango County, same State. Mr. Nightingale came to California in 1882, locating in Tulare County, until he took his present claim of 160 acres of land near Granite station. In 1882 he married Miss Minerva Wilson, of Santa Cruz County, and they have five children: Elouise, Willison E., Kingsley, Isabel and Elimul F. Mr. Nightingale's postoffice is Elmer.

THOMAS YOST, a prominent business man of Fresno, was born in Marshall County, West Virginia, December 25, 1840. His father, a well-to do farmer, moved to Pike County, Illinois, in 1853, and there continued his agricultural pursuits. Thomas worked on the farm in summer and attended school in winter, acquiring a fair knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, about all that was taught in country schools in those days.

At the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, Mr. Yost was living with his father at Bement, Illinois, and at once enlisted in the service. From memoirs written by C. S. Colvig, Orderly Sergeant of Company A, Twenty-first Illinois, and a comrade of Yost throughout the war, we glean the following facts in regard to the efficient services the subject of our sketch rendered to his country. At Decatur, Illinois, he enlisted in a company then forming under Captain S. S. Goode, for the thirty days' (State) service, and on May 9 went to Mattoon, Illinois, where, with other companies from the different counties in the Seventh Congressional district, the regiment was organized and mustered into the service by U. S. Grant, who was at that time a captain. Grant rather objected to Mr. Yost, on account of his stature not being quite up to the standard required by army regulations, but the bright appearance of the boy finally overcame his objections and Thomas was mustered in. The biographer says Grant was an infallible judge of a good soldier. The truth of this statement was verified in the case of Thomas Yost. When the thirty days expired the regiment was mustered out at Springfield. Mr. Yost, with many others, then enlisted for three years or during the war, and U. S. Grant was appointed colonel of the regiment.

From June 27, 1861, until wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, Thomas Yost took part in all the battles, skirmishes and marches in which his regiment was engaged, and during that time was appointed Corporal in Company A. At the battle of Knob Gap Mr. Yost distinguished himself, he being the first to reach a piece of artillery that the enemy was compelled to abandon, and with the assistance of two of his comrades, who came up a moment later, turned the piece on the retreating enemy. December 30 the army brought up in front of Murfreesborough and found the enemy in force. The brigade to which the subject belonged was

ordered to charge an almost impregnable position held by the artillery and infantry of the enemy. The brigade was repulsed with fearful slaughter, and compelled to fall back about 200 yards. Mr. Yost, however, did not retire with the command, he with a few other comrades taking a position within 100 yards of the enemy, Yost himself taking the advantage of the protection of a tree. He soon fired all his ammunition away, and then supplied himself from the cartridge boxes of the dead and dying around him, holding this position until darkness enabled him to join his comrades. That the enemy had located and tried to dislodge him was evident from the number of bullets on their side of the trees, found after the battle.

At the memorable battle of Chickamauga, when the enemy were trying to obtain a position by which they could hold the Chattanooga and La Fayette road, the only one in possession of the Union forces by which McCook's supply train could pass to the rear, the Twenty first Illinois was ordered into action, advancing in the face of a murderous infantry fire and soon gaining position in fair range of the enemy. At this time Yost saw that further advance by the regiment was impossible, and in a hand-to-hand conflict, in which it was hard to distinguish friend from foe, he received a wound which broke both arms, and from the loss of blood he became unconscious of the awful conflict raging around him. When he revived, it was to find himself in the hands of the enemy, who moved him to a temporary hospital close by. One of the Rebel surgeons told him his chances for life were very small. "Well," said Yost, "if I die, I have done my duty." After lying for twenty-one days in an open field near a farm house, he was moved to Libby prison, and was subsequently taken to City Point, where he was exchanged and sent to Annapolis, Maryland, arriving there in the clothes in which he was wounded two months before. By request of Governor Yates, he was transferred to Chicago to recover from his wounds. Although incapacitated from further duty, his comrades insisted on his returning and taking a commission in his company, which he was compelled to decline.

In 1865, with one arm still in a sling, Mr. Yost secured a position as clerk at Bement, Illinois, and remained there until 1866, when he came to California. He started with a large freight train for Salt Lake City, from that place went over the Oregon emigrant route to Walla Walla, down the Columbia river to Portland, Oregon, and arrived in San Francisco on December 28, 1866. Unable to obtain other employment, he spent one year doing such work as he could on a farm near San Jose, returning to Illinois in the fall of 1867, and remaining as clerk in his old place at Bement two years.

In 1869 Mr. Yost was married to Miss Emma Thomas of Homer, Illinois, and accompanied by his wife, he returned to California and settled at Hollister, San Benito County. After farming one year, with ill success, he became a salesman in a store at Hollister, being thus employed until 1873. He was then appointed Postmaster, under President Grant, and held the position until 1887. He also opened a stationery store and built up an extensive business.

In 1887 Mr. Yost came to Fresno and established a jewelry and stationery store at the corner of K and Mariposa streets. The following year he was burned out, but refitted and restocked his store, and now keeps the most complete stationery and jewelry store in the valley. He owns a comfortable residence, 2230 Kern street, where he lives with his family. Mr. and Mrs. Yost have one son, Howard L., and the energies of all are concentrated in the maintenance of their handsome store.

Mr. Yost is still a sufferer from his wounds. He is an enthusiastic G. A. R. man, attending all the meetings and doing his share of the work of keeping up the local organization.

His son, Howard L., on the twenty first anniversary of his birthday, May 26, 1891, received a surprise present in the form of a partnership in his father's business, and both father and son

were highly congratulated by the press of the city and friends generally, as young Howard is universally regarded as worthy of such a promotion. The occasion was appropriately celebrated at their residence.

J. D. DANNER is a member of one of the leading pioneer families of Kern County. His father, Nathan Danner, now a resident of White River, Tulare County, this State, was born in North Carolina, December 5, 1822. When a young man he emigrated to Missouri, and from there, when gold was discovered in California, came to this State, making the journey across the plains with ox teams in 1849. For a time he followed mining with fair success and subsequently turned his attention to the mercantile business in La Grange, Stanislaus County, continuing there several years, doing a profitable business. He finally disposed of his interests there and went back to Missouri, where he engaged in farming. August 21, 1853, he married, in Missouri, Miss Minerva Pierce, who was born in East Tennessee, February 16, 1835. Her father, Edward Pierce, was born in McMinn County, Tennessee, in 1810, and her mother, Abigail (Frazier) Pierce, was born in North Carolina in 1812. They removed from Tennessee to Greene County, Missouri, where the father followed agricultural pursuits. After several years spent in farming in Missouri, Mr. Danner returned with his family to California, this time making the journey via the Isthmus of Panama. Locating near La Grange, he engaged in stock-raising, and in this met with various reverses. The flood of 1862 destroyed all the improvements he had made on his ranch, and his family barely escaped the horrors of that memorable flood with their lives. From there he removed to Merced County and located six miles below Snelling, where he lived until 1871. He then took up his residence in the Woody precinct, Kern County, and there followed stock-raising about eighteen years; thence to White river, Tulare County, his present home. During the late war his sympathies were with the Confederacy, but he took no active part in the conflict. Although born and reared a Democrat, he has not been regarded as a politician and has never sought or filled a political office. In religious matters, he and his wife have been devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Of their four children, John C., Minerva J. (now Mrs. Thomas M. Tippen of Lynn's valley) and Jefferson D., whose name heads this sketch, all still survive.

J. D. Danner was born near La Grange, Stanislaus County, November 27, 1861, and at the age of ten years came with his parents to Kern County. Until about seventeen, he attended the public schools of the county, after which he engaged in stock-raising. That business, however, not being congenial to his tastes, he disposed of his stock interests, went to San Francisco and took a course of study in Heald's Business College, graduating as an accountant at that institution, February 4, 1887.

Mr. Danner was married in San Francisco, September 11, 1888, to Miss Rose Carver, one of Lynn's valley's most accomplished ladies. She was born in San Andreas, Calaveras County, in 1864, and came with her parents to Kern County in 1869. She graduated at Heald's Business College, San Francisco, in 1882, and two years later at the State Normal School in Los Angeles. For several years she was engaged in teaching in Los Angeles County, acquitting herself most creditably and leaving there a record as an efficient tutor.

Until 1890 Mr. Danner followed the business of an accountant and salesman. In that year he purchased the stock and store of H. E. Richardson at Glennville, the trade center of Lynn's valley and the adjacent stock and mining country. He recently received the appointment of Notary Public by the late Governor Waterman; also received the appointment of Postmaster of Glennville, by Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

Mr. and Mrs. Danner have one child, Rose Edna, born July 19, 1889.

GEORGE STUDER, the owner of a comfortable home and a very productive vineyard in Central colony, Fresno County, California, was born in Switzerland, in 1832. He learned and followed the trade of tailor in his native land until 1852, when he emigrated to the United States. In and about New York city he continued work at his trade for many years, as cutter in large manufacturing establishments.

Mr. Studer was married, at Yonkers, New York, in 1854, and in that city established his home, where he was prosperous in business and enjoyed happy domestic life. About 1870 his wife was taken ill, and, after a lingering disease, died June 18, 1872, leaving four children. With increasing expenses and other reverses, Mr. Studer lost everything he had accumulated. Through the influence of a brother, then living in California, he was induced to come West with his little ones. They made the voyage via the Isthmus of Panama, and arrived at San Francisco, January 20, 1874, and at once sought his brother, who was engaged in the sheep business in Fresno County. Mr. Studer began sheep-herding for his brother, but, being remote from church and school privileges, he soon tired of the life, and established a home for himself and little ones in Fresno. This city was then a village of thirteen houses, two hotels, two livery stables and three stores. June 24, 1874, with a cash capital of $5, Mr. Studer opened a tailor shop on the corner of J and Mariposa streets, making, repairing and cleaning clothes. His earnest efforts, assisted by his daughters, met with substantial results, and one year later he purchased of George McCollough, on Mariposa street, between I and J streets, three lots, and erected his first shop and residence, contracting to pay $730, $100 in cash and the rest in monthly payments. Here he resided and labored for seven years, when he sold his property for $2,800, and had a stock of goods valued at $3,000. He then moved to Brown's building, corner of J and Mariposa streets, and bought five acres near the city, on which he built his home. In Fresno, in 1885, Mr. Studer was married a second time, the lady of his choice being Miss Laura Frost. He continued his business, and prosperity attended his efforts until his retirement in 1888, when he sold out to L. F. Winchell, and bought his present vineyard of twenty acres, located at the corner of Cherry and Central avenues. The vineyard had been neglected, and the house was in bad condition, but under his well directed efforts both have been much improved, and his ranch is considered one of the most productive small ones in the colony, the net output from it in 1890 being $3,117.19. He has an acre and a quarter devoted to white Adriatic figs, which net $365 per acre. He has also purchased twenty acres on East avenue, Washington colony, which is partly improved.

Mr. Studer has reared and educated the children by his first marriage, and his home is now made happy by the three little ones born to him by his present wife.

M. F. PETERS, of Fresno, was born in Erzeroom, Asia, January 2, 1856, son of P. K. Peters, also a native of Asia, born in 1805. The father became one of the leading wholesale and retail manufacturers of farming tools and hardware of Erzeroom. He was also extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising, having 1,300 acres of land. Mr. Peters had five children, three sons and two daughters. In 1877, because of the oppression of a monarchical government, he emigrated to the United States to make a new home and enjoy the freedom of American citizens. He engaged in business in the East until 1883, when he came to California. With his son, A. F. Peters, he purchased vineyard property near

Fresno, where he now resides in the enjoyment of a happy home.

A. F. Peters was educated in Erzeroom, after which he entered the manufacturing establishment of his father and learned the trade of machinist. On his arrival in the United States, in 1877, he went to Philadelphia, where his brother resided, engaged in the stove and tinware business, and with him remained about eighteen months, learning the trade of plumber and tinsmith. Then he went to Worcester, Massachusetts, and found employment in an iron last manufactory, in which he worked until 1883, the time of his coming to California. He and his father bought forty acres of land which they have improved. During the boom Mr. Peters formed a city addition of his twenty acres and sold it out in town lots, at a largely increased value. He has been somewhat interested in mining, has worked at his trade, and feels well satisfied with his progress in the country of his adoption. He is now engaged in the jewelry business and has a thriving trade in his well-stocked store, No. 1113 J street, Fresno.

Mr. Peters was married in Erzeroom, and is the happy father of six children. He is a member of Yo Semite Lodge, No. 171, A. O. U. W., and also of K. P. and National Guard.

REV. JOSEPH PINCKNEY MORRISON, deceased.—A complete and truthful history of the life of this truly good and faithful pioneer clergyman would furnish profitable reading to the present and coming generations. He has done his life's work faithfully and has passed away, and many facts that are needed for our desired purpose are out of reach. Mr. Morrison was a native of North Carolina, born May 7, 1801. He was a son of William Morrison, a planter by occupation, who removed to Tennessee when the subject of this sketch was quite young, and died in 1836 while making the journey with his family from North Carolina to Missouri. The subject of this sketch enjoyed the advantages of a good education, and joined the Cumberland Presbyterian ministry at about thirty years of age. He spent several years in the State of Alabama and Tennessee doing ministerial work, and later, about eighteen years in the State of Missouri. Joseph P. Morrison was first married before he attained his majority, to Miss Matilda Brown, of Tennessee. The result of their union was three children, all of whom preceded him to the other world. His wife died in 1827, and in 1831 he married Miss Nancy Steel, of Alabama. A daughter was born to them, who still survives. His second wife died in 1835; and in Missouri he met and married, May 20, 1849, Miss P. E. Hale, a daughter of Judge Isaac Hale, a leading farmer of Richmond, Missouri. They finally removed to Oregon, crossing the plains in 1862, and in 1869 came to California. After spending one year in Tulare County, they located in Kern County, in 1871, and in 1872 took up their present residence in Lynn's valley. Six children were born to them, four of whom are living, namely: Isaac N. and Thomas C., of Delano; Nancy M., now the wife of Dr. W. W Oglesby, of Cottage Grove, Oregon; and William H. is on the old homestead, and is Justice of the Peace of his district. Rachel A. married R. N. Furgeson, and both are now deceased, leaving a little daughter, Grace, a ward of Mrs. Morrison. Sara J., deceased, was the former wife of Dr. Oglesby. Mr. Morrison died the death of the righteous man, September 26, 1887, having had a long and useful life. Mrs. Morrison is a lady of culture, great fortitude, and many charming womanly graces. The home comprises 160 acres of foothill land.

M. H. BIXBY, vineyardist and rancher in Washington colony, Fresno County, California, is a native of Vermont, born in Springfield, in 1846. At the early age of five years he had the misfortune to lose his

father, and the family being left in reduced circumstances, he was bound out until twenty-one years of age. At nineteen, however, he gained the consent of his employer and emigrated to Bureau County, Illinois, working as a farm laborer in that State and Iowa. In 1873 he pushed west as far as Eureka, Nevada, and, finding that town over-supplied with laboring men, he continued on to California and landed in Alpine County. There he engaged in wood-chopping, and later as a contractor in supplying the mines. He was financially successful, but through failure of mines lost $1,500.

In November, 1878, Mr. Bixby came to Washington colony, and with $1,100 bought twenty acres of land and established a home, making improvements as circumstances would admit. He is now the owner of eighty acres, thirty of which are in vines, nine in trees and twenty in alfalfa. He has built a comfortable home, and has everything conveniently arranged. He has also built two barns, one, 60 x 64 feet, the other, 56 x 60 feet. He feels well satisfied with his investment and now values his property at $40,000.

Mr. Bixby was married in Bureau County, Illinois, February 9, 1870, to Miss Rachel K. Fulton, and their home is made happy by the presence of three children, Blanch R., Albert J. and Guy C.

J. W. BONES, an architect and prominent citizen of Fresno, California, was born at Valley Forge, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1818. He received his education in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1840 he went to Philadelphia, where he followed his trade for several years as contractor and builder. In 1846 he was married, in that city, to Miss Maria West, a descendant of Benjamin West, the great American painter.

In 1850 Mr. Bones sought a new field of labor, made the voyage via the Isthmus of Panama to this coast, and landed at San Francisco July 29. He soon secured employment at $10 per day, and, being a man of great push and energy, and one of the few who know how to direct others, he took up contract work and did a prosperous business. In 1853 he returned East and brought his wife to California. Two years later he built a handsome residence in Alameda, where he resided for many years, and still owns the property. During his residence there he was prominently identified with the growth and development of San Francisco and surrounding towns, following his trade until 1870, when he made an advance step and took up architecture. Although self-taught, he attained a remarkable degree of success, and is justly proud of his achievements.

Being an enthusiastic and law-abiding citizen Mr. Bones joined the vigilance committee in 1856, and was active in the suppression of crime and the maintenance of order during those days. In 1878 he was nominated as Senator from the Eighteenth district by the workingmen, and elected by a rousing majority.

In August, 1882, the subject of our sketch located in Fresno, opened an office and continued his work as an architect. He is the designer of many of the most important buildings of the city, among which may be mentioned the Ogle House, the Grand Central Hotel, the Masonic Temple, the Fiske block and the city hall. Mr. Bones is still active in his profession. Time has dealt gently with him, and, although he has passed his three score and ten years, he is still filled with the vigor and enthusiasm of youth. Having always been strictly a temperate man, disease is unknown to him, and he feels equal to many years of service yet.

In June, 1886, Mr. Bones suffered the loss of his beloved wife, who for forty years had been his companion and comforter. She left two sons and one daughter.

Mr. Bones has been a Republican since 1856, on national affairs, but in municipal matters he goes in for "men and measures." As a man of

integrity and honor, he stands high in the community. Mr. Bones occasionally courts the muses. At the centennial anniversary at Fassking Park, Alameda, July 4, 1876, he delivered the following original poem:

Fame raised her trumpet and the bugler blew:
Great Washington has come! What praise is due
His name so great, so good, so high,
We'll laud it to the very sky.

From rigid North, from sunny South,
And every land beneath the sun,
Our conquering heroes shall go forth
To sound the fame of Washington.

Fling out your banner to the breeze,
Unfurl the stripes o'er land and seas,
Drive back its foes in deadly strife,
And guard its honor with your life.

O, glorious starry banner bright,
We'll raise thy folds on high,
And shout aloud with all our might
Until the echoes reach the sky.

Then, freemen, rally for the strife;
Your glorious works shall ne'er be done;
And liberty,—oh, guard it with your life,
For many a century yet to come.

America, thy great fame shall ever live:
To thee our homage we will give.
Heroic deeds shall never die
Till Time's last whirlwind sweeps the vaulted sky.

WILLIAM P. GRAHAM is a native of Danville, Virginia, born December 18, 1837. When he was seven years old his father, William L. Graham, a physician, now deceased, moved the family home to Campbell County, where he was reared and received his early education. He completed his studies at Emory and Henry College in southwestern Virginia, graduating at that well-known institution in the year 1859.

In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining the Second Virginia Cavalry, under Colonel J. B. Stewart. In the memorable first battle of Manassas he was made First Lieutenant, and was afterward promoted to Captain of his company. As Captain he was with his company engaged in the second battle of Manassas, the battle of the Wilderness, and many skirmishes.

At the close of the war he returned to the family plantation in Virginia and lived there for two years. Tobacco was the principal crop, and in this staple article Mr. Graham speculated from time to time, making money and buying a plantation near Lynchburg, Virginia, with his surplus profits. After a residence there of two years he bought an interest in the Alleghany Springs in southwestern Virginia, and was manager of that resort for a year and a half. Then, selling out at a profit, he moved to Washington city, being engaged in the real-estate business at the national capital for several years.

His health at that time being poor, he decided to go to Europe for the benefit of the sea voyage, and twice he made the trip, with only temporary relief, however. Other means having failed, the Captain, in 1887, determined to try California climate, and in May of that year he came West and spent the summer in Alameda County. In the fall of that year he located in Fresno County, and since then has made his home in Selma. He owns a highly improved raisin vineyard of forty acres, located five miles north of the town, and devotes his time and attention to this industry. His health has been greatly benefited by the balmy climate of California, and now he is entirely relieved from the troubles which afflicted him during his life on the Eastern coast.

Captain Graham was married, in 1874, to Miss Bettie Adams, a native of Halifax County, Virginia, and has a family of four children.

DR. J. L. McCLELLAND, son of John McClelland, deceased, is a native of Mercer County, Pennsylvania, born in 1852. His early life was spent on his father's farm in Iowa, to which place the family moved in 1857, and he was afforded the usual opportunities for study at the grammar schools and academy. He subsequently took a classical course of study

at Monmouth College, Monmouth, Illinois, where he graduated in 1872.

After finishing his studies Mr. McClelland went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania where he pursued journalism for a period. He was engaged for a time on the Pittsburg *Leader*, and was also the editor of the Pittsburg *Herald*.

On account of failing health he started for California in 1875, and after his arrival in this State he engaged in journalism in San Francisco, subsequently teaching school in various parts of California for some four or five years. In 1882 he took up the study of medicine, entering the California Medical College, where he remained for two years. He afterward entered the Hahnneman College, San Francisco, where he achieved distinction, occupied the highest position in his class, and when he graduated, in 1884, was selected as its valedictorian. Some time after his graduation the Doctor was offered the position of demonstrator of anatomy at the college, and also the chief of dispensary, staff of physicians, offers which he felt obliged to decline, as he had previously located in Fresno, and was actively engaged in the practice of his profession there.

After a residence of five years in Fresno Dr. McClelland moved to Selma, where he now resides on his ranch of 160 acres, located three miles southwest of the town. He is at present devoting most of his time and attention to the care of a raisin vineyard which he has on his place. It consists of ninety acres, and is one of the most promising in this vicinity. His ranch is beautifully located, an attractive feature of the place being the grounds which front the house.

The Doctor was married July 20, 1878, to Miss Sophia J. Bird, a native of Tulare County, California, by whom he has three children.

Mrs. McClelland has taken her husband's place in the active practice of his profession, she being a physician, having graduated in the same class with her husband. She now has a large and well-established practice in Selma and vicinity, and thus far has been eminently successful. She is a great favorite in whatever office she is called upon to fill, both socially and professionally.

REV. OBED D. DOOLEY may justly lay claim to the title of the pioneer preacher of Central California. He came to the State as early as 1850, from Ralls County, Missouri, where he was born in 1830, near New London, the county capital. His father, Thomas Dooley, was a native of Kentucky, a farmer by occupation, and raised a family of three sons and four daughters. His mother, by maiden name Matilda Webster, also of Kentucky birth, was of New English ancestry. Obed D. Dooley was the third of this family. The reports of wonderful gold discoveries in California enticed him from his native home. He mined during the years 1850–'51, when, owing to poor health, he abandoned that work and went to Sacramento and engaged in ranching near that city until 1854, and later he spent two years in Green valley, where he studied for the ministry under the Rev. J. M. Small. He then entered upon a course of study at Sonoma College, Sonoma County, where he spent two and a half years, assuming his first charge near Stockton, California. He continued his labors in the San Joaquin valley up to the year 1869, and then took up his residence in northern Kern County, where he has a comfortable home ranch of about 240 acres, and where he has unceasingly ministered to churches in that locality. Although advanced in years and his health somewhat impaired, he still fills his appointments at Delano and Glennville. His life has been a busy and useful one. He has organized churches at Salida, Merced, Mariposa, Tule River, Lynn's Valley, Bakersfield and Delano. He has also done a great deal of missionary work aside from his labors as a church organizer.

February 18, 1872, he married Mrs. Caroline, the widow of George W. Bronk, and a daughter

of the late Christian Bohna, a sketch of whom appears on another page in this work. By this union four children have been born: Walter L., Thomas F., Sarah Ida B. and Jonathan. The children of Mrs. Dooley by her former marriage are Charles Henry, Virginia E., Frank, Martha and George W., Jr. Mr. Dooley is a man of sterling traits of character, and positive in his nature. Aggressive in his work, his administration of the affairs of his various parishes has been most successful and popular.

G. D. SMITH, a rancher in Washington colony, Fresno County, California, is a native of Westfield, New York, born in 1857. He came to California with his father, C. C. Smith (a sketch of whose life will be found on another page of the work), in 1870, and settled in Stanislaus County.

Mr. Smith's early education was received in the East, and after coming to California he entered the State Normal School at San Jose, where he took a three years' course, graduating in 1878. He was then engaged in teaching in Merced County for eighteen months, after which, for a short time, he was interested with his father in the sheep business. In 1880 he began mercantile life as a clerk for Simon Jacobs at Merced, but in 1881 he again joined his father, on the ranch of Major Redding, and engaged in the stock business for Falkner, Bell & Co. of San Francisco. In 1884 Mr. Smith went to Arizona on a prospecting tour, being interested in mining until 1886. At that time he came to Washington colony, spent one year on the ranch of his father, and on January 1, 1887, purchased ten acres on the corner of Lincoln and Cherry avenues, which he has since improved and where he has established his home.

January 1, 1887, Mr. Smith was married, in Central colony, to Miss Jennie Robinson, a native of California. They are the parents of one child, Mabel, born September 6, 1889.

Mr. Smith has his land devoted to vines, deciduous fruits and alfalfa. He has a neat and attractive home, and is comfortably situated.

PASCHAL RUTLEDGE, deceased, was one of the many pioneers of California who have done their life-work and passed to the country from whose bourne no pioneer returns. He was a man of strong characteristics and of bright intellect. He was born of old South Carolina stock, at Greensville, July 15, 1823. His father, also named Paschal Rutledge, was a wealthy planter and reared his family in affluence, giving his children good schooling.

The subject of this sketch, after attaining his majority, was apprenticed to learn the tinner's trade, and upon coming to California in 1849 he engaged in the hardware and tin business in San Francisco. He suffered two severe losses in his business by fire, when he turned his attention to stock-raising and farming in Tuolumne County and that section of the State up to the time that he located in the Wood precinct, in Kern County, in May, 1873. Paschal Rutledge was a man of intellectual attainments, a ready writer, and was for years a popular contributor to various weekly and daily journals published on the coast, and at one time editor of a weekly paper in Stockton.

He was married, September 24, 1846, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of William McElroy, a Scotchman of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They have six children living: Frank A., born December 8, 1851; Mary H., November 14, 1853, now the widow of Johnua F. Lewis; Edward P., born December 19, 1854; Anna E., wife of Henry Bohna, born September 7, 1856; Christiana B., now Mrs. E. M. Ashe, of Bakersfield, born March 4, 1859; and James C., born April 5, 1862. Emma, the first-born of the family, was born January 12, 1848, and died at fourteen years of age. These children, except the two oldest, were born in California. Mrs. Rutledge

was born in Philadelphia, January 1, 1821, and still survives her husband, who died in August, 1882.

T. B. MATHEWS is a native of Dent County, Missouri, born in 1858. When he was three years old his father died, leaving his mother with a family of seven children, one son and six daughters, to support; and while yet a mere boy young Mathews assumed the care of the farm and did what he could to support the family. His mother had been left somewhat involved after her husband's death, and it required a severe struggle to settle up matters; but her affairs were satisfactorily adjusted after much labor and the practice of the strictest economy.

In 1877, at the age of nineteen years, our subject, with his mother and one sister, came to California and settled in Fresno County, where he now lives, half a mile from the center of Selma. His ranch consists of eighty acres, fifty-five of which are set to vineyard, the vines doing well. The residence is a spacious one, lately built, adjoining which is the small wooden shanty, still preserved, where its owner first lived fifteen years ago—five years before the town of Selma was thought of. Mr. Mathews has had a prosperous career since he landed in the Golden State. He owns considerable property in the thriving town of Selma, and has other land interests in the county besides the ranch already described.

On the fourth of July, 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Allari, a native of San Francisco.

CHARLES O'NEAL, a Fresno County rancher, located on Willow Creek, is a native of Illinois, born in Vermilion County, in 1832. His father, William O'Neal, a Kentuckian, emigrated to Illinois in early life and remained there, engaged in farming and blacksmithing until 1845, when he moved his family to Texas. The year following their removal South, Charles enlisted at San Antonio, in the Texas Cavalry, called "The Rangers," under Colonel Bell. They were assigned to the frontier of Texas, but their only fighting was with the Indians. After about thirteen months of service he was mustered out at San Antonio.

Mr. O'Neal then returned to Navarro County, Texas, and remained in that locality until 1856, when he started across the plains for California, in company with Captain Burns and his party. They followed Cook's trail by Fort Belknap and El Paso. The company numbered about 200 souls. On the Great Desert the water supply gave out and both man and beast suffered extreme thirst. Mr. O'Neal and some others of the party made long trips at night to get water for the sufferers. At Santa Cruz, Sonora, he left the train and went into Mexico. Young and eager for adventure, he joined the forces of Governor Gondarez and participated in the revolution. Eight months later he went to Arizona, thence to California, arriving in this State in 1857. Until 1859 his time was spent in traveling from one mining district to another and all through the San Joaquin valley. In that year he was engaged as superintendent of the Santa Rita stock ranch by Messrs. Hildrith & Dumphrey, and remained with them about three years. Then he was employed by Miller & Lux on their stock ranch until 1864, when he went to Watsonville and opened a saloon and billiard hall, and remained thus engaged until 1876. In 1878 he moved to his present ranch on Willow creek, which he purchased of Mrs. Captain Mace, now of Madera. He first bought 160 acres, and by more recent purchases has added to it until he is now the owner of 1,500 acres, 1,000 acres of which is tillable. This property is situated in the foothills, at an elevation of 1,350 feet, and is considered fine orange and fruit land. Mr. O'Neal keeps 150 head of stock and about sixty hogs. His home being located on the old Yo Semite road, he keeps a small hotel

and accommodates travelers. A post office has been established at this place, called O'Neals, and the subject of our sketch is Postmaster. He also has a store and blacksmith shop, which he rents.

Mr. O'Neal was married in Watsonville, in 1870, to Miss Betty Douglass, daughter of G. N. Douglass, Assemblyman from El Dorado County in 1859. They are the parents of five children, three daughters and two sons, all living at home.

In addition to the property already referred to, Mr. O'Neal also owns several mines, and is connected with mining speculations. He joined the Masonic order in 1861, at San Juan, and is now a member of Fresno Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. M.; also holds a membership in the I. O. R. M. of Watsonville.

JOHN W. V. CALDWELL is one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Lynn's valley, his stock interests also extending over into the San Joaquin valley and adjacent hills. He is one of the pioneers of the State, having first come to California in 1853.

Mr. Caldwell was born in Fayette County, Alabama, April 11, 1831. His father, William Caldwell, was a farmer and carpenter, and the latter business, as a contractor, he followed many years of his life. He was a South Carolinian by birth and married Miss Frances F., daughter of Josiah Box, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and a native of South Carolina. Mr. Caldwell's father was a son of William Caldwell, also a farmer. Mr. Caldwell's wife was a daughter of James Raben, an American and Revolutionary soldier.

John W. V. Caldwell is the fourth born in a family of ten children. He was reared on a cotton plantation, and acted for several years as his father's superintendent. Upon coming to California, he first located in Sonoma County, where he lived two years. In 1855 he settled in Lake County, and there remained until 1856. He was engaged in the livery business in Santa Rosa, and later in Tulare, residing at the latter place until 1865. It was not until 1872 that he located in Kern County. Since that time he has continued to reside here. His home in Lynn's Valley comprises 160 acres of fine farming land, and he also owns 2,160 acres of land in Tulare County.

The subject of our sketch has been twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Alvina E. Roberts, he wedded at Santa Rosa in 1860, and her death occurred in 1868. In 1873 he married Miss Annie L. Hill, a daughter of one of the pioneers of 1849 and a miner in the central counties of the State. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell have seven children, viz.: Elizabeth M. (Bessie), Frances, Fannie B., John H., Alonzo H., Laura A. and James R. H.

Mr. Caldwell is an energetic and enterprising farmer. He herds about 2,000 head of sheep, thirty cattle and twenty-five horses.

CHARLES H. ROBINSON, a native of the State of New Hampshire, was born December 6, 1833. When a boy he was sent to Phillips Academy, Andover, a famous preparatory school, where he pursued his studies for a time, subsequently entering the New Hampshire Institute, where he graduated.

After finishing his studies Mr. Robinson located in Illinois, and for a time worked at the carpenter's trade in Woodford County, and also engaged in farming. When the war broke out he enlisted in 1861, in the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and during that memorable struggle he participated in no less than twenty-eight important engagements. Mr. Robinson was First Lieutenant of his company.

In 1868 he came to California and settled in Sonoma County, where he made his home for four years, engaged in farming and fruit raising with good success. From there he moved to Tulare County and located on a Government claim northeast of Hanford, remaining on it

three years. He was one of the first arrivals in that district, helped to build the first ditches ever constructed in that section of the country, and took an active hand in its early development. For some time he acted as the Deputy Assessor of the county.

In May, 1877, Mr. Robinson moved to Fresno County, and located on a ranch of 160 acres, seven miles east of the town of Selma, and here we find him to-day. He is the owner and proprietor of the Sequoia farm and vineyard, a very attractive, highly cultivated and a good paying piece of property.

Mr. Robinson was first married in 1858 to Mary Jane Lovejoy, a native of Illinois, who died in 1862, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. John E. Sage of Selma. In 1865 he was united in marriage with Lenora L. Ormsby, also of Illinois. By her he has had two children, both now deceased.

MAHLON LEVIS was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1825. He was one of seven sons, all reared on the home farm. In 1838, when his father died, the family scattered, and Mahlon went to Illinois. With three of his brothers, in 1842, he engaged in the lumber business in the pine woods of Wisconsin, remaining there several years.

In 1849, with the other gold hunters, he came to California, and for two years tried his luck in the mining districts of this coast. He was unsuccessful, however, and returned to Wisconsin, where he lived for a period of eighteen years, giving his attention to the lumber business. At the end of that time he again came to California. Locating in Tulare County, he had a band of sheep for four years. In 1877 Mr. Levis came to Fresno County and settled on a tract of 320 acres, upon which he still lives. This property is situated four miles northeast from Selma. At the time he located here he was financially embarrassed. The dry year had caused heavy losses in the sheep interests of the country, and, like thousands of others, he was a sufferer. To-day we find him the owner of a valuable ranch, fifty acres of which are in raisin vineyard, some of the vines being nine years old, and the rest of his land is devoted to grain and alfalfa.

In 1853 Mr. Levis married Maria E. Olden. Of their eleven children, four are married and have families.

Mr. Levis is one of the prominent old settlers of this community, highly respected and honored by all who know him.

M. D. CRICHTON, Justice of the Peace, Fresno, was born at Eureka, Humboldt County, California, July 12, 1863. He is the fourth in a family of four sons and two daughters, his parents being natives of Scotland. His father, David Crichton, is a farmer and stock raiser, cultivating 160 acres and having a stock ranch of 640 acres, with mountain grazing adjoining. He keeps about 600 head of cattle.

Mr. Crichton received his education in the common schools and Phelps' Business College of Eureka, and graduated in 1880. He was then employed as bookkeeper by his brother-in-law, P. McAleenan, who owned a large brewery, remaining with him until 1884. In that year he opened a general merchandise store, in partnership with his brother-in-law, A. C. Danphing, which he continued until 1886, when he sold his interest on account of failing health. After spending a year in rest and travel over the State, he located in Fresno in 1887, and was employed as clerk in the office of S. N. Griffith, also doing some speculating in real estate. His evenings were occupied in reading Blackstone, as the study of law had always been his ambition; and, upon leaving Mr. Griffith, in 1889, he entered the law office of Messrs. Warlow & Van Meter, devoting his time and energies in pursuit of this profession.

In November, 1890, Mr. Crichton was elected Justice of the Peace of Fresno, and assumed the discharge of his duties January 5, 1891, opening his court-room in Temple Bar building, corner of K and Mariposa streets.

He owns forty acres of land in Central colony and sixty acres on Dry creek. Mr. Crichton has identified himself with Fresno and her best interests, and is regarded as a promising young business man. He is a member of Central California Lodge, No. 67, I. O. O. F., and Vineland Lodge, No. 116, K. of P.

WILLIAM A. SANDERS, a prominent rancher of Fresno County, is a native of Wisconsin, born January 26, 1837. Early in his life the family moved to Missouri, and after two years back again to Wisconsin, and located on a farm near the city of Madison. This farm was the home of our subject during the following eighteen years. In his seventeenth year he began to teach public school during the winter seasons, attending school in the summer, taking an especial interest in the study of mineralogy (including assaying), geology, botany and surveying.

The Sanders family moved to California in the year 1859. During the first three years of his career here William A. traveled extensively, engaging in various occupations. For a time he was in coast marine service, later a printer in San Francisco, an employé of the United States Government, and finally went as an assayer with a prospecting party overland through Arizona to Central Mexico. During this trip, in a fight with Apache Indians in Arizona, Mr. Sanders was wounded.

Returning to California, he taught school for four years in Red Bluff, and followed this by serving as principal of Shasta, Chico and Millville public schools for the eight years following.

Professor Sanders located on his present ranch of 260 acres in 1874. This place is located three miles west of the town of Reedley, and is a valuable piece of property. He is extensively engaged in fruit culture, as well as general farming and nursery and seed business, and is quite successful in all his operations.

The preference he evinced in early life for the study of mineralogy, geology and botany has already been referred to. During his long and eventful career in California, and in his travels in various countries, the Professor has added much to his knowledge of these subjects through special investigation. He is a fluent writer, and frequently contributes to the daily papers and magazines the results of his travels and research.

He was married, in October, 1875, to Charlotte E. Gilbert, a native of Wisconsin. Their family consists of four children.

A. C. CROSSMAN, mechanical engineer of the Fresno Fire Department, was born in Lake County, Michigan, in 1842. After receiving a limited education he entered the shops of the Michigan Central Railroad, and there learned the trade of machinist and engineer.

When the civil war broke out, Mr. Crossman enlisted, in 1861, at Niles, Michigan, in Company E, Twelfth Michigan Regiment, under Colonel Graves. The regiment was placed in the Northwestern Department, under General Grant, and after about one year of service the subject of our sketch was detailed to the Secret Service Department connected with the Northwest, the Mississippi, Cumberland, Potomac and Tennessee. Mr. Crossman was in many heavy battles, and was wounded three times; but, with unflagging enthusiasm and true patriotism, he served to the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Niles in 1865.

Then, resuming his trade as engineer, he ran the steamer Favorite on Lake Michigan until 1867, when he emigrated to Omaha, where he served in several engineering capacities until

1871. In that year he took up his abode in Virginia City, and for eleven years was connected with the Bonanza mining firm, in both mining and mechanical engineering.

In 1882 Mr. Crossman located in San Francisco, where, for a brief time, he was connected with the Street Cable Company, after which he went to the Hawaiian Islands and was engaged in engineering work until 1885. Coming back to California then, he settled in Fresno and worked at his trade three years. In 1888 the city council appointed him mechanical chief of the fire department and engineer of engine No. 1, which position he has continuously and satisfactorily filled.

Mr. Crossman was married, at Virginia City, Nevada, in September, 1877, to Miss Ella M. Patrick. They are the parents of two children.

HENRY BOHNA, one of the respected and influential citizens of Kern County, is a son of the late Christian Bohna, who was a native of Saxony, Germany. He emigrated to America in 1833, locating in Pike County, Arkansas, and remained there until 1859, when he took up his residence in California, locating at Bakersfield in 1860. Here he remained for two years, and in 1862 was driven from that locality by the historic flood of that date. He spent about five years in Oregon and Idaho, when in 1867 he returned to Kern County and resided with his relatives until his death, which occurred in 1872, at the residence of a daughter, Mrs. A. J. Maltby.

Of the family of eleven children, Henry, the subject of this sketch, is the fifth. He was born in Arkansas, October 15, 1842, and has devoted his life thus far to stock-raising, and, aside from two years spent near Bakersfield, and four years—1863 to 1867—spent in the mines of Idaho, he has resided in the Woody district. He has about 320 acres of valuable grazing lands and ranges about 100 head of cattle and twenty-five head of horses, and raises some grain and hay.

Mr. Bohna was married February 16, 1876, to Miss Annie E., daughter of Paschal and Mary Ann (McElroy) Rutledge, and they have six children: Paschal E., Christie M., Lena E., Clara, Mary Ann and Roy. Mrs. Bohna was born in Tuolumne County, California, September 7, 1856, and, being raised by pious parents, she at the age of sixteen united with the Christian Church, or Disciples, and, with the help of her worthy husband, she is trying to bring up her children in the fear of the Lord.

WILLARD BROOKS has been engaged in ranching at Oleander, Fresno County, California, since 1882. He is one of the representative citizens of the place, and as such deserves mention in this work.

Mr. Brooks was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1860, son of J. W. Brooks. For many years his father was connected with Messrs. Munsell & Thompson, in the stove business. He emigrated to California in 1849, and was a member of the firm of Tay, Brooks & Backus, of San Francisco. They did an extensive stove, tinning and plumbing business, shipping all their goods from the East by water. Mr. Brooks remained thus employed for four years, after which he returned East and settled in Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he resided for several years. In 1875 he again sought the Pacific coast, located in Oakland and established a stove and tin store and plumbing business.

Willard Brooks was educated at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and came to California in 1877. He joined his father in Oakland, remained with him two years and learned the trade of plumber. In 1879 he went to the Auburn mines, Placer County, where he was employed as engineer for fourteen months; then returned to San Francisco and was employed by the Steam Laundry Association. In 1882 he came to Oleander,

and, with his father, bought twenty acres of land on Maple avenue. They planted sixteen acres in Muscat vines, and the rest in different kinds of fruits. Their house and barn and surrounding grounds are conveniently arranged, all showing the thrift and prosperity as well as the good taste of the owner. The father died October 13, 1890.

Mr. Brooks was married in Oleander in March, 1888, to Miss Bertha Louise Galloway, daughter of J. D. Galloway. They are the parents of one child, Munsell Van Wie Brooks, born December 23, 1889.

LEMUEL HARP is one of the pioneer residents of Fresno County. In November, 1871, he became a rancher on a quarter section of land, located a mile and a half northeast of where the town of Kingsbury now stands, and has ever since made his home in this vicinity. When the thriving village of Kingsbury was established, in 1873, he at once identified himself with its best interests, and all through the years of its existence he has been one of its prominent and popular citizens.

Lemuel Harp was born in Johnson County, Arkansas, January 19, 1852. When he was five years old his father moved to California and settled in Merced County. Lemuel was reared and educated there, remaining in that place until he reached his nineteenth year, when he came to his present location. He then engaged in farming on property which he still holds. With others he took an active part in pushing through an irrigation system whereby water could be had in quantity. It was not until 1886 that Mr. Harp abandoned the pursuit of farming and took up his residence in town. Here he has a very attractive home, the grounds surrounding it comprising seven acres. At present Mr. Harp is interested in real-estate operations. He helped to organize and is now president of the company which owns the "Farley's Addition," a very valuable property. He is a director in and secretary of the River Bend & Cole Slough Irrigation Company, and for two years he has been a Notary Public.

Mr. Harp was happily married November 3, 1881, to Miss Loretta Traber, a native of Illinois. They have one child.

M. C. BRYAN, the owner of a well-improved ranch at Oleander, Fresno County, California, is a native of Danville, Vermont, born in March, 1843. His father carried on farming at that place, and also operated a brewery. Young Bryan remained at home, received his education and worked on the farm until August, 1862, when he enlisted at Danville in Company C, Third Vermont Infantry, under Colonel Hyde, a West Point cadet, and joined his regiment at Hagerstown, Maryland, in October, soon after the battle of Antietam. He participated in many important engagements, among which were the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and the Wilderness; was wounded at the latter place and lay in hospital five months. After his recovery he again joined his regiment, was in the battles of Cedar Creek, Petersburg and Richmond. He received an honorable discharge at Washington, June 19, 1865.

The war over, Mr. Bryan returned to his home in Vermont, and subsequently went to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he learned the trade of carpenter and cabinet-maker, remaining there four years. He then followed his trade at Orange, Massachusetts, and Brattleboro, Vermont, where for two years he worked in the Estey Organ Manufactory.

In 1876 Mr. Bryan moved to California, and settled in San Jose, where he followed his trade two years; spent one year in Yolo County, after which he went to Umatilla County, Oregon, and carried on grain and stock farming for five years. In 1883 he came to Oleander and purchased twenty acres at the corner of Sumner and Maple avenues, which is nicely improved in

vines, trees and alfalfa. Mr. Bryan is somewhat engaged in real-estate speculations and in mining interests. He is president of the San Joaquin Mining Company, which was incorporated in December, 1890.

At Orange, Massachusetts, in 1871, Mr. Bryan wedded Miss Amy L. Johnson. Their union is blessed with one child, Nellie Frances, born in 1872.

J. D. GALLOWAY, Postmaster and Justice of the Peace of Oleander, Fresno County, was born in New York city in 1830, early in life emigrating with his parents to Berlin, Green Lake County, Wisconsin, where his father engaged in farming.

The subject of our sketch learned the printer's trade in Wisconsin, and was employed at his trade until September, 1861, when he enlisted in the Third Wisconsin Battery, under Captain Lucius H. Drury, and was appointed Sergeant of the sixth gun. In 1862 he was appointed Quartermaster. The battery was in the Army of the Cumberland, under General Thomas, and was engaged at the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga. At the latter battle they lost their guns, and were afterward stationed in the fort at Chattanooga. In June, 1864, Mr. Galloway was relieved from duty by Generals Thomas and Steadman, and thus allowed to publish the *Daily Gazette*, of Chattanooga, for J. R. Hood, who was editor and also Postmaster. He received his discharge from military service on October 10, 1864, but continued to publish the paper until June, 1865, when he returned to Berlin and followed farming.

Mr. Galloway was married in Berlin, in 1858, to Miss A. M. Johnson. In 1869 he moved to Queen City, Missouri, on the North Missouri railroad, and was employed as station agent, and also operated a railroad restaurant, with great success. In 1874 he returned to Berlin and opened a general grocery store, which he continued until 1882. He then passed one year as organizer of the A. O. U. W. of Wisconsin, and one year as an officer in the Wisconsin State Prison at Waupun.

In 1884 Mr. Galloway was induced to come to California through the influence of his brother-in-law, A. C. Bryan (whose history will be found on another page of this work), and settled in Oleander, purchasing twenty acres on Cedar avenue. He has since set sixteen acres to Muscat vines and built a fine two-story cottage. On November 23, 1887, he was appointed Postmaster at Oleander, and in January, 1889, he built his present post office and opened a small grocery and variety store. In the fall of 1890 he was elected Justice of the Peace and Notary Public of Oleander.

Mr. and Mrs. Galloway have three children living, viz.: Frank J., Bertha L. and Carrie Belle. Mr. Galloway is a member of Berlin Lodge, No. 38, F. & A. M., of Wisconsin, and of the G. A. R., of Berlin.

WILLIAM DAVENPORT JAMES is a forty-niner, a veteran of the civil war and a worthy old resident of the city of Visalia.

He was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, August 5, 1827. The ancestors of the family came from England to America in 1662, and brought with them the good old family Bible, now over 200 years old. The chest which was made to bring over a part of their effects bears the date, in brass nails, of 1662. Mr. James's father, Samuel James, was born in New England and married Phebe Kempton, a native of Massachusetts. Her relations were proprietors of the Cuticura remedies, and amassed a vast fortune in that business. Mr. James was next to the youngest of a family of nine children, of whom four sons still survive. He was educated in the common schools of Massachusetts, learned the trades of machinist and carpenter, and was employed at different places until the commencement of the great Rebellion. He was in Mobile

when the war began and his name was put on the State militia, but he made his escape to his old home in New Bedford and enlisted in the Union army, in April, and was sworn in at Fortress Monroe, May 23, 1861. His battalion was numbered the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts. Mr. James served in the Army of the Potomac, in the Second corps, and later in the ninth corps; was with his command nearly all the time and participated in all its battles. When his first term of enlistment expired he re-enlisted and did active duty till the close of the war. He was taken prisoner by General Lee's forces, spent a week in Libby prison and was paroled, as that occurred just at the close of the conflict. Mr. James passed all through that bloody struggle without ever receiving a wound, although he was shot at many a time by sharpshooters.

In 1851 he married Miss Ruth A. Swasey, of Newport, Rhode Island, a daughter of Captain Alexander Swasey. He was born in Newport and sailed on the high seas from the time he was sixteen until he reached an advanced age, a greater portion of the time as captain, and it is a fact worthy of record that he never lost a ship or met with a serious accident. He held the position of Collector of the port at Newport, under the administration of William H. Harrison, in 1840. Mr. and Mrs. James have had seven children, four of whom are living, namely: Clara, wife of Henry W. Dean, Postmaster of Visalia; Alice, wife of Roswell C. Smith, son of the present Mayor of Providence, Rhode Island; and William A., a miner.

Mr. James came to Visalia in the spring of 1873 and took up a Government claim of 160 acres, located five miles east of Tulare, which he still owns and is having farmed to wheat. In 1879 he purchased lots in Visalia and built a pleasant home, in which he now resides with his wife, who has been the partner of his life for the past forty years. They have surrounded their home with choice flowers and trees and it is indeed a delightful retreat. Some of the trees of his own planting have grown to be seventy-five feet high.

When Mr. James came to California in 1849, it was on a schooner of only eighty-five tons' burden, and had twenty-four passengers on board. He went into the mines at Haugtown, dug considerable gold, returned East, and came back again to this coast in 1853. He then worked at Puget Sound in a planing-mill, and it was his privilege to watch the first cargo of dressed lumber move out of that harbor.

Mr. James became a Republican at the organization of the Republican party and has ever stood firm by the party that preserved the Union.

HENRY MARTIN DETLES was born in San Francisco, June 16, 1860, the son of German parents, who were early settlers in California. When quite young he had the misfortune to lose his father, who was scalded to death at Redwood City, by taking the cover off the malt boiler, when the steam blinded him so that he fell over. When he was nine years old his mother placed him in a Protestant orphan asylum, and after remaining there four years he was taken to be raised and educated by Jefferson Walker, of Colusa County. After living with him two years and not receiving the consideration he had reason to expect, his mother took him and he made his home with her a year. Then he went to Half Moon Bay and worked for wages. Returning to his mother in the city, he obtained a situation in a commission house, remained there until 1883, then went to Tehama County and engaged in ranching.

In 1890 Mr. Detles and his stepfather, Gus Brown, purchased the ranch of eighty acres, near Traver, Tulare County, which the former is managing and preparing to plant to fruit. He was married, in 1885, to Miss Catherina Peters, a native of San Francisco, by whom he has one child—Dora.

Mr. Detles is a member of the Patriotic Sons of America, and is in politics a strong Demo-

crat. He is a man of good business ability, is an enthusiast on the fruit question and is an active and industrious citizen.

FRANCIS S. FUGITT is a member of one of the pioneer families of Lynn's valley, Kern County, California. He is a son of William Fugitt, of Glennville, a worthy farmer, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work. He was born in Clay County, Missouri, April 2, 1849, and came to this State in 1852. Here he grew up under the influence of rural associations. He gained a common school education and learned the art of making a living in a mountainous country, teaming in and out of Lynn's valley for several years. He then settled on the south fork of Kern river, on 160 acres of land, which he subsequently sold to William Scodie. His present ranch, 240 acres of fine land, is located near the forks of Kern river, and of this 200 acres are under fence. Mr. Fugitt ranges about forty head of cattle and keeps ten horses. He has twenty-five acres devoted to alfalfa.

December 30, 1874, Mr. Fugitt married Miss Amanda J., oldest daughter of E. A. Johnson, Esq. Their children by name are as follows: Edith, born February 19, 1876; Thomas E., December 8, 1877; Sarah G., January 19, 1880; Harry F., January 16, 1883; W. A., October 10, 1885; and Nellie, May 20, 1890.

WILLIAM HELM was born at Durham, Canada, a small town on the Chadigee river, which flows into the St. Lawrence, about forty miles from Montreal, March 9, 1836. His parents were George and Mary (Oliver) Helm, both natives of Scotland, where they were married, and shortly afterward removed to the continent of North America. He enjoyed the advantages of a pleasant home during his early childhood. When he was ten years old the family moved to the vicinity of Hamilton, Canada, now a large and thriving city, where the father bought a farm.

Attaining his majority in 1859, the subject of this sketch started out for himself, "Westward, Ho" being his motto. He engaged passage by water for San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama, arriving safely at his destination after a voyage of twenty-five days. His cash capital at that time was $5, and he paid that amount as steamer fare to Sacramento. He settled in Placer County at first, working at various occupations for a period of two years, after which he engaged in the sheep business on Bear river. In 1864, closing out his interests there, he drove his sheep to Oregon, where he sold out for about $15,000, which represented his profits to that date. He then went back to Sacramento, where he bought more sheep. In July, 1865, he brought his sheep down to the San Joaquin valley, and has since continued his residence here. By dint of hard labor, great diligence, and careful attention, he has made a success of the sheep business and has amassed large profits. Mr. Helm still has large interests in the Dry Creek district, at which point he settled when first coming to this county. His ranch is located six miles east of Fresno and comprises 12,000 acres. Besides his large sheep interests on this place he has a vineyard of 200 acres, which is just now coming into bearing.

To illustrate the rapid growth which has taken place in Fresno and vicinity since Mr. Helm moved here, he states that for eight years after his settlement he had no neighbor nearer than twelve miles. His was the only settlement between the present city of Fresno and the foothills. A visitor to the Fresno of today will appreciate the vast change which has taken place since then. Since 1877 Mr. Helm has made his home in Fresno. His residence, situated on a five-acre tract of land at the corner of Fresno and R streets, is one of the finest in the city, and the taste displayed in the arrangement of the beautiful and attractive grounds which surround this home, indicates the culture

and refinement of the family. Mr. Helm also owns other valuable property in Fresno, on which substantial business buildings are located. He is the vice-president of the Bank of Central California, and the president of the Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company, of which he was one of the organizers.

Personally Mr. Helm is a man of extreme modesty and simple habits. His genial disposition combined with his sound judgment commands for him the respect of the entire community, and he is a citizen that Fresno could ill afford to lose.

Mr. Helm chose for his life companion Miss Fannie S. Newman, a lady of English ancestry. Their union has been blessed with seven children, all living, viz.: George, who has charge of his father's sheep ranch; Frank, engaged in banking business; Jesse, now Mrs. Cox of Bakersfield; and Fannie, Mary, Agnes and Maud.

SAMUEL JAMES HINDS.—As one of the prominent attorneys of Fresno, this gentleman is entitled to consideration in the history of Central California.

Mr. Hinds was born in Barren County, Kentucky, November 22, 1850. In 1860 his father and family crossed the plains with ox teams, and established their home in California. Samuel J. attended Santa Clara College two years and a half, after which he studied law three years with Byers & Elliott of Stockton. In this office he met many celebrated attorneys, known throughout the State. Following his valuable experience with this distinguished law firm, Mr. Hinds went East and entered the law school at Albany, New York, graduating at that institution in 1873.

Returning to California, he entered the law office of D. M. Delmas, of San Jose, and remained with him one year, and afterward opened an office for himself and practiced there six years. During this period Mr. Hinds was engaged in much important litigation. He was attorney for the Farmers' National Gold Bank and also for the same institution when it reorganized as the first National Bank of San Jose. In 1882 he came to Fresno and associated himself with Judge Campbell, with whom he practiced several years. He is now alone in his professional work. He has an extensive practice in both civil and criminal law, being particularly successful in the latter, as also remarkably successful in the timber land litigation in the circuit courts of the United States.

Personally Mr. Hinds has many pleasing traits of character. His candor and integrity inspire the confidence of all with whom he is associated. As a lawyer he excels in his clear conceptions of a cause, and such a logical presentation of the facts as carries conviction with his argument in the minds of the jury and court.

Mr. Hinds was married November 11, 1873, the day of his graduation at the Albany Law School, to Miss Jennie Wing, of Dutchess County, New York. They are the parents of three bright children.

ALEXANDER GORDON.—The history of one of the prominent and successful vineyardists of Fresno County is contained in this biography.

Mr. Gordon was born in Hants County, Nova Scotia, in 1846. His father being a farmer of limited means, the education of Alexander was largely gained by observation and contact with his fellowmen instead of through school facilities. He came to California in December, 1869, soon after the first overland railroad was completed, and settled in San Joaquin County, entering into a partnership with W. C. Miller in the sheep business and keeping about 2,000 head. In 1874 they came to Fresno County, continuing in the same business with a herd averaging from 10,000 to 12,000 sheep. This partnership existed for seventeen years,

until 1887, when Mr. Gordon sold out to Mr. Miller.

Seeing that the great industry of this valley for the future would be the culture of the raisin grape, Mr. Gordon, in 1888, started a vineyard of 145 acres, reserving fifteen acres of the property for building purposes and pasture, this land being situated two miles east of Fresno. After setting out his vineyard of Muscat grapes, he immediately erected a handsome residence and suitable outbuildings, costing $17,500. His vineyard has shown wonderful results, and is considered one of the best, for its age, in the State. In the season of 1890, when the vines were thirty months old, he dried 123 tons of raisins and sold 113 tons of second crop to the winery. Individual acres made two tons of raisins. Mr. Gordon has been offered $600 per acre for his vineyard.

He was married, in Nova Scotia, in 1874, to Miss Ellen Grant, and this union has been blessed with eight children, all residing at home.

When Mr. Gordon arrived in California he was $40 in debt, and his first work here brought him only $25 per month; but, in a country with such rich and varied resources as California has, honest toil is sure to win, and he went to work with a determination to succeed, and as a result he is to-day worth $140,000. He owns 1,000 acres of land near the city, and much property in Fresno, both improved and unimproved. In 1876, in connection with N. Manasse, he built the Kohler House on I street, of which they are the present owners. They are also associate owners of twelve houses and other property in this city, as well as a brick business block in Madera, erected in 1891, with a frontage of 150 feet on the principal street, and containing six stores, with lodging rooms on second floor. He is the owner and projector of the Caledonia colony, which he has just placed upon the market in twenty-acre tracts. As a member of the extensive real-estate firm of Vincent, Chittenden, Cole, Sharp & Gordon, he has done a great deal toward placing settlers on the lands of this vicinity. Mr. Gordon is also interested in banking, being a director in that leading financial institution, the Farmers' Bank of Fresno.

J. A. DAVIDSON, M. D., is the oldest resident physician of Hanford, Tulare County, California.

He was born in the District of Columbia, and graduated in medicine and surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons in London, in 1850. After an experience of three years at Chatham, England, which was then the army medical headquarters and hospital depot for all troops, returning from foreign service, he entered the English army as staff assistant-surgeon, serving in different regiments wherever he was assigned. In 1852 he was medical purveyor at Corfu, the seat of government of the lower Ionian islands, a republic under the protection of Great Britain. In 1854 he was stationed at Malta, when war was declared with Russia. He then went with the army to Scutari, Varna and Shumla, and, September 14, 1854, arrived at old Fort Eupatoria, on the shores of Crimea and Tartary. He then followed the fortunes of war through Alma, Inkerman, Balaclava, and was at the siege of Sebastopol until the armistice was declared. After that he took charge of the wounded and invalids on board the troop steamship Simoon and returned to Malta, thence to England where he resigned his position.

In 1858 Dr. Davidson went to Vera Cruz, Mexico, and a few months later to New Orleans, where he settled and followed his profession until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861. He was appointed surgeon in the cavalry under Colonel Turner Ashby; and in 1862 was assigned to the navy department, serving in different departments under a roving commission until the close of the war.

Dr. Davidson came to California in 1865 and settled at Kingston, Fresno County, then a small town, the country being used chiefly by

stockmen. In July, 1877, he went to Fresno and made that his home until December, 1879, when he located in Hanford and established himself in the practice of his profession. He purchased property on Eighth street and built his present comfortable home, office and other buildings, and is now the oldest resident physician of this locality. Having had an extended experience in surgery, the Doctor is widely known through the valley in that department and in medicine also has an extended practice.

Dr. Davidson was married, at Centreville, Fresno County, December 25, 1873, to Miss Nanny Ellis, a native of Texas. Their union has been blessed with eight children: John E., Winnie E., Louis C., Reginald A., Harriet M., James A., Lillias R. and Georgia G.

For more than nine years the Doctor has been Health Officer of Hanford. Although this is a position of little honor or remuneration it is one of great responsibility, as on its proper management is dependent the health of the entire community.

FULTON G. BERRY.—At the age of fifty, when most men begin to wear a discouraged look, especially if the battle of life is against them, the subject of this sketch arrived in Fresno. That was five years ago, in 1885. A glance backward at his career will show something of his training and also serve to illustrate what a poor man with plenty of pluck, nerve and persistence can accomplish in the rich country described in this volume.

Mr. Berry was born in Maine in the year 1834. In 1851 he came to California.,—a six-foot stripling of seventeen. A good job of steady work, that of driving a sand-cart, being offered him in San Francisco, he became a drayman, and worked for six months at days' wages. At the end of that time he bought a horse and dray, and set up in business for himself, continuing thus employed for six years. The next four years he spent in the grocery trade, and then for two years he was engaged with Mr. Alexander Badlam in the real-estate business, after which he became a charter member of the Pacific Stock Exchange. From that he went into the old board, paying $30,000 for his seat, and, of course, failing, as the majority of good brokers did in those days.

After serving for three years as commissary of State's prison, he bought a seat in the Produce Exchange for $1,000, but, not having the means to carry on the business, he sold it and came to Fresno to take charge of the Grand Central Hotel. The wonderful success that Mr. Berry has achieved in this city is worthy of record. Soon after settling in Fresno he took a pair of burros, and with his wife drove about the town and vicinity, saying on his return, "This country is good enough for me, and I think we can trust our fortune here."

Although in debt and with less than $50 of borrowed money, with opportunities lying all about him for quick turns in real estate, he decided on a bold venture: bonded a ranch for a large amount, went to San Francisco, told his story, and found a partner to put up the money. For his half of the amount ten per cent. interest was charged. He returned to Fresno, and in ninety days sold the property at a profit of $20,000, clearing his first $10,000. In the meantime, in thirty days after his advent in Fresno, he had bought a half-interest in the furniture of the Grand Central Hotel,—on time, of course,—and six months later he purchased his partner's interest. After selling the ranch he paid $7,500 for city lots, selling part of them in less than a year at a profit of $84,000. He then bought the hotel for $55,000. Mr. Berry has acquired much property in the city, which has rapidly advanced in price, and it may be truthfully said that to-day he is one of the principal property-holders of Fresno. He also owns valuable vineyard lands which is fast improving. In the electric light and gas companies he has large interests. In fact, Mr. Berry is associated in some way or another with every important business enterprise in the city.

He was married in 1857 to Mary E. Torrey, a native of Maine, and has two daughters. Such, in brief, is an account of the life of one of Fresno's prosperous citizens,—a man of tireless energy, and unconquerable grit and determination, who conquers apparently insurmountable obstacles by the sheer force of his strong personality.

SN. STRAUBE, a prominent business man of Fresno, was born in Montgomery County, Missouri, in 1854. At the age of eighteen years he emigrated to California, and first located at Knight's Ferry, Stanislaus County, there being employed in a flour-mill and subsequently engaging in the stock business, his principal interest in this line being in sheep, though to some extent engaged in cattle raising also.

Since December 1, 1875, he has been a resident of Fresno County, and at present is living in Fresno, where he is extensively engaged in real-estate transactions. It is to the breeding ranch, however, that Mr. Straube has devoted much time, money and attention; and as proprietor of the celebrated Poplar Grove Breeding Farm, he is known far and wide.

This property is located sixteen miles south of Fresno, and consists of 160 acres of choice, rich land of a sandy loam; is supplied with an abundance of running water, and is excellently adapted to the growth of all varieties of grasses. Rows of graceful poplars, from which the farm takes its name, line the avenues through the place. The splendid appointments about the farm indicate to the practiced eye that this is the home of the natural-born trotters. The feed here being so nutritious and the climate so well adapted to the early and healthy development of fine horses, it would indeed be difficult to find a more desirable situation for a farm of like character. This is regarded as one of the best stock ranches in the San Joaquin valley, and the fame of its stallions is known throughout the country. The buildings are substantial, and in every way adapted to the purpose intended. At the rear of these is an excellent three-quarter mile track, which is used for exercising the horses. Mr. Straube enters and trots more horses of his own raising at California meetings than any other breeder in the San Joaquin valley, and in the progress of breeding and developing the trotter he has kept pace.

The residence of this farm is particularly attractive, and is one of the most delightful retreats to be found in this beautiful valley.

Mr. Straube was married in August, 1882, to Miss Laura MacGee, of Jacksonville, Illinois. Three children have been born to them, all of whom are now deceased.

JOHN S. JONES has been a resident of California since 1871, and is now a prominent business man of Reedley.

Mr. Jones was born in Tennessee, December 25, 1855. Charles Jones, his father, was a native of Virginia and a descendant of one of the families that settled in the South at an early day. His death occurred when the subject of our sketch was a child, the latter being reared and educated in Connecticut.

After coming to California, Mr. Jones spent ten years of his life in business in San Francisco, and for the past ten years he has been buying wheat, being now the agent for Eppenger & Co., San Francisco. For six years he was a resident of Traver, moving from there to Reedley in the spring of 1891. He annually buys and ships about 30,000 tons of wheat. He moved his house from Traver to this place on the wagon road, a distance of twenty-five miles, added to and improved it, and now has a comfortable and attractive residence. He has a one-third interest in the Mount Campbell vineyard, and is the owner of several tracts of valuable fruit and grain land, 1,067 acres in all, in Fresno and Tulare counties.

Mr. Jones was married to Miss Rosie McDevitt, a native of Boston, Massachusetts. Their two children, Eugene Weston and Lena Belle, are both natives of the Golden State.

In politics he is a Democrat. He is a Royal Arch Mason and charter member of the Traver Lodge.

SUMNER F. EARL is one of the leading enterprising business men of Reedley.

He was born in Rockford, Illinois, October 26, 1856. His father, John Volney Earl, was born in New York State, and is a descendant of English ancestry, who settled in America early in the history of the country. His mother, *nee* Miss Mary E. Bullard, was a native of Illinois. Sumner F. was the second in their family of three children, and when he was only a child both his parents died. At the age of sixteen he came alone to the Golden State to make his own way in the world. He attended the public schools of California three years, and the University of the Pacific two years, after which he clerked in a store in Santa Clara County two years. He was next employed as bookkeeper and assayer for the Afterthought Mining Company. When the town of Traver was started he was present at the sale of town lots, and was engaged by The 76 Land and Water Company as their secretary, which position he still retains, and is now, 1891, transacting all their business, making sales of their lands and attending to their collections. In the fall of 1890 he organized the Carmelito Vineyard Company, and was elected secretary and superintendent of the same. They have purchased 800 acres of land, and have planted eighty acres to raisin grapes, and eighty acres to a variety of fruit trees, and are still planting vines and trees. In this enterprise their highest expectations are more than realized. Mr. Earl is also one of the originators, a stockholder and secretary of the Reedley Store Company. They have built a large and elegant two-story brick store, the upper floor being used for offices and lodge rooms, and the down stairs for a retail establishment. They have erected a beautiful three-story brick hotel in the town, and in the near future the Bank of Reedley, of which Mr. Earl is secretary, expect to erect a new bank building. The cost of the store building was over $18,000, and the hotel is to cost $30,000. He is also one of the organizers and a director in the Traver Improvement Company, and of the Traver Music Hall Association. In company with two other Reedley business men, Mr. Earl is interested in the Mount Campbell vineyard, which consists of eighty acres of land, sixty-seven acres of which are in raisin grapes, nine in oranges, one in figs and three in French prunes. On this property as well as on many others in this locality the growth of trees and vines is phenomenal. Mr. Earl is also engaged in the real-estate business, and has over 800 acres of choice fruit lands for sale. In addition to his various business enterprises he is keeping six complete sets of double-entry books, and stands high as an expert accountant.

In 1886 Mr. Earl was united in marriage with Miss Christene Rademaker, a native of Detroit, Michigan. She is a graduate of the California State Normal School, and for some time previous to her marriage was a successful teacher in the schools of this State.

Mr. Earl is a Master Mason and a charter member of the Traver and Reedley lodges. In politics he is a Republican.

OZIAS BINGHAM was born in New Hampshire, February 6, 1832, and belongs to the sixth generation of the Bingham family born in America. Thomas Bingham came to this country from Sheffield, England, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and from him is descended the American family of Bingham. Thearon Bingham, father of the subject of our sketch, was born in

New Hampshire. He married Almeda Gillow, a native of that State, and the granddaughter of an Italian who joined his fortune in the Revolution, under command of General La Fayette. They had six children,—five sons and one daughter. One son died in infancy, and another, who came to California in 1852 with his brother Ozias, died in Westminster, Los Angeles County, in 1877.

Mr. Bingham is the fourth child of the family, and at the age of twenty he came to this State with the intention of getting gold, returning East and obtaining a thorough education. He mined in Yuba and Sierra counties, and was one of the first to adopt hydraulic mining, and during his experience in the mines he averaged about $10 per day in one claim, which was worked out in a few weeks. He continued mining for about three years, and has since been engaged at it several times, with varied success. He tried farming in Marin County, and remained there five years; moved to Solano County and took up a homestead, and after erecting buildings and making other improvements on it sold out and purchased land near Vacaville, where he resided six years and sold again; located in San Jose, and was for some time engaged in the real-estate business at that place; resided in Stockton five years; removed to Modesto, and from there came to Tulare County in 1886. At first he purchased a place at Traver, where he lived until December, 1890, when he came to his present locality near Dinuba, and purchased a twenty-acre raisin vineyard, which is now in bearing.

Mr. Bingham was married in California, in 1864, to Miss Josephine Williams, a native of Iowa. She came to this State in 1853, and is a thorough pioneer in every respect, having witnessed the wonderful development of this great commonwealth. With her husband she has seen many of the hardships of life incident to the early settlement of a new country, and with true pioneer bravery they have met and overcome the many obstacles as they presented themselves, and are now happy in the possession of a comfortable home in this sunny clime. Both are members of the Presbyterian Church at Traver, and Mr. Bingham holds the office of elder in the same. He is a member of the F. & A. M., having been made such in 1858, and while at Vacaville was Master of the lodge. He was a charter member of the A. O. U. W. at San Jose, and now belongs to the same lodge, No. 17. In politics he is a Republican; has held the office of Justice of the Peace in Marin, Solano and Tulare counties, and during ten years' service has never had a decision reversed by the higher courts.

DR. CHESTER ROWELL, prominent in the profession in California, was born in Woodsville, New Hampshire, on the banks of the Connecticut river, in 1844. Except a few years passed in his native town he grew to maturity in Illinois, where his father emigrated with his family of eight sons in 1849, and died in 1850. The family were thereafter known as "Widow Rowell's boys." In 1861 they were prompt to respond to their country's call for recruits, and five joined the Union forces in defense of their flag, which had been dishonored at Fort Sumter. The youngest, a boy of fifteen, was taken ill and obliged to return home, but four of the brothers were in active service forty months, in the Department of the Tennessee. They were in the principal campaigns and battles of the West, and through all were more or less wounded; none were seriously so, and were never off duty during their entire term of service.

After the war Mr. Rowell went to Chicago, and in the family of a very prominent physician began the study of medicine, which was continued more systematically after his arrival in San Francisco, in 1866, under the direct preceptorship of his cousin, Dr. Isaac Rowell. He graduated at the medical department of the University of the Pacific in 1870. He then

began practice in San Francisco, and in 1874 came to Fresno, where he soon secured the confidence of the people, and has succeeded in building up a very extensive practice in both surgery and medicine. In the fall of 1876, assisted by a number of prominent Republican residents of the county, Dr. Rowell started the Fresno *Republican*, which was under his editorial management for about three years. The course of the paper was independent and vigorous though Republican in sentiment, and it was his conduct of the *Republican* that gained for him the confidence and respect of the people of San Joaquin valley, and eventually, in 1879, made him State Senator from a district that was strongly Democratic. By his independence the Doctor gained the enmity of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and though in 1882 and 1886 he was the universal choice of his party for Railroad Commissioner his nomination was defeated by the above company. For several years the Doctor has been a member of the State Board of Health, and in January, 1891, he was appointed Regent of the State University by Governor Markham. His public offices have been those of honor and not of emolument. He has always been a great traveler, and though having visited nearly every prominent city in the world he is about making an extended tour through Russia. Dr. Rowell is modest and unassuming in manner, and becomes more retiring with advancing years. He has unabated faith in the ultimate prosperity and wealth of Fresno County, and is recognized as one of her substantial citizens.

JOSEPH MARIOTT, one of the successful ranchers of Lemoore, is a native of England, born in 1823. In 1853 he left his native land and went to Australia. From there he came to California in 1865 and settled in Contra Costa County, where he continued to reside until 1870. That year he came to his present location, bought eighty acres of unimproved land, and by building, planting and cultivating has greatly enhanced the value of his place, making it one of the most desirable in this vicinity.

Mr. Mariott chose for his life companion and wedded Miss Ann Radcliff, a native of England. Their three children are: John William, who died June 6, 1888; Maria, wife of L. W. Stronce; and Joseph, who married Miss Annie Yelkin, and has two children—Laura and Ines.

Mr. and Mrs. Mariott are now on an extended visit to their old home in England, which they had not seen for thirty-eight years, and in their absence their son Joseph is conducting the farm. While having charge of the home place he is also cultivating other lands. Like his father, he is a properous and honored citizen.

J. E. WHITSON.—One of the leading spirits and also one of the founders of the flourishing town of Selma, forms the subject of this sketch.

Born in Indiana, January 17, 1838, Mr. Whitson had few school advantages, such opportunities being exceedingly rare in the State of Indiana in those days. At the age of six years he had the misfortune to lose his father, and all the time and strength of his boyhood went to the support of the family. After reaching his majority he worked to earn money for such schooling as he received.

In 1856 Mr. Whitson went to Iowa, where he engaged in farming until 1861. The war coming on he enlisted as a soldier in the Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, under Colonel C. C. Crocker. He was three years with General Sherman in the Southwest, being in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, and Atlanta, after which he returned to his farm in Iowa.

In 1879 he came to California and located a soldier's land warrant on the 160 acres of land where Selma now stands. The first two years of his life on this claim was a lonesome, forlorn and desolate period. Only a shanty here and

there could be seen on the plains. In his cabin at night he was tolerably certain of tarantulas and scorpions for company, and the night-owls did their part in supplying him with music. Since then the growth of the town has been remarkable, and it should be recorded that much credit is due to Mr. Whitson for his energetic and vigorous work in helping to bring about this happy result.

He constructed, and is the proprietor of, the Whitson Hotel, erected at a cost of $52,000, a sightly building and an orderly and well-kept house. He is at present, and has been for a number of years, Postmaster of the town.

Mr. Whitson was married, January 10, 1882, to Ellen Rosalind Staley, a native of Virginia. They have no children.

P. A. HOY, of Hanford, Tulare County, was born in Randolph County, Illinois, in 1845. His father, Bartholomew Hoy, was a native of Hoboken, New Jersey, and emigrated to Illinois in 1833. There he engaged in peddling Yankee notions, gradually securing landed interests until he acquired 900 acres of land, where he successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Our subject lived at home until fifteen years of age, and was then apprenticed to learn the trade of carpenter, the agreement being that during the first year he should work for his board, the second year for his board and $1.50 per week, and the third year board and $2.50 per week; but should he lose more than three days in a year the time was to be made up at the end of the term. Opportunities in those early days for learning trades were limited, and consequently the terms and conditions were exceedingly arbitrary. After learning his trade Mr. Hoy earned a little money, which he devoted to a higher education, attending the University of Notre Dame at South Bend, Indiana. In 1857 he engaged as a traveling salesman for a tobacco house in Chicago, with whom he remained until 1874, when he started westward. Stopping at Salt Lake, he went to the mining camps at Ophir and was variously engaged until July, 1876, when, after passing the Centennial Fourth of July at Ogden, with three companions they started with a team for California. Crossing by the old emigrant trail, passing Lake Tahoe, through Placerville, they arrived at Fresno September 16, 1876. Mr. Hoy then followed his trade until February, 1877, when he came to Hanford, upon the opening of the town. He bought and improved town property, after which he resumed his trade and for many years was the leading contractor of the town. In 1880 he went into the business of undertaking, which he has since continued. In 1887 he took the agency for the Cyclone windmill, in the sale of which he has been very successful, retiring from his trade and giving this business his entire attention.

Mr. Hoy was married in Hanford, in February, 1877, to Miss Clara A. House, a native of Illinois. They have six children, namely: Edwin A., Jessie A., Charles A., Henry H., Clara A. and John R.

Mr. Hoy is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge of Hanford, and takes a great interest in the progress and development of his adopted town.

DANIEL RHOADS, one of California's most highly respected pioneers, came to this coast in 1846. A *resume* of his life will be found of interest to many, and is as follows:

Daniel Rhoads was born on his father's farm four miles south of Paris, Edgar County, Illinois, December 7, 1821. His father, Thomas Rhoads, a native of Kentucky, was born in 1795. Their ancestors were English people, and grandfather Daniel Rhoads was a soldier under Washington in the Revolutionary war. Thomas Rhoads married Elizabeth Forster, born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, daughter of Thomas Forster, of Irish and German descent. They became the parents of eleven children, nearly all of whom grew to maturity;

six are still living, and have attained a good old age. Reared a poor boy, Daniel's educational advantages were necessarily limited. After he reached manhood he became interested in an account of General John C. Fremont's first trip to California, and determined to come to this coast. He accordingly prepared himself for the overland journey, his outfit consisting of two yoke of oxen, a wagon, a rifle, ammunition and provisions. In 1843 he had married Amanda Esrey, and on this trip to California he was accompanied by his wife, other members of the party being an uncle and family, his father and family and brother-in-law and family. A portion of the time they traveled in company with other emigrants. On April 7, 1846, they crossed the Missouri river at St. Joseph, Missouri, and their arrival at Johnson's ranch, in the Sacramento valley, was October 4, that same year. Mr. Rhoads, two other men, his three sisters and wife are the only survivors of that memorable and dangerous journey. The company stopped and rested for a month at Johnson's ranch, and while there, rived stakes from oak timber, receiving in payment a beef, which kept them in meat for some time. Mr. Rhoads worked for Messrs. Grimes and Sinclair, near Sutter's Fort, overseeing Indians and receiving about $25 per month for his labor. When Fremont went to whip the Mexicans, all of the men in this party went with him except Mr. Rhoads, who remained in charge of the families.

He was at work near Sutter's Fort when news was received of the awful sufferings of the Donner party in the mountains. The story of this brave but unfortunate party who left Springfield, Illinois, and were overtaken by snow in the Sierras just as they were entering the promised land, is familiar to all. Mr. Rhoads and John Sinclair at once started on foot for Johnson's ranch, fifty miles distant, the condition of the roads making it impossible to get there with horses. Four days were spent at the ranch in preparing food for the sufferers. They cracked wheat, dried beef, and as soon as possible started for the rescue. Mr. Rhoads, his brother John P., and twelve others comprised the number that set forth with the provisions. A portion of the way the supplies were carried on pack animals, but from Piney Ridge, a distance of eighty miles, each man had to carry seventy-five pounds on his back besides his blanket, hatchet, etc. To carry this heavy weight and travel with snow-shoes over trackless mountain, required no little courage and perseverance, and at Bear valley half of the party gave out and declared they could go no further. Seven, however, were determined to proceed, even if they died in the attempt, and of these seven, only two, Mr. Rhoads and Seth Mootrey are now living. They continued their perilous way, were received with great joy by the members of the Donner party, and except for their bravery many more would have been victims of starvation. Mr. Rhoads relates many interesting incidents connected with this journey and their return trip. Before reaching the place where they had left their pack mules, they were met by a second relief party that had been sent from Yerba Buena by Commodore Stockton.

In June, 1847, Mr. Rhoads moved to the Cosumnes river, and the following October to Sonoma. In 1848 he returned to Sacramento, and soon settled on the Briggs and Burris ranch, a mile below where Galt now stands, and was there when gold was discovered at Sutter's mill. The next two years he spent the summers in mining on the American river, and realized about $8,000 in gold dust. In 1850, accompanied by Mrs. Rhoads, he returned to Missouri, via the Isthmus route, and visited friends and relatives, after which he came back to Sacramento County. In April, 1851, he removed to the neighborhood of what is now Gilroy, and purchased a 1,000-acre stock ranch. In 1857 he drove his stock across the Coast Range to the lower King's river, his family being at that time in San Jose, where his children were attending school. In the fall of 1860 he brought them to his present home near Lemoore, having built for their reception an adobe house.

Mr. and Mrs. Rhoads are the parents of four children, viz.: Sarah, Mary, John W. and Elvira H. Sarah became the wife of J. F. Phillips, and by him had six children. Mr. Phillips died, and Mrs. Phillips did not long survive him. Their children are being reared by grandpa and grandma Rhoads. Mary is the wife of George F. Keiffer, and Elvira married Harry Dawson. Mr. Rhoads has given to each of his children 240 acres of land near him, on which they have comfortable homes. The old home place consists of 1,000 acres; the original adobe house has been remodeled and added to; the trees which this worthy pioneer has planted have grown up and cast a friendly shade over it, and his home presents a most attractive appearance, and is indeed a fitting place for this venerable pioneer and his estimable wife to pass the declining years of their useful lives. Mr. Rhoads spends much of his time in the open air, frequently making trips to the mountains. From one of these mountain outings, he and his wife returned June 25, 1891, having on that day driven forty-three miles in a carriage. Both have long been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He contributed $500 toward the building of their house of worship at Lemoore, and is now steward of the church.

"Uncle Dan," as he is familiarly known, is a genial, kind-hearted old gentleman, and has the respect and esteem of all who know him. He is a noble man and a grand specimen of the California pioneer.

THOMAS LAW REED, the founder of the prosperous young town of Reedley, California, is a native of Ohio. He was born March 13, 1847, son of George and Sarah Reed, natives of England. Of their six children he was the third born. The father came to California in 1852, and in this State lost his life, whether from disease or by the hand of an assassin is not known. Deprived of a father at an early age, his opportunities for an education were limited. He was reared in Ohio and at the age of eleven years began to earn his own living and assist in the support of his mother and her family.

Mr. Reed was only seventeen when the great war broke out, and he and his brothers, J. R. and D. G. responded to the call for Union soldiers. He enlisted in Company A, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the fall of 1863. He participated with Sherman in his campaign and triumphant march from Atlanta to the sea, and was in the war until its close, being at the grand review at Washington, and before he reached his twentieth year returned home a veteran and a victor.

For four years he worked on a farm for Mr. Filbrick. At the end of that time he was induced to go to Kent County, Michigan, and embark in the cheese factory business, which, however, proved a failure. In 1875 he came to California to make a new effort for success. He landed in Yolo County in the spring of that year, with not money enough left to get his freight from the depot. He was at once employed by Mr. Adam Stiner and soon had enough to pay his expenses. That fall he rented 160 acres of land, the owner furnishing everything and he doing the work. He resided in Yolo County for eight years. From there he removed to Smith's Ferry, Fresno County, arriving there March 3, 1884, with eleven head of horses and mules, and $1,100 borrowed money. He camped in the old ferry house and plowed and seeded till the twentieth of March following; put in 200 acres and planted over 2,000 bags of wheat. He summer-fallowed till it got too dry to plow. Then returned to Yolo County and harvested his crop there, coming back to Fresno County in the fall with his family. The next spring he planted 200 acres of Egyptian corn and raised 900 sacks of the same. The people who saw him plant said, "You are a fool. You can't make the interest on four bits per acre." It was on the 17th of November, 1885, that he returned. That fall he hauled the lumber for sheds for the stock sixty miles. He sowed his

summer-fallow to wheat and harvested from it fourteen sacks to the acre. At that time he began to invest in lands, first purchasing 168 acres at $22.50 per acre. Prosperity attended his efforts and his landed estate increased to 2,500 acres. In 1887–'88 he bought the land on which Reedley is built. When the railroad was constructed, in 1888, he gave the company a one-half interest in 360 acres, and they platted the town which was named in honor of him. Soon afterward Mr. Reed sold his interest in the town site and 800 acres of adjoining land for $120,000. His home ranch, which consists of 1,400 acres of choice fruit and grain land, is located one mile from Reedley. On this place he has a large variety of both deciduous and citrus fruit trees, eighty acres in raisin grapes, and forty acres in alfalfa. This year, 1891, he has 7,500 acres of wheat, and 2,500 acres of summer-fallow for another year. He uses 100 head of mules and horses in his farming operations, and has three combined harvesters and threshers that cut and thresh daily thirty-five acres of grain, using five men to a machine and from twenty-six to thirty mules, one man driving them all.

Mr. Reed was married at Charlestown, Portage County, Ohio, to Miss Amantha A. Smith, a native of Massachusetts. Of the seven children born to them all are living except one that died in infancy. Their names are as follows; Horace M., Nina, Edmond Rosco, Jessie, Edith A. and Dolly.

Mr. Reed is a charter member of the Dick Yates Post, of the G. A. R., Traver, and in politics is a Republican He is a director of the Alta irrigation district. Is interested in educational matters, and has been a member of the School Board since coming to the place. He aided in the erection of the school building, donated a lot to the United Brethren Church, and gave $300 toward building their house of worship. Mr. Reed has a remarkably fine physique and is in the prime of life. Always public-spirited and generous, he never does anything by halves. He is eminently worthy of the success that has crowned his efforts in this sunny land.

Such, in brief, is a sketch of the founder of the promising town of Reedley.

T. C. WHITE, Fresno, California. Several industries have conduced to the wealth and prosperity of Fresno, but by all odds the most important of these, and the one which has given to the community its world-wide fame, is that of raisin-growing. Beyond a doubt the credit of the supremacy in that field lies here, and each succeeding year but adds to the stability of this verdict. And yet of what recent origin is this industry in Fresno! But fifteen years previous to this writing the first few vines of the first raisin-vineyard of Fresno were planted, and the pioneer raisin-grower of Fresno, though to-day one of her foremost citizens, is yet a young man. That honor, and it is a note-worthy one, belongs to the gentleman whose name heads this article. On this account, as well as because of his high standing in the community, and the qualities which have always placed him in the front rank in progressive movements, a more than passing mention of him becomes valuable, and indeed essential in a volume designed to record for the present, and preserve for the future, a history of Fresno. Hence the following outline sketch of his career, necessarily brief on account of the scope of this work, is appended.

T. C. White was born in the town of Essex, county of Chittenden, Vermont, on February 22, 1850. His parents, Calvin and Hannah (Furman) White, were both natives of Vermont, and were of old New England families. In fact, the father came of one of the original families of New England, being a direct descendant of one of the Whites of the Mayflower party. In 1858 Calvin White removed with his family to Colchester, Vermont, where he established himself in mercantile business, and in farming. He was, however, a wheelwright and

blacksmith by trade. He lived there until his death, which occurred about 1871, when in his fifty-fifth year. His widow survived him until 1889, when she died at the age of sixty-four years. Our subject was the second son in a family of five boys and four girls, and when the brother older than himself went as a Union soldier in the civil war, he commenced assisting his father about the store. He began his education in the public schools, and so continued until he reached the age of about fourteen years, and then began attendance at the commercial college at Burlington.

After completing his course there he became book-keeper for a firm of that city, and remained there until 1872, when suffering from rheumatism he went to Boston to seek the relief afforded by proximity to the salt water. While recovering his strength he was employed for a considerable portion of the time, according as his health would permit, and opportunity offer. Having become imbued with the idea of entering into the glove-manufacturing business, he made preliminary arrangements to embark in it in partnership with a Boston friend. In order to familiarize himself sufficiently with the processes and methods of the business, he went in the winter of 1875–'76 to Gloversville, and there and in Johnstown, which neighboring towns are the headquarters of the glove-making industry, he remained for about a year. His observations, however, were against the advisability of embarking in the business, in Massachusetts, owing to the difficulty of competing with a locality where were centralized all the facilities of the trade, including tanneries and all similar adjuncts. Having given up the idea, and being influenced by letters received from his brother, Ray White, from Fresno County, California, in which the advantages of the climate were set forth, he started West, and arrived in Fresno and April 27, 1877. It was his intention to remain only during that summer, and go back to the East in the fall. But events shaped themselves so that he remained, and located permanently, an occurrence of mutual advantage to himself and Fresno County. When he arrived here he had but $325, and even that sum he had gained by hard knocks in the employment of others, and handicapped by ill health. He had been here but a very short time when he bought a twenty-acre tract in the Central colony which he set about improving, but sold later at a handsome advance to R. B. Williams, who is yet the owner. The place is situated on Cherry avenue, about three miles from Fresno. That fall he was married, and as the lady, who then became his wife, was commencing the improvement of a place with her sister, he bought from the sister an interest. This tract of eighty acres is the present home place of Mr. White and family. Some four or five acres of Muscatel grapes had been planted by the ladies in 1876, and Mr. White continued the planting of what proved a splendid raisin vineyard, and packed the first raisins for commercial purposes on the first raisin-vineyard, known as Raisina vineyard, in the great center of that industry. With characteristic foresight and prudence, having embarked in raisin-growing, he went to Woodland, Yolo County, and there, from R. B. Blowers, the pioneer raisin man of California, he acquired a thorough and detailed practical knowledge of the methods and processes of handling the grapes from the vines to the packing-box. His intelligent investigations placed the industry on a practical basis at the start, and there was no loss of time or product in the learning. For several years the raisin output of this district was readily absorbed by the California market, but when finally the product became too extensive for such limited confines, there came a temporary period of stagnation which was soon overcome by the opening of the Eastern market. The industry has become a great one, peopling a large area with an intelligent class of citizens, and building the beautiful city of Fresno. Mr. White was the father of this industry, and has been ever since in the front ranks of its promoters. In 1883, when he had gotten his place in prime order, he built a beautiful and tasteful residence, one of the ornaments of this region

Extending his interest, he bought a 320-acre tract in the Mussel Slough district, near Hanford, improved it, and in 1889 sold an interest therein, as well as in his home place. In 1887, during the boom, he bought and sold a number of pieces of property in the vicinity, and success attended him in each transaction. He has retained a number of valuable tracts, however, and in addition to those already mentioned he has the following: 160 acres lying seven miles west of Fresno, now in grain but well adapted to fruit; thirty acres north of the city, but close to the limits; 160 acres, devoted to grain, in the Wild Flower district, about eighteen miles south of Fresno; 240 acres, close by the last mentioned tract, which he is planting to raisin-grapes, having set out eighty acres already in 1890–'91. He also owns a half-interest in a tract of 120 acres near Selma, which is now in grain, and has much city property. Included in the last there are three entire blocks, one-half-block between Mariposa and Fresno streets, a large lot on M street, besides a number of other scattered lots, and three houses, one of which is a fine large structure.

He has taken an active and earnest part in almost every movement that has been made for the benefit of Fresno. He was one of the prime movers in the formation of the Central California Colony Water Company, which was organized about 1880 to secure the water right from the Fresno Canal & Irrigation Company, and was elected president of the company, which position he has since retained. He is now serving his third term as president of the Emigrant Ditch Company, which takes its waters from King's river, and is the only company except the Fresno Canal & Irrigation Company which has the right of appropriation; their right is to 196 cubic feet per second. They have fifteen miles of main canal, and branches running over the entire Wild Flower district, the principal office being at Wild Flower. Since the last election of officers Mr. White has been a director of the Flower Switch Canal Company, one of the largest in the county. He is a director of the First National Bank of Fresno, and formerly held that relation to the Belmont Street Railway Company, of which he is yet a stockholder. He is also a stockholder of the Fresno Fair Grounds Association, and was appointed by Governor Markham a director of the Twenty-first Agricultural District. In November, 1887, he was chosen to represent the Third (Fresno) District in the County Board of Supervisors to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of A. T. Covell. He served out the remaining year of that term, and was again chosen at the regular election in 1888 for a term of four years. In 1890 he became chairman of the board, and is universally recognized as having had no superior in that executive position. In connection with the County Board of Trade he has always been an interested worker, having been a member since organization, and being a present director. In 1890, at the convention at San Francisco, he was chosen a member of the executive committee of the California World's Fair Association to represent the San Joaquin valley. In this capacity he took a prominent part in shaping the legislation which resulted in the appropriation of $300,000 to assist in properly representing California at the World's Columbian Exposition. To carry this legislation to a successful issue he gave much time and attention, and took a leading part in the work at the front in Sacramento and San Francisco. As one of the provisions of the bill was for the appointment of World's Fair Commissioners for the State, Mr. White's committee, while still in existence, has completed its work.

The subject of this sketch was married in Fresno, November 27, 1877, to Miss Augusta P. Fink, a native of Wisconsin, born near Racine. One son has blessed this union, Harry Fink White, born September 11, 1879. Mr. White's history since coming to this community conveys a lesson. Then a young man of twenty-seven years, with a very limited capital in money, he started in the race when things did not look as they do now, and in the few

years that have elapsed since that time he has become a successful man from every standpoint. He has accumulated wealth; public and private positions of honor and trust have been bestowed upon him, and beyond all, he has established a reputation for uprightness and integrity that is as solid as the community itself. His success has been accomplished by the process of building up, instead of pushing down others.

The best financiers are they whose genius of accumulation is accompanied by that quality of liberality which enables them to accompany their own advancement with a proper consideration for the communities with which they are identified. Mr. White belongs to that class who can occasionally look over the prospect of immediate financial profit on each investment in order to build somewhat for the future. Hence, he enjoys not only the confidence of all who know him, but also the esteem of the entire community, such as is reserved for the man of liberal views.

One of the latest enterprises in which Mr. White has engaged is the Producers' Raisin-Packing Company of Fresno, incorporated in 1891, and made up of about 100 raisin-growers of this locality. It promises much for the future of that industry, and is an intelligent move in the right direction. The company has leased the building formerly occupied by A. Lusk & Co. as a packing house. Mr. White is president of the company.

G. A. NEAME, a rancher southwest of Hanford, was born in Kent County, England, in 1863. His father, A. Neame, was an extensive lumber and timber merchant of London. Our subject was educated at Haileybury College, in Hertfordshire, and after passing one year in Germany he returned to London and passed two years in the business of his father. Through James S. Robinson the soil and climate of the Lucerne district were brought to his attention, and in the spring of 1884 Mr. Neame left his home and country to visit California, and to investigate the possibilities of her undeveloped future. He came direct to Hanford, and after passing about one year in the family of Mr. Robinson he purchased his present ranch of seventy acres, in the fall of 1885. He began sowing wheat, gradually working into alfalfa, of which he now has forty-five acres, with ten acres in vines. He is also engaged in breeding horses, keeping about thirty head, with a fine trotting stallion called Sideon N., a son of the well-known Sidney. He has a number of running horses, which show great speed and are now in training. Mr. Neame's ranch is complete in a cottage home and outbuildings, and his entire attention is devoted to his stock interests.

HENRY HACKETT was born in Ireland, April 15, 1808. His parents emigrated to the United States in 1812, and settled in New York, where the father, Thomas Hackett, was engaged in the manufacture of harness. Henry was apprenticed in New Jersey to learn the trade of iron roller, working bar iron into merchantable sizes.

In 1832 Mr. Hackett was married, in New York, to Miss Elizabeth Cornell, of the prominent Quaker family of Cornells, so distinguished in the early history of New York. In 1833 they settled in Wayne County, Michigan, twenty-two miles from Detroit, and located 320 acres of Government land, at $1.25 per acre. The country was then wild and unsettled, and in the midst of the forest Mr. Hackett built a sawmill and supplied lumber for the country trade, and was also engaged in general farming. He assisted in building the Michigan Central railroad, the first railway in that State. In 1860 he emigrated with his family to California. They shipped horses, wagons and supplies from Detroit to the terminus of the railway system in Iowa, and at that point, which was near Burlington, they embarked in the "prai-

rie schooner" for their long trip across the plains. Mr. Hackett drove eight horses and started alone with his family, but ere long they were joined by other emigrants and soon a large company was formed. The only particular hardship they encountered on the journey was the absence of sufficient feed for their stock. At Lake Tahoe, finding plenty of feed, good water, fish and game in abundance, they encamped four weeks, giving their stock time to recuperate. They then pushed forward toward their destination, and arrived in Sacramento in September, being there in time to witness the laying of the corner stone of the State capitol.

Mr. Hackett settled at Mud Spring, near Placerville, El Dorado County, rented a hotel and did an extensive business. Being on the Washoe route, between Sacramento and Placerville, teaming was extensively carried on, and his hotel was the popular hostelry. In 1864 the incoming railroad spoiled his business, and from there he moved to Gold Run, an extensive hydraulic mining camp in Placer County, built a fine hotel and conducted it until 1870, when he came to the vicinity of Grangeville, Tulare County. Here he homesteaded 160 acres of land, which was subsequently claimed by the railroad company, and under protest he had to pay their price. The country being dry and overrun by wild horses and cattle, crops were uncertain, and the rough side of life was uppermost. Mr. Hackett was among the first to agitate irrigation and to start the ditches. After water was acquired and the "no-fence" law passed the farmer began to prosper. In 1878 Mr. Hackett set out a small family orchard, and gradually established a comfortable home. He now owns 234 acres of land, eighty acres of which are in alfalfa and twenty-four in vines. In connection with his farming he has also been interested in stock-raising.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hackett eleven children were born, seven of whom are living, scattered in different parts of the country. George Henry lives with his father and takes charge of the ranch. Mr. Hackett joined the Masonic order in Wayne County, Michigan, in 1860. He is a prominent Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific Coast.

Such is an epitome of the life of one of Tulare County's worthy citizens.

HENRY W. DEAN, Postmaster at Visalia, Tulare County, California, was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, August 10, 1858. He is the son of Charles Dean, a native of the same State, and a grandson of William Dean, who was born in Massachusetts. The Deans are direct descendants of Silas Dean, who crossed the ocean in the Mayflower and landed with the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock in 1620. Charles Dean married Miss Catherine Wassen, of German origin and a native of New York, her ancestors having come to this country from Germany and settled on the Hudson river. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Dean, Henry W. is the youngest.

He was educated in the public schools of Providence, Rhode Island, and in the Morey & Goss College of that place. For two years he clerked in a grocery store, and then engaged with his father in contracting and building, continuing in this business until 1884, when he came to California. For a time before leaving Rhode Island he had been foreman on the public works at Pawtucket.

After locating in Visalia Mr. Dean engaged in the commission business, but was so far from the market and freights were so high he was compelled to abandon it. He then became a member of the firm of Knupp & Anderson, searchers of records, and doing an abstract business, and continued with them until he received the appointment of Postmaster, May 24, 1889. He had previously been a member of the Republican club, and had given the party all the assistance possible. His first appointment was to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. S. Mitchell, and after this he was

endorsed for the place by nearly all the business men of Visalia and the Republican County Committee.

In 1883 he married Miss Clara James. Soon after their marriage they came together to California, and their union has been blessed with one child, Leita.

Mr. Dean is interested in a ranch, and has given some attention to fruit culture. As a business man he is prompt and reliable, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

J. D. TYLER is the oldest living representative of the original settlers on Tule river, Tulare County, California. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits and in the stock business here since 1859, and as a pioneer is justly entitled to more than a passing mention in the history of his county.

Mr. Tyler was born in Marcellus, New York, in 1827, the son of Job Tyler, a farmer and minister of the Seventh-Day Baptist denomination. His early life was rather migratory, his father moving to Ohio in 1834, and to St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1836. Educational advantages in those days were limited, and young Tyler's schooling was confined to the three months' winter term, not infrequently being detained at home to accomplish some work on the farm, and not attending school at all after he reached his fourteenth year.

In 1851, with his father and brother Jim, Mr. Tyler started for California via New York and the Isthmus of Panama. Their steamer was the first to land emigrants at Aspinwall. At Panama they embarked on the English brig Tryphena, with 130 passengers, the vessel being much overloaded and having only a meager supply of water and stores. The sufferings on that terrible journey of sixty-five days from Panama to San Diego were intense. The last thirty days they had no bread, and only half a pint of water each day. Their small allowance of beans or peas must be cooked in salt water or the greasy "slush" that came from the cook-room. For twenty days they were nearly starved, and Mr. Tyler's father contracted disease to which he succumbed while in port at San Diego, and he was there laid at rest. Our subject and his brother then re-shipped for San Francisco, arriving there February 29, 1852, just four months after leaving New York. They went to the mines at Nevada City, and followed life in the mining camps, either in boarding-house or in actual work in the mines, until 1859, when, hearing that cattle were selling low in Tulare County, they started for Tule river, with a view of purchasing and driving to the mines. Upon their arrival, however, they found the statement to be without foundation; and, in partnership with Len Redfield, they settled on Tule river and engaged in the stock business. This association continued until 1865, when Mr. Redfield withdrew and the Tyler brothers continued in partnership until 1871, when they separated, J. D. Tyler remaining on the river. His present place of 160 acres was homesteaded under the first homestead law in 1864. He has since added to his original holding, now owning 200 acres, much of which he farms in grain, alfalfa and fruit. He is also largely interested in horses and cattle, and rents two sections of land for a stock range.

Mr. Tyler was married at Visalia in 1864, to Miss Mary J. McKelvey, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of George McKelvey, who came to California in 1852, by way of Cape Horn. They have five children: Clyde D., Carl R., Chris W., Corda F. and Clair H.

Mr. Tyler is a charter member of the Porterville branch of the Farmers' Alliance, and was its first president. He has never sought the emolument of public office, and has always avoided every suggested nomination. He was the first Republican on Tule river, and in 1859 his was the only Republican vote out of the thirty-one votes cast. When the county was filled with Southern sympathizers in 1861, he stood firm in his convictions and was

only the more respected for loyalty to his country.

WILLIAM VAN BUCKNER was born in Kansas, August 31, 1859, son of William G. Buckner, a native of Tennessee. When quite young he had the misfortune to lose his mother, and in 1863 he came to California with his father. Until he was nine years old they lived in San Joaquin County, and from that time until he was twenty-one years old Stanislaus County was his home. His next move was to Tulare County, and that was October 1, 1881. In connection with his father and brother he purchased 240 acres of land, 130 of which he now owns and on it built a house and barn. He first engaged in the stock business, afterward turned his attention to raising grain, and in 1888 began the fruit business. He has forty-five acres in raisin grapes, and the prospect for success in this department is very flattering. He is a machinist by trade, and commands a salary of $10 per day running a threshing-machine.

Mr. Buckner is one of the organizers of the Lemoore Alliance Fruit-Packing Company, established for the purpose of marketing their own fruits. He is a member of the Foresters, and in politics is a Republican.

On November 27, 1884, Mr. Buckner wedded Miss May Sprague, a native of Wisconsin, and two children have been born to them—Ross and Hugo.

GREEN BERRY CATRON is one of the hardy sons of Missouri, who crossed the plains in the days of '49, to make a home and fortune in the new El Dorado of the West.

He was born in La Fayette County, Missouri, October 10, 1829, and comes of German ancestry. His parents, Solomon and Elizabeth (Jennings) Catron, natives of Virginia, were married in 1820, and to them were born fourteen children, thirteen of whom they reared to maturity, and ten—five sons and five daughters—are still living. The mother, at this writing, has reached the advanced age of eighty-six years, the father having died in 1865. The subject of our sketch was their fifth child, and was reared in Missouri. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the army of the United States and served in the Mexican war. At nineteen we find him a rugged young man, en route to California with ox teams, braving the dangers of the plains and making the overland journey in safety.

Arrived at his destination, he at once embarked in mining at Gold Run. For nearly three years he was successful; then Dame Fortune forsook him and he lost all he had made. From the mines he went to Sonoma County, spent two years there, and afterward went to Lake County, which was then unsurveyed. In the latter county he took up a claim and engaged in stock-raising, continuing that business ten years. He came to his present location in Tulare County in 1864 and purchased 400 acres of land. Settlers were then few in this section of the country, there being only two further on the frontier than himself. On this property he has resided twenty-seven years; has improved it and sold a portion of it. In the meantime he purchased 872 acres in the hills, which he uses as a stock ranch.

Mr. Catron was first married, in 1864, to Mrs. Frances A. Barnett, whose death occurred in 1878. In 1881 he wedded Amanda M. Maxon, daughter of E. D. Maxon, whose history appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Catron was among the pioneers who set on foot the enterprise to open up the first ditch for irrigating purposes in his part of the county. This is now called the People's Consolidated Ditch. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat. Although he has been a resident of California since before the great State was born into the Union, and although he is a veteran of a war in which the soldiers covered themselves

with glory forty-five years ago, still he appears young and vigorous He is a worthy citizen, a man of generous impulses, and one of the solid ranchers of Tulare County.

C. SMITH owns a lovely home in Washington colony, California, where he resides with his family. A brief review of his life is as follows:

Mr. Smith was born in Canada, in 1834, but his earliest recollection is of Genesee County, New York, where his parents emigrated soon after his birth. The education he obtained was a meagre one, as at the age of eight years he began his own support, being bound out to a farmer, with whom he remained until sixteen years of age. At that time he was employed by J. D. Patterson of Chautauqua County, who was extensively engaged in raising fine sheep, and remained in his employ until 1868, much of the time being superintendent of his farm and stock business.

Mr. Smith was a member of the Sixty-eighth New York Regiment, State militia, under Colonel Forbes. In 1864 the regiment was called out to reinforce the army at Gettysburg, but the Confederates retreated before they arrived. They were returned after a thirty days' service.

In 1867 Mr. Smith came to California to represent Mr. Patterson and look after his interests in establishing a large sheep ranch of 20,000 acres in Stanislaus County, stocked with fine Merino sheep. In 1868 Mr. Smith, in partnership with W. L. Overheiser, bought of Mr. Patterson 2,000 head of Merino sheep, for which they paid $100,000. This partnership continued until 1873, when W. S. Chapman purchased Mr. Overheiser's interest, and Messrs. Smith & Chapman conducted the business until 1877, when they sold their flock of 7,000 head to Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Smith acted as manager for about eight months. He then went to Merced and engaged in the wool business, and in 1880 moved to Madera to fit up the extensive stock ranch of Falkner, Bell & Co., of San Francisco. In the spring of 1881 Mr. Smith bought forty acres of land, corner of East and Lincoln avenues, Washington colony, which he placed in charge of his eldest son. In 1883 he severed his connection with Falkner, Bell & Co., in order to take charge of his own property. He has erected an attractive house, out-buildings, improved dryer and all necessary appointments to the proper maintenance of a first-class ranch. Mr. Smith came to this place with a capital of $3,000, $2,500 of which he paid for the ranch. By his wise and careful management of the property, the ranch is now netting him $4,000 per year and is paying its own improvements.

Mr. Smith was married, in Westfield, New York, in 1854, to Miss Phœbe Drake, and their union has been blessed with nine children, seven of whom are living. He is a member of Yo Semite Lodge, No. 74, A. O. U. W., and of the G. A. R. of California.

WILEY WILLIAMS came to California in 1849, and was among the early settlers of Tulare valley, in the vicinity of Smith's mountain, and near where the village of Dinuba now stands.

Mr. Williams was born in Indiana, December 28, 1830, son of Alexander and Ruth Williams, natives of the State of North Carolina, and of Scotch and English ancestry. He was one of a family of ten children, was reared and educated in Missouri, and in his nineteenth year came to the gold fields in California. He mined at Rough and Ready and in various other mining districts; was also engaged in the mercantile business. Thirty years of his life were spent in Santa Clara County, in the stock business, and during the drouth he met with severe reverses. He was in Tulare County in 1850, but did not locate on his ranch here until 1883.

He was married at San Jose in 1854, to Miss Mary E Tennant, a native of London, England,

and a daughter of William and Dorindo Tennant. Her parents were natives of London, were of Scotch descent, and for many years prominent citizens of San Jose. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams eleven children were born, six of whom are living. Two of the sons, William A. and James F., reside near Dinuba; John, at the age of twenty-one, was killed by a train at Gilroy; Fanny is the wife of J. T. Mickles, of Fresno; and three of the daughters, Emily Josephine, Annie and Mary Dorindo, are at home with their mother.

Mr. Williams died of heart disease at Lemoore, this county. For years he was one of the prominent citizens of Gilroy, Santa Clara County. He was a man of the highest moral integrity, and his sudden death was a source of much bereavement to his family and many friends. One of the sons resides on the ranch and manages the estate for his mother. Mrs. Williams is a lady of intelligence and refinement, and possesses more than ordinary ability.

WILLIAM B. ROBB, junior member of the firm of Edwards & Robb, dealers in general merchandise, Orosi, is an enterprising young man who has cast his lot in this promising village, and is on the high road to success. He and his partner purchased the pioneer store and stock of Mr. Shafer six months after it had been established. Both are courteous and obliging business men, enjoy the confidence and good-will of the citizens of their part of the county, and have a trade that is constantly increasing.

Mr. Robb was born in Nova Scotia, April 3, 1866, son of James F. and Amelia L. Robb, both natives of Nova Scotia. His paternal ancestry originated in the north of Ireland and his mother's people were English. Mr. Robb is the only son in a family of six children. He was educated in his native place and there learned banking, which he followed six years. He came to California to engage in the same, and arrived in Fresno in 1889. In December of that year, however, he came to Orosi and established himself in the general merchandise business. He is a young man of energy and ability, and, appreciating the fact that this is a good place for investments, he has bought land and is interesting himself in the production of raisin grapes and other fruits.

HARRISON WHITE was born in the State of New York, June 29, 1838. He comes of good old Puritan stock. His grandfather, Silas White, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, held a Captain's commission and served till the close of the struggle. His father, Silas White, Jr., a native of New York, married Maria McClare, who was of Scotch descent and also a native of the Empire State. Of the ten children born to them, Harrison was next to the youngest. When he was a child the family moved to Illinois and settled on a Government claim, where the children were reared and educated.

Mr. White worked on the farm and also learned the carpenter's trade. When President Lincoln called for volunteers he was among the first to enter the service of his country and help put down the rebellion. He enlisted as a private, on April 22, 1861, in Company F, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, and after his three months' term of service had expired he joined Company B, Fourth Illinois Cavalry. His company went with General Grant to Fort Henry, Donelson, Corinth and Vicksburg, and was Grant's escort until he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General and placed at the head of all the armies of the United States, having his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac. Mr. White continued to serve in the department of Mississippi until the close of the war. At the battle of Shiloh he was slightly wounded by a piece of shell. He had been promoted as Captain, and as such was mustered out of the service on the 26th of January, 1866.

After the war closed Mr. White conducted a cotton plantation in Mississippi one year. He then went to Sandwich, Illinois, and engaged in mercantile business. In the spring of 1868 he sold out and went to Montana, being in business there until the winter of 1869, again returning to Illinois. In the spring of 1870 he came to California and located in Tulare County. That summer he took the census of the county. Then for two years he was engaged in the sheep business, after which he opened a store at Porterville, remaining there six years. At the end of that time he sold out, came to Visalia, and has since made this city his home. In 1880 he received the appointment of United States Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, and filled that office six years. He also served as Under Sheriff a year and a half. At this writing (1891) he is United States Gauger, and is also doing a claim agency business.

In 1876 Captain White was married to Miss Hattie P. Anthony, a native of Watertown, New York. They reside in their pleasant home on Court street, Visalia, and he is the owner of a ranch in the country, which he has rented.

The Captain is a member of the A. O. U. W., and a charter member and Post Commander of General George Wright Post, G. A. R., Visalia.

Z. D. BEALL, a vineyardist and rancher east of Lemoore, was born in Ripley County, Indiana, in 1852. His grandfather, Z. Beall, was a native of Pennsylvania, but settled in Ripley County in 1818, where the father of our subject was born in 1822. Z. D. Beall lived at home until twenty-three years of age, securing a common-school education and assisting his father upon the farm. In 1875 he came to California with four companions from his native town, and after landing at Visalia they found occupation upon Bacon's ranches as farm hands. In 1877 Mr. Beall went to Lemoore, and after four years passed in farm work he entered into partnership with Joel W. Williams, in working 240 acres of land. After securing one crop they dissolved partnership, and in the fall of 1882 Mr. Beall purchased his present ranch of eighty acres, two miles east of Lemoore. He also rented land and farmed annually about 200 acres until the spring of 1889, when he set ten acres in vines and devoted his time to the improvement of his own ranch. He now has twenty-four acres in vines, ten acres in peaches and prunes, sixteen acres in alfalfa, and the remainder in farm land. He raises a few horses, and his fine piece of alfalfa and well-kept vineyard indicate watchful management in the line of agriculture which he is pursuing.

ERASMUS D. MAXON, a venerable citizen of Tulare County, California, was born in Brookfield, Madison County, New York, February 23, 1812. He comes of an old American family. His grandfather, Paul Maxon, a native of Rhode Island, went with a colony to New York, became a pioneer of that then wilderness, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His son, Paul C. Maxon, was born in New York and married Lucy Pardee, a native of Connecticut. Of their seven children the subject of this sketch was the third born, and he and his sister are the only survivors of the family.

Mr. Maxon was reared and educated in New York; removed to Wisconsin in 1849, and purchased a farm in the southern part of the State, which he improved; sold it and went to northern Wisconsin, where he bought another farm and also improved it. After spending twenty-eight years of his life as a farmer in Wisconsin, he come to California in 1873. During the war he was a soldier of the Union army, having served from 1863 until the close of the war, in Company I, Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry. He received an honorable discharge in 1865.

Arrived in this State, Mr. Maxon took up a

Government claim of 160 acres of land on the plains near where Exeter is now located, and became the pioneer wheat farmer of his section. He built a home, planted trees and surrounded himself with the comforts of life. In addition to this property he owns twenty acres of timber land.

In 1834 Mr. Maxon married Miss Hannah Crouch, a native of Jefferson County, New York, of French and German ancestry. Their union was blessed with ten children, of whom eight are still living. Sarah Ann died at the age of forty years; Harrison is settled in Wisconsin; Amanda M. is the wife of G. B. Catron, and resides near her father. (See Mr. Catron's history in this book.) Antonette is the wife of Mr. Carpenter, a resident of Michigan; Sophia, wife of Mr. F. H. Allen, died in 1888; Estella is the wife of Marion Lowery, a resident of Visalia; Ada is the wife of Henry Creason; Fred is settled near his father; Kate is the wife of William Morrell, a resident of Redwood City; and Martha married William E. Carder, and resides with her father. In 1875, after forty-one years of happy married life, Mrs. Maxon died.

Mr. Maxon has been a Republican since the organization of that party. From exposure incurred while in the war, he has been a sufferer from rheumatism for many years. He has led a life of activity and usefulness, has passed his seventy-ninth mile-post, and in the natural course of events cannot expect many more years. All honor be to these war veterans and worthy pioneers.

CAPTAIN J. P. FERNALD, Oleander, Fresno County, California, is a native of the Pine Tree State, born in Kitterey, November 7, 1841. He traces his ancestry back to Thomas and Reginald Fernald, of England, who emigrated to America in 1629. King Charles gave them a grant of land at the mouth of the Piscataqua river, which extended fifteen miles up the river from its mouth and ten miles inland in either direction from its center. Reginald chose the southwest bank, the New Hampshire side, which was called "Strawberry Banke," and there engaged in agricultural pursuits. He founded the town of New Castle, and was one of the incorporators of the town of Portsmouth in 1631. Before coming to America Reginald Fernald was a surgeon in the English navy.

Thomas chose the northeast bank of the river, the Maine side, and founded the town of Kittery in 1631. He was what is termed an English gentleman, and lived in Kittery as "Lord of the Manor," without engaging in any active business. He was the direct ancestor of Captain J. P. Fernald, who represents the eighth generation. The Captain's father, Peletiah Fernald, was a ship-carpenter who spent his life in Kittery and died there in September, 1842.

J. P. Fernald was educated in the common schools of Kittery, and at the age of thirteen years began his long and eventful life upon the sea, which he followed continuously for thirty-one years. Under Captain Jeremiah Trefrethen, of the ship Portsmouth, he began his career as cabin-boy. He also began the study of navigation, both in theory and practice, and in 1860, while at New Orleans, was appointed third mate of the full-rigged ship, Jacob Horton, under Captain Henry Cook. In January, 1861, he was transferred to the ship, Kate Prince, under Captain Edwin A. Gerrish, bound for Liverpool with a cargo of cotton, returning with a general cargo to Philadelphia, and continuing on this route until November, 1862, when he left the ship at Philadelphia to visit his family. On his return to Philadelphia, he was appointed second mate of the ship Rockingham, and with cargo of coal sailed for Panama thence to Chincha Island, Peru, and with guano to Queenstown.

April 23, 1864, the Rockingham was captured by the Confederate cruiser, Alabama, Captain Semmes. The ship was burned, and the officers saved nothing but the clothes they had on. Officers and crew were taken on board the

Alabama and placed in irons as prisoners of war, for fifty-two days being kept on deck, without shelter or blankets, and obliged to sleep in the rain or water, as the case might be. They were landed at Cherbourg, France, and were provided with accommodations by the American consul. After their long exposure to rains and salt water, their clothes were so stiff that they stood up without support. While at Cherbourg, Mr. Fernald witnessed that historic naval fight between the Kearsarge and Alabama, and his heart was gladdened when he saw the Alabama disabled and sunk.

After recovering from his exposure, the subject of our sketch went to Havre, and as second mate secured a position on the ship John Bryant, on the voyage to India and back to London, where he arrived in November, 1865. He was then promoted to the position of mate of the ship Crescent City, bound for Mobile and return; then to Bath, Maine, where he was transferred to the ship China, Captain Silas Weeks, bound for New Orleans; then ran between North America and Liverpool for several years, carrying both freight and passengers.

In December, 1869, he was promoted to the position of captain of the same ship, which he thereafter managed for several years, visiting many of the leading ports of the world.

Captain Fernald was married, at Manchester, England, in 1872, to Miss M. E. Greenbank, who then accompanied him on his cruises until his retirement from the sea, in 1885. Their only child, Edwin King Fernald, was born on board ship while in port at Rio de Janeiro.

The captain was an able officer and always fortunate regarding severe storms, and only once was his crew disabled by sickness. When running between Formosa and New York with a cargo of sugar, the gases from the sugar spoiled the water, causing sickness on board the ship. He was left with only two or three men to manage the ship, and it was with difficulty that he succeeded in reaching the Island of St. Helena. With fresh water and fresh provisions his crew recovered, and he reached New York.

In May, 1885, Captain Fernald retired from the sea, being then in very poor health, and after a visit to his home in Kittery, he sought the more genial climate of California, anchoring on his forty-acre ranch in Oleander, which he had purchased in 1884. He has erected a house and outbuildings and completed the improvements which had been begun at the time of purchase. He now has thirty-two acres in Muscat vines, and the rest in trees.

The Captain has recovered his health, and is now happy in the enjoyment of his home, and thinks California, in people, climate and resources, ahead of any country he has ever visited.

AMBROSE CADWELL, one of the successful ranchers and sheep men of the San Joaquin valley, was born in Onondaga County, New York, in 1835. When but one year old he was left a half-orphan by the death of his father, after which he remained with his mother until sixteen years of age, and then worked out at farming. In 1860 he came to California, via the Panama route, and after arriving at San Francisco he went to Pacheco, Contra Costa County, where he engaged in farming, butchering and stock business. He purchased 600 acres of land, and raised a very fine class of horses, of the Sir John strain and Kentucky stock. In 1872 Mr. Cadwell moved to Elko County, Nevada, pre-empted land, and farmed and teamed until 1877. He then returned to California, settling in Fresno County, where he bought 4,620 acres of land four miles northwest of Madera. There he followed the sheep business about eight years, having a band ranging from 3,000 to 14,500 head, and met with marked success, as he was perfectly familiar with every branch of the business. In 1885 he sold his ranch and part of his sheep, sending about 2,000 head to Texas to take advantage of that market, and also purchased 1,200 head, at $4 each, to swell the number, all

of which were placed in the hands of a manager, who, through dishonest measures, sold the band and defrauded Mr. Cadwell out of about $18,000. In 1885 our subject purchased the hotel property in Borden, at a cost of $7,000, and after running it three years he sold out for $20,000. He then came to Tulare County, purchased 160 acres two and a half miles southeast of Lemoore, seventeen acres of which is planted in fruit, seventy acres in alfalfa and the remainder is farm land. His alfalfa cuts sixteen tons to the acre, and he considers the crop worth $1,000 per year. He also owns 320 acres three miles northwest of Lemoore, which is under cultivation. He has always been in the stock business: is still a breeder of fine horses, and is a watchful attendant of his ranch and business interests.

He was married at Pacheco, in 1870, to Miss Mary Emma Eagan, a native of Massachusetts. They have five children, namely: Russell, Clara, Lucy, Alice and Emma.

OLLI SKEENE WILSON.—To this gentleman belongs the distinction of being the pioneer settler of Dinuba, and by virtue of his early settlement here merits more than a passing notice on the pages of Tulare County's history. A *resume* of his life is as follows:

Olli Skeene Wilson was born in Indiana, in the town of Salem, December 16, 1823. His father, Joel Wilson, was born in North Carolina, in 1802, and his grandfather, John Wilson, a Baptist minister, was a native of South Carolina. His great-grandfather, John Wilson, came to America just previous to the Revolutionary war, and was killed in the army. Joel Wilson married Elizabeth Williams, a native of Stokes County, North Carolina. The ancestors on both sides of the family went from Virginia to North Carolina, and from that State their descendants have scattered all over the North and West. The subject of our sketch was the second born in a family of twelve children, of whom four sons and four daughters are still living. He was brought up on his father's farm in Indiana, and during the winter months attended school. After becoming a man, he was engaged in the cattle business for some time.

He married Elizabeth Hamilton, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of James and Rebecca Hamilton, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Virginia. Her people were pioneers of the Hoosier State, her father being one of the commissioners who selected the site for the State capital. And in this connection it is worthy of record that Mr. Wilson's father's uncle, Wm. Low, surveyed the site of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson became the parents of five daughters and two sons, and of their family only three daughters are now living. Robert F. was accidentally killed by firing an anvil at a political celebration; Theresa Isidore is the wife of Ethelbert Wedwell; Willard P., Rebecca Fidelia and Dora Bell, deceased; Clara Annis is the wife of J. T. Arnold; and Sarah J. married E. E. Giddings. Mrs. Wilson's death occurred in 1870, and Mr. Wilson has since remained single.

He was a soldier in the Mexican war under General Taylor. When he enlisted in the service he was presented a small New Testament by one of his friends, Elizabeth Cutshaw, a beautiful young girl, long since dead; and that little book he carried in his breast pocket. At the battle of Buena Vista he was struck by a ball and knocked down. The ball had dented the book, but failed to go through it, and his life was preserved.

After his return from the war, Mr. Wilson engaged in buying and feeding hogs; one winter fed 10,000, and every day, regardless of the weather, husked seventy bushels of corn. Selling his hogs for $2.10 per hundred weight on foot, he made something at the business. He owned 520 acres of land in Washington County, Indiana, a portion of which had been given him by his father. The rest he purchased. It was

all good land, and was well improved with buildings, etc.

Mr. Wilson came to California in 1874, and first settled on King's river, Tulare County, where he became largely interested in sheep. He continued that business until the dry year of 1877, when he lost his sheep, and, as he expressed it, was "busted." He then turned his attention to work at the carpenter's trade. Having no money, he found that friends were scarce. To make another start in life, he came to the vicinity of Dinuba, where the country was wild and settlers few. Here he took up a half section of land and became "monarch of all he surveyed." Robert Kennedy and family were his only neighbors. Wild cattle ranged over the country, and occasionally the Mexican cow boys could be seen riding after their stock. He has improved his property by building and fencing, and only recently sold fifty-five acres of it for $100 per acre. He gave to each of his two daughters in Tulare County eighty acres of land, and the same amount in value to the daughter in the East. He is still engaged in farming on his broad acres, raising wheat and alfalfa. Of late he has been giving some attention to grape culture. He makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Arnold. Mr. Wilson is still hale and hearty, and looks as if he might be spared many years to see still greater development in the great State of California.

J. H. MELONE is one of the pioneer merchants of Hanford, Tulare County, California. A resume of his life is as follows:

J. H. Melone was born in Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri, in 1839. His ancestors were among the French Huguenots, who came to the United States about 1710, and settled in Fredericksburg, Pennsylvania, subsequently emigrating to Virginia. In the latter State his father, John Melone, was born. His mother, Nancy (Golden) Melone, was also a native of the Old Dominion, her family being among the early and prominent settlers of the State. The subject of our sketch received the benefits of a common-school education, and at the age of eighteen years started out in life to earn his own support. Going to Centreville, Missouri, he secured a position as clerk in a country store, and there obtained a knowledge of mercantile life. When he was twenty he started a small grocery store, which he conducted until 1861. In that year he came to California, making the journey via the Isthmus of Panama. He followed clerking and farming in the vicinity of Stockton until 1865, when he returned to Missouri and engaged in the grocery business at Fulton.

Mr. Melone was married, in 1866, to Miss Annie Gray, a lady of Irish descent. They continued their residence at Fulton until 1869, when Mr. Melone sold out and moved to Chillicothe, and afterward to St. Louis, where he was supervisor at the State Insane Asylum, and remained until 1875. That year he returned to California and settled in San Joaquin County, opening a general merchandise store and conducting it until 1878, when he sold out and came to Hanford. He purchased property on Sixth street, built a small frame store, stocked it with general merchandise and did a very successful business until the destructive fire of January 2, 1883, when he was burned out and sustained a loss of $8,000. In 1884 he rebuilt and restocked, and on July 11, 1887, was again burned out, this time losing about $6,500. Cast down but not disheartened, he purchased his present property on Sixth street, and in 1888 erected his brick building, 50 x 80 feet, which is divided into two stores, one being occupied by himself and the other rented. He purchased a stock of gents' furnishing goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and now enjoys an extensive patronage. Mr. Melone also owns residence property on Seventh street and a twenty-acre ranch near town, which is largely planted to prune trees.

Mr. and Mrs. Melone have one child, Miss Minnie G. Melone. In State and county politics Mr. Melone takes an active part, but is not

an office seeker. As a citizen his voice is toward progression, and he has great faith in the future prosperity of the Lucerne district. He is a member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, F. & A. M.

G. E. ASAY, D. D. S., of Visalia, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1853, the son of Dr. A. M. Asay, who practiced dentistry for forty years. Our subject, the youngest of six children, received his literary education in the public schools of Philadelphia, and February 28, 1874, graduated at the Pennsylvania Dental College. He began as office boy for his father, and hence had a practical knowledge of dentistry before attending college. After his graduation he practiced his profession in the East until 1880, when he came to Visalia, where he formed a partnership with his brother, J. L. Asay, M. D., now of San Jose. Since coming to Visalia, Dr. Asay has built up a large, lucrative and constantly increasing practice. His dental rooms are in the Holt Block, opposite the Palace Hotel, and his residence is located on North street.

Dr. Asay was married in 1882, to Miss Malinda Newell, a native of California, and daughter of Elza Newell, a wealthy farmer of Tulare County. They have one child, Wallace E.

JACOB. V. HUFFAKER, a liveryman of Visalia, was born in Morgan County, Illinois, February 23, 1845, and was the eleventh child in a family of thirteen children. His mother died when he was an infant, and he was thrown on his own resources at a very early period in life. He went to Texas with his father when a small boy, and raised and herded cattle until the spring of 1861, living most of the time in the saddle. In 1861 he started for California in Captain White's company, consisting of 336 wagons at the outset. They went by way of the Platte and Snake rivers, through Washington and Oregon, and were seven months on the road, and experienced many hardships incident to travel by wagons in those days. They were three days and nights in crossing Snake river near its confluence with the Boise river; and the way they "did it" was to cork their wagon-beds and make skiffs of them, and thus ferry their stuff across. They had some trouble with the Indians, and Mr. Huffaker, being a sure shot, saved the life of an old man by the name of Wales, who was unable to defend himself against some Indians.

After arriving in Visalia in 1862, Mr. Huffaker started in business by breaking wild horses and herding and branding cattle. In 1871 he went into the livery business, at first renting an old stable for $25 a month. This rent was soon raised to $50, and in 1882 he bought the property on Court street of S. C. Brown for $1,600. The business has increased in his hands ever since, and he now owns as fine a stock of horses and as complete an outfit of carriages and buggies as is to be found in Tulare County. He owns valuable town property in Visalia, and a fine residence at No. 163 Court street. Mr. Huffaker has taken an interest in many of the public enterprises of this city, and is one of her representative citizens, an honest, energetic, enterprising, business man.

In 1871 he married Palestine Downing, a native of Missouri, and the daughter of Joseph Downing, now of Fresno County. Their children are: William H., Elsie, Frederick, Eddie and Arthur. Socially Mr. Huffaker is prominently connected with the Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

EDWIN DUDLEY is a native of Wisconsin, born January 23, 1850. His father, now deceased, was a farmer and reared his family of five children on a large and well conducted farm. In 1867 the family home was moved to Missouri. There Edwin availed him-

self of the educational opportunities afforded him and afterward devoted himself to agricultural pursuits for eight years.

In April, 1875, he came West to California to try his fortune in a new country. Mr. Dudley arrived in Fresno County with only $6 in his pocket, and January 26, 1876, settled on the ranch of 160 acres which he now owns and which is his present home. This is a choice piece of property and is located half a mile from Selma. His career in California has been a successful one. Starting out in this undeveloped country with nothing save what he earned by honest toil, he has, through persistent effort, accumulated considerable property, and is to-day numbered among the prosperous farmers of the community. Mr. Dudley has not, however, spent the whole of his California life in Fresno County. Shortly after coming to Selma, he went to Tulare County, where he engaged in farming for a period of six years. Since 1884 he has made his home where we now find him. In addition to the property already referred to he is the owner of a ranch of 800 acres, located fourteen miles west of Selma, which he is devoting to the production of wheat.

Mr. Dudley was married March 6, 1881, to Miss Josephine Reed, a native of California. They have no children. The Dudley residence, completed in 1887, is one of the most attractive in this vicinity. The structure is a substantial frame one, handsome in design and complete in all its appointments. Both the interior and exterior surroundings of this beautiful home indicate at once the excellent taste of its occupants.

E. CALHOUN, the son of Patrick Calhoun, and a second cousin of John C. Calhoun, was born in Kentucky, at the junction of the Cumberland and Ohio rivers, in the year 1825.

Patrick Calhoun settled in that State in the year 1785. He married a daughter of General Pickens of Revolutionary fame, and by her had a family of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters. Mr. Calhoun was a contractor by occupation and carried on an enormous river business, being considered a rich man in his time.

Ezekiel Ewing Calhoun, the subject of this sketch, passed his childhood and youth in the western part of Kentucky. He was educated in Louisville, graduating in the law department of the university there in 1850. He also attended a full course of medical lectures in that institution. Among his medical preceptors may be mentioned Doctors Gross, Caldwell, Miller, Drake and other distinguished physicians and surgeons of our day.

After practicing law at his old home one year, he crossed the plains to California, arriving in San Bernardino County after a journey of six months. He soon leased of Governor Pico the famous Santa Margarita ranch, located in the northern part of San Diego County, and for three years successfully conducted that large estate.

In 1854 Mr. Calhoun came to the San Joaquin valley, camping in various parts of this then barren land. He is distinctly a pioneer in this locality, as subsequent events clearly show. Moving to Visalia in 1855, he had much to do with the shaping of events in the early history of that town. He was made County Clerk of Tulare County in 1855, and for three years held the office of County Judge. In 1866 Kern County was organized and the Judge was its first District Attorney. The offices of County Surveyor, County Auditor and School Superintendent, he also held at various times.

For a short period prior to 1884 he resided with his family in Santa Clara County, and in that year he moved to Fresno, living there until 1887, when he came to Selma, his present residence. The Judge, though somewhat infirm, is still in the possession of his faculties and is regarded an excellent legal authority in the community. Well informed, thoroughly conversant with every detail of the early settlement and occupation of this valley, a fluent speaker,

his society is most enjoyable, and those fortunate enough to be included among his friends will not soon forget the many interesting anecdotes and reminiscences he relates.

Judge Calhoun was married October 17, 1861, to Miss Laura Davis, a native of the South, by whom he has had seven children, all living. Their family is an exceptionally bright and gifted one. The three elder daughters are graduates of the State Normal School at San Jose. Eleanor H., the oldest, is now a resident of Paris, where she has lived four years. Possessing marked dramatic ability, she has attained a very high degree of success on the French stage, and also in London, where she first studied for a few years. Jessie, another gifted daughter, has for some time been Professor of Elocution at the University of the Pacific, San Jose, recently resigning that position to fill a wider field of labor.

ARTHUR W. MATHEWSON has been a resident of California since 1856, and is well known as an early settler of Tulare County.

Mr. Mathewson was born in Wheelock, Caledonia County, Vermont, November 14, 1834. His father, Charles Mathewson, was a native of Rhode Island and the descendant of English ancestors who settled in that State at an early day. He married Sara Williams, also a native of Rhode Island and a descendant in direct line of Roger Williams. She was also a relative of Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, and her family were largely interested in the manufacture of cotton in that State. Mr. Mathewson was the sixth of their ten children, of whom only four are now living. He was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the public schools and in the academy at Linden, Vermont. From the time he was sixteen years of age he has been self-supporting. He worked in a tannery two years, returned to the old farm and remained three years, and then came to California. He mined two years before coming to Tulare County, and one year after he came here, meeting with reasonable success. This sojourn in Tulare County was in 1858. He then went to San Jose, Santa Clara County, bought a farm and remained on it until 1864, and after he had it well improved discovered that it was a Spanish grant and lost it all. Returning to Tulare County in that year, he engaged in the sheep business, his herds increasing until he kept as high as 4,000 sheep. From time to time he purchased land in different places, has disposed of several pieces of property and is now the owner of 500 acres. He is doing a general farming business, raising grain, cattle, sheep and hogs, and is also interested in fruit culture.

Mr. Mathewson was married in 1866, to Miss Lucinda Tinkham, who was born in Iowa, the daughter of Nathaniel Tinkham, a native of Vermont. Eight children have been born to them, two of whom died in infancy. Six are living, three sons and three daughters—all in California, single and residing with their parents. Their names are as follows: Pearly, Levi, Edith May, Early, James A. and Maud.

In politics Mr. Mathewson is a Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Farmers' Alliance. For the past seven years he has been president of the People's Consolidated Ditch Company, and has done much to promote irrigation in this county.

JACOB H. TRAUGER, Recorder of the Mineral King Mining District, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, December 2, 1833, the son of John and Mary (Fisher) Trauger, natives of Pennsylvania. Jacob, their only child, received a common-school education, and started to work for himself at the age of fifteen. At the age of twenty-one he inherited several thousand dollars, and went into the mercantile business and farming in Wayne County, Ohio. He continued there until 1857, when he

became interested in the Frazer river excitement in British Columbia. He went to San Francisco by steamer, but changed his original plans and went to El Dorado County, and followed mining there and in Placer County until 1862, when he went to Idaho. At Walla Walla he found that matters were overdrawn, and he went to Griffin's Gulch. His next move was to Burnt river, then to Mormon Basin, then to Willow creek, and then to Snake river. In 1864 Mr. Trauger went to British Columbia, and from there to Idaho and Montana.

In 1874 he returned to Ohio and married Miss Mary Holben, a native of Stark County, Ohio, June 21, 1874. After their marriage they came to California, where he bought twenty acres of land in San Jose for $375 per acre, but in a short time sold it for $500 per acre, and went to San Francisco, where he made some investments which "broke him." He then went to Inyo County, and from there in 1876 to Tulare County. Since then he has mined some, and is now experimenting with all kinds of fruit on his ranch far up on the side of the rugged mountains. Here with the wife of his youth he lives, seven miles from the nearest neighbor. Deer and bear are plentiful, and Mr. Trauger could relate enough interesting reminiscences, hair-breadth escapes, hardships endured and obstacles overcome to fill a volume the size of this work.

FRANK DUSY—A prominent pioneer of California, and one of the old-time sheep owners in Fresno County, forms the subject of this biography.

Mr. Dusy is the son of Anthony Dusy, a native of Canada, and was born December 17, 1837, one in a family of eight children. At the age of eleven years he was thrown upon his own resources. He went to New Hampshire and started out to earn his own living as a farmers's boy, obtaining what little education he could while he worked on the farm. In 1852 he went to Maine, and on Fox Island, opposite Rockland, he was employed in the stone-cutting business, learning the trade and doing well in that occupation for a period of three or four years.

In the fall of 1858 our subject started for the Pacific coast, making the trip via the Isthmus of Panama. After landing in San Francisco he very soon started for the mines, and for three or four years was engaged in Tuolumne and Stanislaus counties, hunting for gold. He met with very good success in this field, but subsequently turned his attention to other pursuits, and at various times was in Mariposa and Merced counties engaged as a produce-dealer, photographer, etc. In 1869 he embarked in the sheep business in Fresno County, in which occupation he was engaged for many years, and in which he was eminently successful. Mr. Dusy's settlement in Fresno County as a sheep rancher, was not, however, his first experience in this locality. In 1863, during the war, he enlisted in Company H., Third California Volunteer Regiment, and was sent at once on detached duty. The company was ordered to Fresno and Merced counties, and for a year and a half he was in the service, doing valiant work and passing through many exciting experiences.

In his sheep operations Mr. Dusy first settled between Big and Little Dry creeks, and later removed to the vicinity in which he now resides, three miles from the town of Selma. This country was then a vast desolate plain. No inhabitants save Mr. Dusy and his herders were to be found between the site of the now thriving city of Fresno and the King's river, and it was many years before any system of irrigation was put in operation, and cultivation and development were begun. He moved to his present ranch, four miles north of Selma, six years ago. His land interests are quite extensive. Besides the 160 acres where he lives, he owns a half section of land half a mile distant, 520 acres in the mountains, and various other holdings smaller in extent. A raisin vineyard of 100 acres on

his home ranch is a fine specimen of the industry in this County.

Another important industry in which Mr. Dusy is extensively engaged is the manufacture of pressed brick, having yards in operation in Reedley and Kingsbury, from which he derives a good profit. He is one of the directors of the Fowler Switch Canal Company, and during the early history of the company, was its president and superintendent.

Mr. Dusy was happily married in 1873, to Miss Catherine Ross, a native of Nova Scotia, by whom he has had five children. The family residence, just completed, is one of the largest and most elaborate in the County. It is built of brick, and in design is most attractive. The interior appointments are in excellent taste, and need only to be seen to be admired. Rising several feet above the roof, and at a height of seventy-five feet from the ground, is the tower, from which may be had a magnificent view of the surrounding country. This view is well worth the trip from the adjoining towns, should the tourist be so fortunate as to enjoy the hospitality of Mr. Dusy.

JAMES E. LOWREY is a veteran of the Mexican war, and an early settler of California.

He was born in Tennessee, October 21, 1827. His father, Jacob Lowrey, was a native of Tennessee, and a soldier of the Black Hawk war, and his mother, *nee* Allie Murray, was born in Kentucky. The Lowreys originated in Ireland, and the Murrays in Scotland. James E. was the second born in their family, of thirteen children, and was reared in Tennessee till he reached his seventeenth year. At that age he started out to do for himself, and went to Missouri. In 1846 he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-third Battalion, Captain Armstrong, and was with the first troops that went to Mexico. He remained until the close of the struggle, and participated in all the battles of the war except that of Santa Cruz. During the latter part of the war he was under the command of General Price.

Mr. Lowrey returned to Missouri and engaged in farming. In 1850 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Parsones, a native of that State, and in 1852 they crossed the plains to California He took up land in Sonoma County, farmed on it eight years, and then found that it was a grant, and had to give it up. In 1860 he came to Tulare County and purchased 160 acres of land near where he now lives. He has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising; now has 700 acres of land, and gives his attention chiefly to the stock business, raising horses, cattle and hogs.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowrey have had thirteen children. Their oldest daughter married J. B. Jordan, and their union was blessed with five children. Mrs. Jordan died in 1883. Their son Thomas Henry died in 1886. Marion married and resides near his father. James is married, has two children and resides in Arizona. The single children are Alice, William and Walter and Lee, the other five having died in infancy. All were born in California.

All his life Mr. Lowrey has been a Democrat. He has witnessed the many wonderful changes that have taken place in the Golden State during the past thirty-nine years, and is to-day one of the solid ranchers of Tulare County.

WILLIAM VENABLE FLOURNOY, comes of an old Virginia family, descendants of the French Huguenots. His great-grandfather, Thmoas Flournoy, served in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather, Dr. David Flournoy, was a soldier of the war of 1812, being a First Lieutenant in a company of cavalry from Prince Edward County, Virginia,. He married Mary Morton, daughter of Jacob Morton, of Charlotte County. Thomas Flournoy, father of our subject, married Frances M. Venable, daughter of William L. Venable, of

Prince Edward County. To them were born eleven children, William being the youngest, and ten are still living. His father had a good estate in Virginia, previous to the late war, and during the discussion of the questions which led up to that conflict, he was a strong Union man. When the war broke out, however, and Virginia was invaded, he did all in his power to help the Southern Confederacy, and by the devastation and the results of the war, lost most of his property.

All four of his sons were in the army of northern Virginia, and served to the end of the war.

Mr. Flournoy entered the army in 1864 before he was of military age; one of his brothers was a mere boy, also when he volunteered; he was a member of Company E, Fifty-sixth Regiment Virginia Volunteers Hunton's Brigade, Pickett's Division He served to the end of the war, and was at the final surrender at Appomattox.

After the war he pursued his studies at Hampden Sydney College, Virginia, after which he engaged in teaching for a number of years; was principal of the male academy at Stanton, Tennessee, for some time previous to his coming to California in 1874.

After his arrival here he located in Fresno County, where he engaged in teaching, and was also interested in the stock business.

In 1877 Mr. Flournoy came to Tulare County, and is among the early settlers of his section of country. Here he is engaged in wheat-farming and fruit culture.

In connection with his farming operations, he continued the profession of teaching for some time, teaching in the mountains during the summer, and in the valley through the winter. He still retains valuable property in Virginia. In 1874 Mr. Flournoy was made a Mason, and since 1868 he has been a member of the Presbyterian church. He is an elder in the church at Traver. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is an intelligent and courteous gentleman, and is one of the worthy citizens of Tulare County, who is doing his best for the advancement of both county and State.

HENRY CHRISTOPHER ROES came to California in 1855, and is now one of the well-to-do ranchers of Fresno County, residing near Dinuba, and three and one-half miles from Reedley in Fresno County. He is one of the many Germans who have sought homes in this land of peace and plenty and honest efforts have been crowned with success. A brief outline of his life is as follows.

Mr. Roes was born in the State of Hanover, near Bremer-Hafen, Germany, October 15, 1836, the son of German parents. The father died in his native land, and the mother is still living there.

At the age of sixteen years he left home for New York city. At the age of nineteen Mr. Roes came to California, and for two years was employed as a clerk in Stockton, having learned the grocery business in New York City. In 1857 he engaged in mining in Calaveras County, remaining there two years, without much success. Then he went to Washington Territory on a prospecting tour, returned to California in 1859 and settled in Stanislaus County, where he was engaged in mining and merchandising till the winter of 1868. At that time he made a trip through the Eastern and Southern States and also visited his old home in Germany, returning to Stanislaus County after an absence of eighteen months, and again engaged in merchandising at La Grange. Two years later he sold out, went to Merced and engaged in the lumber business with Simon Jacobs & Co., and was with them till 1875, when they induced him to go to Fresno County and take charge of a township of land and 15,000 sheep, and this business he conducted for them for thirteen years. During this time he speculated some in lands.

His home place consists of 320 acres of choice land suitable for fruit and grain. His

residence was built in 1884, there being no town or houses near it at that time. Since then many have settled here, a prosperous village has sprung up, and the country is fast becoming a garden spot. Mr. Roes' home is beautifully located and commands a magnificent view.

He was married in 1879 to Miss Louisa Snedeker, a native of Louisiana, and of American parentage. Two children were born to them, Gracie Laura and Edna Louisa, the former dying at the age of four years. Mrs. Roes' death occured in 1887. Edna L ura, a bright little girl, remains to gladden the declining years of her indulgent father. A man and his wife reside with and keep house for them.

Mr. Roes is a Royal Arch Mason, having united with that order in 1868, and in politics he is a Republican. He is an intelligent, reliable man, and a worthy citizen of Fresno County.

CHARLES DAVID SMITH, Secretary of the Board of Health for the city of Visalia, and one of the prominent young business men of the town, was born in Kansas, September 14, 1860. His father, Asa P. Smith, was born in New York and was a descendant of a family that came to America in the Mayflower. He was an influential citizen of Pottawatomie County, Kansas, holding various positions of trust and serving as County Clerk and postmaster there for a number of years. He married Harriet A. Calkins, a native of Pennsylvania, and by her had two children, the subject of this sketch and a daughter. The father's death occurred in 1867, and the mother is still living.

Charles D. was educated in the public schools of Kansas and in the State Agricultural College, and since leaving college has continued to give close attention to his studies. He came to Tulare County, California, in 1877 and soon afterward to Visalia. He early developed a taste for surveying, and in 1887 opened a surveyor's office in Visalia. His business is that of a surveyor, hydraulic engineer and draughtsman, and he makes a specialty of irrigation and drainage. Mr. Smith received the nomination for County Surveyor by the Republican party in 1888, but failed to overcome the large Democratic majority in the county.

As Secretary of the Board of Health he has made an exhaustive report on sanitary subjects to the Common Council of the city. Mr. Smith is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is a man of good ability and character. He is unmarried.

ISAAC T. BELL, one of the business men of Visalia, Tulare County, California, was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, July 17, 1844. His grandfather, Absalom Bell, emigrated from Scotland to this country and settled in Maryland. To him and his wife three children were born, two sons and one daughter. One of these sons, Tyree H. Bell, born in Tennessee in 1815, is the father of Isaac T. He married Mary A. Walton, a native of Tennessee and a relative of the distingurshed Sir Isaac Walton of England. To them nine children were born, seven of whom are living—all in California.

The subject of our sketch was educated in one of the primitive log schoolhouses of old Tennessee, and remained on the farm until he was sixteen years old, when he became a soldier on the Confederate side of the great civil war. He entered the service as a private in Company F. Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, under General W. H. Jackson, and afteward under General N. B. Forest. He was promoted to aid-de-camp to General Tyree H. Bell, his father, and served in that capacity till the close of the war. At the battle of Guntown, Mississippi, he was twice wounded.

After the war Mr. Bell became a traveling salesman for a St. Louis firm, and continued thus employed until 1868. About this time he was married to Miss Elizabeth Smith, a native

of his own State. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Newbern and at Lexington until 1874, when he was elected Circuit Clerk of the County of Henderson, and filled the office until 1878. From that time until 1883 e was again employed as a salesman. In the latter year he came to California, settled on the plains in Fresno County and engaged in farming. In 1886 he removed to Visalia and was clerk in the United States Land Office during the administration of President Cleveland, his father being receiver during that time. Mr. Bell is now a member of the firm of Jeffuds & Bell, and is doing an extensive real-estate and land office business, both members of the firm being experienced in their line of work and having extensive tracts of land for sale.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bell five children have been born, one of whom is deceased. Those living are, James W., William J., John Tyree and Annie May.

Mr. Bell has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for twenty-four years, and has passed all the chairs in the different branches of that order. He represented his lodge four years in Tennessee, and also represented the encampment in the Grand Lodge. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church South. He is a steward in the church, and has been a superintendent of the Sunday-school for fourteen years. By all who know him he is regarded as a useful, influential and enterprising citizen.

GEORGE A. PARKER was born in Arkansas, January 8, 1850. His ancestors emigrated from England to this country before the Revolution, settled in the South, and there several generations of the family were born and reared. His father, Hiram Parker, was a native of Tennessee as was also his mother, *nee* Almira Cecil. Four sons were born to them. The father's death occured in 1856, and the following year mother and sons came to California and settled in Visalia. George A. was then a lad of seven years, and Visalia was a town of only a few houses; so, it may be said he has grown up with the city. He received his education here with the exception of a course of study which he took at Heald's Business College, San Francisco.

After leaving school Mr. Parker gave his attention to stock-raising and became an expert horseman. In 1876 he went East to the Centennial to undertake a daring feat. He was to ride 305 miles in fifteen hours, using thirty mustangs alternately. He did not, however, accomplish this, but he did accomplish a ride never equaled before or since by any man. He rode 226 miles in eleven hours. Unfortunately for all concerned, it rained four hours of the time after the trial began. The mustangs were wild and had to be blindfolded in order for him to mount. Two assistants saddled them and had them in waiting, he dismounted and mounted in a second and a half, and made each mile in two minutes and fifty-seven seconds, riding each mustang from one to four miles. At the end of eleven hours he was inside of time, but his horses had given out and he had become so blind he could not see. This ride was performed on the Fleetwood track, New York.

After remaining in the East six months, Mr. Parker returned to Visalia and engaged in farming. He met with some reverses at first, but afterward became successful and purchased 195 acres of land adjoining Visalia, a portion of it now being within the city limits. On it he farmed and also kept a dairy. He now has 115 acres in afalfa, forty acres in vineyard and ten acres in French prunes.

Mr. Parker served as Deputy Sheriff seven years, and under Mr. Seth Smith served two years as Deputy Assessor. In 1887 he was elected Sheriff of the County, and filled the office two years. At the end of that time he purchased the Visalia meatmarket, refitted and improved it, and at once stepped into prosperous business.

He was married November 26, 1878, to Miss Mary A. Markham, a native of California.

They have five children, all born in Visalia, namely: Elsie Lee, Ines Regena, Harry Chester, Lora Noreta and Maud. They reside on the ranch. Mr. Parker has taken much interest in the Masonic order in Visalia; has held all the offices in the blue lodge, is Past Master and also belongs to the chapter.

B. F. BISHOP, who is prominently identified with the stock interests of Tulare County, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, November 6, 1853. His father, Payton R. Bishop, settled in Bridgeport when that now famous city was a town of 1,500 inhabitants, and, as a contractor and builder, was intimately connected with the city's growth, erecting many of its business blocks and private residences. About Golden Hill stand many beautiful homes as monuments to his artistic skill and masterful workmanship.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the private institution of Mr. Guy B. Day, a prominent and popular school; and at the age of sixteen he began mercantile life as a clerk, at nineteen starting a general grocery store on his own account and continuing it one year. He then gave up his business in order to accompany his father to California and engage in raising sheep. They arrived on California soil in the spring of 1874, came direct to Tulare County and purchased a band of 2,500 sheep, locating east of Tulare on the ranch our subject now occupies. They pre-empted 320 acres of Government land, with free grazing on all sides. Their band gradually increased to 7,500 and they continued the business until 1882, when they sold out and engaged in raising horses and mules. Father and son lived together until 1886. At that time, owing to failing health of the former, they went East, and he died October 20, 1886, at the advanced age of seventy-six years.

Mr. Bishop subsequently returned to his ranch, which they had increased by purchase to 2,400 acres, with 640 acres of grazing land in the mountains and 343 acres elsewhere about the valley. He has about 225 head of horses and mules on the ranch, a large part of which he rents for farming purposes. He has 250 acres in alfalfa and twenty-eight acres in vines, with fruit for home use. Four hundred acres of his land he has colonized under the name of the Oakdale Colony, to which he will add other lands as required.

Mr. Bishop was married, in Brooklyn, New York, January 16, 1889, to Miss Anna Roberts, a native of Norwalk, Connecticut.

He still owns important interests in the East, among which we refer to the Islands of Chimmous, Hay and Copp, his brother-in-law being a partner with him in their ownership. These islands comprise about seventy-five acres and lie just off the shore at South Norwalk, They are being improved and are likely to become a popular resort for pleasure seekers of New York City, who desire rest and quiet and still wish to live in the enjoyment of the cooling breezes of Long Island Sound.

JOHN COWING, proprietor of the Pioneer Hotel at Woodville, Tulare County, California, was born in the north of England, in 1854, and moved with his parents to Ontario, Canada, in 1865. His father followed farming there, and John left home when fourteen years old and hired out to a farmer.

In 1876 he started for California via the Union Pacific Railroad, landed at Tipton and came direct to Woodville. He purchased 160 acres of railroad land southeast of town and began farming, and in 1877 entered into the sheep business; bought 270 head, and through employment secured 150 more, all of which he sold in 1879. In 1880 he purchased 950 ewes, thereafter following the sheep business until 1886, with a band averaging 1,800 head. Mr. Cowing has also followed grain farming and speculated somewhat in farm lands. He now

owns 480 acres on Tule river, and has town property in Woodville. He has rented his ranch and devotes all his time to the proper managemet of his hotel, which he built in the summer of 1890. It is a two-story frame structure, 48x48 feet, hard finish through out, and was erected at an expense of about $5,000.

Mr. Cowing was married, at Woodville, in January, 1879, to Miss Sarah A. Bailey, a native of Georgia, and to them three children have been born: Thomas M., Cora and Josie. Mr. Cowing is a member of Woodville Lodge, No. 353, I. O. O. F.

C. U. HENDERSON, a rancher two miles north of Grangeville, was born in the Fond du Lac country, Wisconsin, in 1856. His father, George M. Henderson, a native of Scotland, was the eldest son and direct heir to the Lord Udney estate in Aberdeenshire. He left home at an early age and through legal sources the property was divested. The mother of our subject, Jane (Merrill) Henderson, was a native of Canton, Connecticut. Through religious influences she was led to believe that her mission in life lay in converting the Indians upon the frontier, and to that end she left her luxurious home (then in New York City) and as a missionary settled in Minnesota. While there she met Mr. Henderson, whom she subsequently married, after which they settled in Wisconsin, where he followed a mercantile life. Selah Merrill, a brother of Mrs. Henderson, fills the position of United States Minister at Jerusalem. He was first appointed under President Garfield, and later under President Harrison. He is an eminent archæologist, and was assigned to that locality the better to pursue his scientific investigations.

In the youth of C. U. Henderson his parents moved to Peru, Nebraska, where his father followed a mercantile life, and where he improved the educational advantages offered by the State Normal School. In 1871 the father was called to his eternal home. After settling the estate Mrs. Henderson, with her three children, C. U., Minnie and Grace, came to California and settled at Oakland. The daughters were educated at Mills College in Alameda County, and our subject found employment in the office of the Central Pacific Railroad, now the Southern Pacific system. He remained with them for a period of fourteen years, occupying positions of trust along their routes, in the clerical department, where were required men of ability and practical knowledge of railroad work. He continued in that work until 1886, when he resigned his position, and with his wife settled upon her ranch of 640 acres, two miles north of Grangeville, which was a landed interest inherited from her father's estate. Here they built their pleasant cottage home, and engaged in wheat farming. The land was then in a wild condition, and subject to cultivation only through great expense in breaking up, and an additional expense of canals and ditches for irrigation. In the spring of 1888 Mr. Henderson set forty acres to vines, and has since increased his vineyard to 100 acres, and is also preparing to plant 100 acres to stone fruits, for which purpose his land is especially adapted. In the fall of 1890 he sold 180 acres of the ranch to J. C. Kimble, of Oakland, who, having traveled through all the coast valleys looking for prune land, selected this locality as the most desirable.

Mr. Henderson was married in Stockton, in 1881, to Miss Rose Sutherland, a daughter of John Sutherland, a California pioneer of 1850. He was also a prominent stockman and pioneer of the Mussel Slough District, bordering the King's river, where he secured 14,000 acres of land, and owned 20,000 head of cattle, and 5,000 horses, in addition to other large interests in this State and Texas. Mr. Henderson is a member of the K. of P. of Turlock, Stanislaus County, and of Hanford Lodge, F. & A. M. He is now devoting his life and energies to the

development of his ranch and the improvement of his extensive fruit interests.

ALBERT REECE HENRY, deceased, was born in Erie County, Ohio, November 21, 1842. In 1845 he went with his parents, Francis and Elizabeth Henry, to Lagrange County, Indiana, where his father followed farming. His father was quite prominent, having served two terms as member of the Legislature. His early life was passed on the home farm, and his education was obtained in the common schools. He was employed as a clerk in his youth, and at the age of twenty-one, accompanied by his brother Oliver, Mr. Henry went to Austin, Nevada, where they prospected for gold. In 1865 he left his brother and came to Santa Cruz, California, and the following year to Portersville, going soon after to White river, where he followed mining. In 1867 he returned to Portersville and homesteaded 160 acres of land near town; but, farming here at that time being slightly understood, he followed the carpenter business about two years. He then engaged in mercantile life as clerk in the store of Mr. Ollivier until about 1875, when he rented the old grist-mill, operating it for two years with the substantial net profit of $6,000. He then returned to his ranch with a view of improving it. Thinking it a desirable location for orange culture, he sent to Riverside for one hundred choice budded trees, which he set with great care. The growth, being slow and farming unprofitable, he again returned to mercantile life as clerk in the store of R. P. Putnam, where he remained until September, 1882. At that time he was married to Miss Jennie Gilmer, daughter of Rufus Gilmer, a pioneer of 1849. After his marriage he and his wife went to Riverside, the home of orange culture, and remained one year, during which time he studied the process of orange cultivation. Returning to his ranch at Portersville, Mr. Henry renewed the care and cultivation of his orchard, which now stands as the pioneer orchard of the valley and a monument to his enterprise.

Mr. Henry occupied the home ranch until 1890, when he sold out and commenced the improvement of lands adjoining it, which he had set to young orange trees in 1888. In the fall of 1890 he began the erection of a large and handsome residence east of Portersville, which he was not permitted to see completed. While occupying a portion of their new home, he was the victim of a fatal disease and was called to the home beyond, leaving a wife and little ones to mourn his loss. In their deep sorrow they had the sympathies of a wide circle of friends. Mr. Henry was one of the enterprising citizens of Portersville, thoroughly identified with her best interests, and out of respect to his memory the business houses closed on the afternoon of the funeral, affording all the opportunity of following his remains to their last resting place.

M. J. ETTER, a merchant of Madera, was born at McMinnville, Warren County, Tennessee, in 1855, the son of Henry Etter, a tanner by trade, who also attended to farming. Young Etter lived at home until twenty-one years of age, working upon the farm and in the tannery, and in 1876 he began his mercantile career in his native town, as clerk in the store of J. F. Manford, and after six years of service was taken in as partner, and remained as such until 1885. Mr. Etter speaks of Mr. Manford with great kindness and gratitude, not only for instructing him in business, but also teaching the rudiments of an education, of which he had been deprived in his youth. In 1885 Mr. Etter came to Borden and bought 160 acres of land, which he improved and cultivated. At that time the grain was handled by the commission men of San Francisco, and after deducting freights and charges very little was left for the rancher. Through

the efforts of Mr. Etter a new era was established. He became purchasing agent for C. W. McNear, a commission man of San Francisco, and purchased the grain direct from the rancher, which was of great benefit to the former. Of this pioneer work he feels justly proud. In 1885, 8,360 acres were cultivated in a radius bounded by the San Joaquin river, foothills and the Merced line, and in 1890, 160,000 acres were under cultivation. In 1887, Mr. Etter started a small gents' furnishing store in Madera, with stock valued at $2,000, and in February, 1888, moved into his present spacious quarters on Yo Semite avenue. He then enlarged his stock to general merchandise, and now has about $11,000 invested in his business.

He was married in Coffee County, Tennessee, in 1885, to Miss Susie Ramsey, who has been a worthy confident and adviser. Mr. Etter is a member of the United Foresters. He was one of the incorporators of the Bank of Madera, has interests in city property, is an esteemed citizen of Madera, and rejoices in the possession of many warm personal friends and the confidence of the community.

WILLIAM O. CLOUGH, a fruit-raiser near Visalia, was born in Erie County, New York, November 23, 1851. He attended the common schools in his boyhood days, and subsequently took a course at Porter's College. His father moved to Illinois in 1856, where he engaged in farming. William started out in life for himself at the age of eighteen. In 1875 he came to California, and for two years was engaged as clerk and driver for a grocery store in Visalia. In 1878 he took up a claim of 160 acres of land in the foothills east of Visalia, on the south fork of the Kaweah river, which he has put under a good state of cultivation, and at present is engaged extensively in fruit-raising. Mr. Clough has mined considerably, and at Mineral King he sunk a shaft fifty feet deep, where he found gold, silver and lead. At Lady Emma he sunk a shaft twenty-two feet deep, and found porphyry and lime. On the south fork of the Kaweah river he discovered a cave, which has already attracted the attention of geologists. The cave was discovered by him in July, 1887, and very properly bears his name. It is 1,000 feet deep, under Baldy mountain, a peak in the Sierra Nevadas. The width varies from five to seventy-five feet, and the height from ten to twenty-five feet. The formation is lime, six varieties of marble, gypsum, slate, gold, tin, square iron pyrites and some quartz. The sparkling stalactites and stalagmites are numbered by the millions, and are in size from an inch to twenty-five feet in diameter. All colors are represented: some are transparent, some translucent, and some opaque. A person who is musically inclined may enter the cave with a small hammer, and by striking the stalactites and stalagmites of different lengths and sizes, can play any tune he pleases, and the perfection and harmony of the sounds is equal to the best tuned piano. The cave has already been visited by hundreds of people, and when a good road is made to it, will surely be visited by many more.

Mr. Clough is yet a single man. He is a Republican in politics, and although not a member of any church denomination, he holds religious services for the scattered families residing in the foothills.

MICHAEL JULIUS LINDROSE, proprietor of the Bloomfield vineyard at Washington Colony in Fresno County, was born December 27, 1845, at Kongsberg, Norway, where his father, Ole Michaelson Lindrose, now eighty-two years old, is still residing, on the family homestead, a farm called "Stensæth." Besides being a farmer Mr. Lindrose, Sr., was also a good mechanic, and he was for about fifty years in the government service, most of the time holding the position of division superintendent of machinery at its silver mines

near Kongsberg, and for the last sixteen years he has been enjoying his government pension; he is still hale and hearty, and is managing his farm.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. M. J. Lindrose, received a liberal education at the excellent schools of Norway, and he is also a graduate of the Bryant & Stratton Business College of San Francisco. He was also, along with his business education, brought up to farm labor and carpenter-work on his father's farm. After graduating, with honor, in his native country, he was first for a short time in the employ of the government, assisting in the survey and mapping of the timber lands belonging to its silver mine at Kongsberg; but, desiring to follow mercantile pursuits, he first entered the house of Michael Bastianson (who also kept a bakery and confectionery, wherein Mr. Lindrose also obtained some knowledge of that trade) in the neighboring city of Drammen; and subsequently he entered the mercantile house of Mr. William Paus of the same city, where he was engaged until about the time when, by the laws of Norway, he was to be drafted into the army. Being a man of peace, opposed to the art of war, and also desiring to see foreign countries, he first made a trip to England, and then, after returning to take final leave of his parents, relatives and friends, in the middle of April, 1866, he took passage on an emigrant sailing vessel bound for Quebec, Canada, and he arrived in that city after a voyage of forty days, and in Chicago the first day of June, same year. After remaining in the latter city a few months, assisting in the building of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad depot,—then the largest structure of its kind in the world,—he spent a little over a year in Omaha; then a few months on a Missouri river flat-boat; the next winter in the baking business, and the summer following in brickmaking in that city. Then he entered the service of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, assisting in the building of its round-houses at North Platte and Sidney, and in other work, being in their employ about a year.

Leaving the company, he opened the Star Bakery and Lunch House at Wasatch, at that time a lively town on the above road. Here for a few months he did a good business, until the tunneling through the adjoining mountain was finished, when he removed his business to Corinne, a town further west on the same road. Not meeting with the same success as at Wasatch, he left his business in charge of a friend and traveled through Utah for some time, partly to see the country and partly to buy up produce, which he either disposed of at Corinne or shipped further west; and then he once more "pulled up stakes" and came on to California, in the summer of 1869, settling in Marysville, Yuba County. He was a baker there two years. Meanwhile his brother Christian arrived from Norway and joined him; in less than a year's time he died, and was greatly mourned by Mr. Lindrose. Owing to this grief, and to the fact that Marysville at that time had a malarial climate, Mr. Lindrose was greatly discouraged. Next he spent about a year in the Bryant & Stratton Business College in San Francisco, and he also studied architecture at the Lincoln School. At the time of his graduation, and upon the recommendation of the college authorities, he was offered a responsible position in a Montgomery street business house; but as he thought the salary insufficient, and obtaining on the same day a well-paying job in carpentry, he chose the latter; and he subsequently followed that trade in San Francisco, Oakland and vicinity for years. Sometimes, when the building trade was dull, he improved the opportunity to see the country and put in his time as traveling agent for publishing houses, or assisted in straightening up cash accounts in San Francisco.

One time, in company with his friend, Captain Wang, he opened a stationery, cigar and tobacco store in San Francisco; but he soon afterward sold his share to his partner and returned to house-building, and also followed the baker's trade for a while in the city.

Here, also, at the house of a friend, he made

the acquaintance of Miss Hannah Charlotte Moline, second daughter of Laurentius Moline, superintendent of the carpenter and blacksmith shops of Baron Manjett, on his estate, "Stenby," near Upsala, Sweden. The acquaintance soon ripened into friendship and love, and October 7, 1876, the parties were united in marriage. They have now had seven children, four of whom are deceased. The three living are: Arthur Edwin, born August 27, 1880; Mabel Charlotte Lilly, August 29, 1885; and Chester Julius, April 18, 1887.

About three years after his marriage Mr. Lindrose lost nearly all his property, which at that time consisted in money, part of which he had invested in the "California mine" and the balance on deposit in bank. The bank failed, and the mine ceased to yield any dividends but levying assessments,—its shares sinking from $27 (price paid) to $1 per share, Mr. Lindrose was financially ruined.

Now, becoming weary and disgusted with city life, he purchased, on time payments, a twenty-acre lot in the Washington Irrigation Colony tract, from Wendell Easton, for $700; and with his wife and babe, eight weeks old, he arrived upon his purchase February 7, 1879, and still resides there. His three children now living were all born on this colony tract. The babe brought from San Francisco was drowned in a ditch, when she was two years and four months old.

From the Fresno *Republican* of June 27, 1890, we learn some of the particulars of his success in horticulture and raisin-growing at his new place on Cherry avenue, a few miles from Fresno, but we have not space for them here. Suffice it to say here that he proceeds independently and scientifically, and therefore successfully. He has nineteen acres of orchard, twenty of vineyard, and five of alfalfa. He has recently purchased forty acres more of unimproved land, at $4,000, near Kingsburg, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, sixteen miles from where he now resides, and this tract he is now improving. Half of it he has already planted in raisin vines, and the balance will be in orchard. In memory of Charlotte, his departed little daughter above referred to, and also in kind regard to his living one of the same name,—a bright and beautiful little girl of five summers and six winters, with sky-blue eyes and golden tresses,—he has christened this farm Charlotte Vale, which is also in honor of his wife who is a lady universally esteemed because of her prudence, industry, splendid housewifery and other accomplishments; admired for her wit and excellent qualities of head and heart; and much beloved because of her sunny temper, kind disposition and generous nature, by a large circle of friends.

Mr. Lindrose is himself a remarkable man in some respects. He is noted for his pleasant and unassuming manners. While there are few men in the colonies better informed in all that pertains to fruit and raisins than he, it can not be said of him that he intrudes his presence or his opinions upon any one. At the same time no man can be found more ready and willing to assist and advise a neighbor or newcomer than he. He is eminently a practical man and a public-spirited citizen who takes a lively interest in everything coming to his notice pertaining to the State or national welfare, as well as to the more local interests of the county and his community. He is frequently appointed as juror and as an official upon election boards. He is a man of original, radical and liberal ideas, his views upon the industrial, political and social questions of the day are abreast with the opinions of the most advanced thinkers and reformers. For years he has been a frequent contributor to several public journals upon these and other questions, and also upon miscellaneous topics, including poetry. Sometimes he writes over the nom de plume of "Snorri the Scribe," "Roseberry June," "Social Julio," etc. He is a forcible and witty writer, fertile in remedies for many of the public evils of our times.

As a practical man Mr. Lindrose, after two failures by others, succeeded in organizing a "Farmers' Sub-Alliance" in Washington Colony;

was unanimously elected its president, and the membership is steadily increasing under his leadership. He has succeeded by the free use of his pen in the Fresno papers, and otherwise, in arousing public sentiment in favor of establishing co-operative raisin and fruit companies in Fresno County, composed exclusively of producers, which have their branches throughout the county, packing under one name and general management.

In conclusion we may state that Mr. Lindrose cherishes Christian sentiments, but not of a sectarian or dogmatic kind, his religion being uprightness and benevolence, connected with a belief in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

WF. HANKE, a member of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Fresno, was born in Dixon, Solano County, California, 1861, son of H. H. Hanke, an extensive grain and stock farmer, who died in 1878. He was educated in the common schools and at the age of seventeen years attended the Sacramento Business College, where he graduated in 1879.

In early life Mr. Hanke was a close observer of cattle, and evinced good judgment in their purchase. At the age of ten years he was the owner of thirty-five cattle that he acquired through his own speculation. When he was eighteen he traveled through Washington, Nevada and Oregon, buying cattle for the San Francisco markets. After the death of his father, he managed the ranch of 800 acres at Dixon and 3,600 acres in Fresno County, and also began a market business in Dixon which he continued until 1883. In that year he moved to the Fresno County ranch, near Sanger, and has since resided here. Formerly his stock interests in this county consisted chiefly of sheep, but for the past five years he has given his attention to the raising of cattle, keeping about 1,200 head. He also has about eighty head of horses. He pastures all his stock on his own ranch, which is enclosed and subdivided. King's river passes through the land, and the soil being moist, furnishes green feed the year round. Mr. Hanke cultivates about 700 acres each year to grain. He is an advocate of deep cultivation, which is contrary to the adopted custom of the valley.

In Lake County, in 1882, Mr. Hanke wedded Miss Clara B. Sweikert, a native of California. They have one child, Pearl Edna, born February 22, 1884.

Mr. Hanke is a stockholder in the Sanger Bank. In June, 1890, hew as elected a member of the Board of Supervisors from the fifth district. He is much interested in the growth and development of the County, and is a most worthy citizen, highly respected by all who know him.

WALTER WHITNEY, one of the early settlers in Washington Colony, Fresno County, was born in San Francisco, California, in 1851. His father, William J. Whitney, was a wholesale grocer of that city; also a furniture manufacturer and an extensive shipper of lumber to Australia, exchanging lumber for the products of that island. In 1862 he moved his family to Nevada, where he engaged in mining speculations and where his death occurred in 1864. The family then returned to San Francisco.

Young Whitney was educated in the public schools, and after finishing his studies became interested in business, continuing the same line of industry in his own name until 1878, when he came to Fresno County and purchased twenty acres of land in the Washington Colony, soon after that colony was placed on the market. Ranch life there in those days was all experimental and very laborious, owing to high winds and drifting sand, which filled ditches and covered plants. Mr. Whitney improved his ranch, sold it, and then purchased another twenty

acres in the same locality, corner of Cherry and Jefferson avenues, where he now resides in his comfortable cottage home, which was erected in 1889. In 1885 he was superintendent of the colony, in the interest of the absent owners.

Mr. Whitney was married in San Francisco, in 1873, to Miss Jennie E. Barr, a native of New York City. They have one child, William J., born February 1, 1875.

When the Easton post office was established, under the administration of President Garfield, Mrs. Whitney was appointed the first postmistress, and Mr. Whitney was mail-carrier for Easton and Oleander from Fresno. After the office was fairly established, Mrs. Whitney resigned.

In speaking of his prosperity in this valley, Mr. Whitney says he feels amply rewarded for his years of labor. His ranch is now well improved in vines and fruits, and is paying a handsome return. He is a man of sterling worth, and has the good will of the community in which he resides.

G. ECCLESTON, Bakersfield, is a pioneer of California, and a quiet and unpretentious citizen. A native of New York City, he commenced business life as a package boy for an extensive mercantile firm. By degrees he advanced to the position of confidential clerk for the same firm. He crossed the plains to this State in 1849, as a member of the Fremont Association of New York, and in that connection had many of the experiences with which very few of the original American settlers are familiar.

Upon his arrival in California he turned his attention to mining and afterwards to stock farming, devoting most of his time to sheep raising. He lived several years in Tulare County. In January, 1880, he purchased a portion of the Chester ranch, near Bakersfield, where he now resides.

July 19, 1879, he married Mrs. L. M. Jackson, a lady of many feminine graces, broad intellectual culture and Christian fortitude. She is a native of Cayuga County, New York.

JOHN R. REED, a prominent rancher of Reedley, Fresno County, California, was born in England. At the age of six months he was brought by his parents to the United States and settled first in Pennsylvania, then at Chicago; afterward removed to Ohio.

When the civil war broke out Mr. Reed tendered his services to the Union, and acted the part of a brave soldier all through the struggle; was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea, and was at the grand review at Washington.

The war over, he returned to his home and engaged in blacksmithing and farming in Ohio. In 1887 he came to California and to his present location, since which time he has been extensively engaged in wheat raising. At this writing, 1891, he and his sons are engaged in harvesting 2,500 acres of wheat, and expect the coming season to sow 5,000 acres. They are cutting the wheat with a combined harvester and thresher, drawn by twenty-six mules, one man driving and four men attending to the machine. The wheat is sacked on the machine, and one man with five pairs of mules draws the wheat to the warehouse, hauling 125 sacks, with 150 pounds each, at a load. This machine, which cost $1,600, threshes thirty-five acres per day, and is under the direct management of Mr. Reed's son George V. Another son, Daniel Lyle, manages a similar ranch. In their farming operations they use sixty head of horses and mules—principally mules. Mr. Reed's home place, consists of ninety acres, forty of which are devoted to raisin grapes. He also owns a residence in the town of Reedley.

He was married in 1863, to Miss Adelade Gilmore, a native of Ohio, by whom he has two sons, George Victor and Daniel Lyle. The mother of these children died in 1875, and in

1878 Mr. Reed married Miss Mary Ann Post. By this union four children, Bernice, Mamie, Rayson and Adelade, have been born. Mr. Reed is a Master Mason, and in politics a Republican.

George V. Reed was married in September, 1890, to Miss Jennie T. Mitchell, a native of Ohio. Like his father, he is a Republican and an enterprising and capable rancher. Daniel Lyle was married in October 1891, to Miss Lelah Baudee, of Fresno County, California. He is an enterprising and respected young man, an enthusiastic Republican, and believes in the perpetuity of its war record.

J. R. Reed is aged fifty years (November, 1891); is the eldest of six children born to George and Sarah Reed, three of whom, J. R, D. G. and T. L., served though the late war. Daniel G. was killed at Bentonville, and T. L. was severely wounded near the same place.

L. J. REDFIELD, the able manager of the Pioneer Hotel, Porterville, Tulare County, California, was born in Rodman, Jefferson County, New York, April 24, 1840. His early life was passed on the farm, and his education was obtained in the common schools, finishing with a two years' course at the Belleville Academy. He then began teaching in the public schools at Ellisburg, which occupation he followed very successfully until the breaking out of the war in 1861.

Mr. Redfield enlisted at Belleville, in Company K, Twenty-fourth New York Infantry, Colonel Sullivan, and his regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He came out of the second battle of Bull Run with seven bullet holes through his clothing. Had it not been for the intervention of a "house-wife" filled with needles, etc., which turned a ball, he would have received a serious wound, but fortunately was only slightly hurt. Of his company of 100 men, only thirty came out alive. He was also in the battles of Fredricksburg, Cedar Mountain and others, besides passing through many skirmishes. After two years of service, Mr. Redfield was mustered out at Elmira, in 1863.

He then returned home, and after a visit of three months started for California, making the journey via the Isthmus of Panama, and landing at San Francisco. He first visited an uncle at San Jose, and early in 1864 came to Porterville. The town was then only an Indian trading post and a station of the overland stage route, and the post office was called Tule River. The store and hotel were kept by Porter Putnam, in honor of whom the town was named. On his arrival here Mr. Redfield found himself financially embarrassed. He at once found employment as a vaquero, and for four months attended to cattle in the mountains. After that he mined and prospected on Kern river. In his mining operations, however, he was not successful, so he returned to Porterville and assisted Mr. Putnam about the store and hotel until 1866, when he took charge of the hotel and ran it one year.

In 1867 Mr. Redfield visited his old home at Ellisburg, and was there married to Miss Jennie Hughson. Returning to California, accompanied by his bride, he took up eighty acres of government land and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. He afterward bought other lands, making a total of 600 acres, and thereafter followed farming until 1888. Mr. Redfield was also interested in stock-raising, and made a specialty of a fine grade of horses. Besides his individual land interests, he had charge of 4,000 acres of the Murray tract, portions of which he leased, having the rest stocked.

In 1877 Mr. Redfield was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors, and served one term. He was one of the first to develop the fruit and vine industry in this part of the valley. In 1888 he sold his ranch and purchased the Lewis tract of 160 acres, subdivided it and is selling for orange culture, this land being in the thermal belt and especially adapted for that

purpose. Besides his fine two-story residence which he built on Gum street, he also owns other improved town properties, and is now engaged in buying and selling lands. In the summer of 1890 he bought the half interest of Robert Allen in the drug business, and the firm of Montgomery & Redfield was established. In November, 1890, Mr. Redfield took charge of the Pioneer Hotel for the company, the house having been closed for some time previous. Under his efficient management a good trade has already been established.

Mr. and Mrs. Redfield have one daughter by adoption, Miss Grace Harriet Redfield. Socially Mr. Redfield is connected with the A. O. U. W. He is a member and financier of Porterville Lodge, No. 199, and was a delegate to the Grand Lodge in the spring of 1891.

D A. VAUGHN is a resident of Porterville, Tulare County, California, and one of the oldest and most prominent sheepmen of that locality.

He was born at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, in 1846, and at that place passed the years of his childhood and youth, improving the privileges offered by the common schools. At the age of twenty-one years he started for California, taking the steamer from New York, via the Isthmus of Panama and the Pacific, and landing safe at San Francisco. From there he proceeded at once to Stockton and to the ranch of L. U. Shippe, an extensive grain farmer and stock-raiser, and remained with him three years and a half, receiving practical experience in California farming.

In 1872 Mr. Vaughn came to Tipton, Tulare County, and engaged in the sheep business. He bought a small band and took care of others on the shares, and thus secured a start. By careful attention to every detail of the business he succeeded even when others failed. His flocks increased, averaging from 5,000 to 10,000 sheep, and his success was assured in the business. He ranged about Tipton for several years, and in 1877 was attracted to the vicinity of Porterville, where he passed his winters, and during the summer months took his sheep to the mountain ranges, often reaching into Nevada. Since the country has been settled and lands taken up, Mr. Vaughn rented portions of the Indian reservation.

In 1880 he returned to East Greenwich and was married to Miss Amanda Shippe, a niece of L. U. Shippe, of Stockton, and upon their return to California their home was established at Porterville, from which point Mr. Vaughn conducted his business interests. In 1884 he began buying land around Porterville, and now owns 3,340 acres. He continued the sheep business with great success up to 1890, and then entered the stock business; but after his long experience with sheep, he is likely to resume that industry. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn have two children, Minnie F. and Bessie L.

Mr. Vaughn has carried out the principles inculcated in his youth while in New England, upon the basis of the old maxim that "a thing worth doing at all is worth doing well;" thus prosperity has followed him in every pursuit.

C LAUD J. GIDDINGS, cashier of the Bank of Visalia, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, December 31, 1844. John Giddings, the remote ancestor of the family, came to this country from England in 1600, and settled in Massachusetts, and in that state grandfather Elisha Giddings was born. He emigrated to Ohio, and his son, Sidney Giddings, was born there. Sidney Giddings was married in that state to Miss Polly Sacket, a native of Ohio, by whom he had two children,—Claud J. and a daughter, now Mrs. F. E. Welsh, the latter a resident of San Luis Obispo County, California.

Claud J. received his education in his native state, and in 1862, at the age of eighteen years, enlisted for three months service in Company

Levi Leuch M.D.

C, Eighty-fourth Ohio regiment. After his discharge he attended school at Kingsville, Ohio, and then, in company with a friend, he drove a band of sheep to Iowa, remaining there two years. Next, he was employed as bookkeeper three or four years. In 1869 he came to California, and for four years was Deputy County Clerk of Yolo County. In 1873 he came to Tulare County, took up government land, and in 1876 located in Visalia, where he was in the employ of Mr. Lumwalt one year. He then started an abstract office and conducted that business until 1880, when he accepted the position of cashier of the bank of Visalia, which he has since filled, devoting himself entirely to banking.

Mr. Giddings was married in 1869 to Miss Minnie R. Holcomb, a native of Ohio, and a descendant of a Massachusetts family. They have one child, Blanch, born in Yolo County, California. In his political views Mr. Giddings affiliates with the Republican party, and has served as City Treasurer several terms. He is a member of the G. A. R., the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W. and the K. of P. He takes a deep interest in the growth and development of his county, and is truly one of the representative citizens. Mr. Giddings built the fine home on Goshen avenue, Visalia, where he resides with his family.

DR. LEWIS LEACH, Fresno, California.—Perhaps no more striking illustration of the newness of American history of the great State of California can be given to Fresno County people, than the recital of the fact, that one of the foremost citizens of to-day, a man who stands at the head of some of her most important institutions, was one of the first of her permanent white settlers. The gentleman whose name heads this article bears that relation to Fresno County, and as he has been from the first one of the principal figures in professional, business and social circles, an outline of his career, giving a few of the salient points, becomes valuable, and indeed essential, in a volume of this nature.

Dr. Leach was born in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, in 1823, and there resided until 1836, when he went to Binghampton, New York. In those two localities his early boyhood days were spent, and his education commenced. For a time he attended the Manington Academy, Pennsylvania, an excellent institution. In 1840 he went West, and located in St. Louis, where he afterward entered upon the study of medicine. The Medical Department of the State University (Jefferson City), being located at St. Louis, he attended the regular courses of lectures at that well-known institution, and was graduated at the conclusion of the term of 1847–48. He then began the active practice of his profession at St. Louis, and so continued for two years. For some time, however, he had been intending to go to California, and so it came about that when a party having in charge a stock of merchandise bound for Salt Lake, started on their trip overland, Dr. Leach accompanied them. The journey to the Mormon centre was accomplished in much the usual manner of similar undertakings, and without especially note-worthy incident. The Doctor had no intention of remaining at Salt Lake, however, and he set about organizing a party to continue the trip to California. He got together eleven men, and in the month of October, 1850, they started on their way. Fifty miles west of Salt Lake City they fell in with a party of thirteen families, who, as they learned, were lost, and if the figure of speech may be allowed, were literally "at sea" upon the plains. The two companies united, and Dr. Leach was offered the leadership, but declined to accept the position unless his word should be recognized as law. This condition was acceptable to all, and with the Doctor's command, the consolidated party proceeded by the Southern route, which they were the first to travel, and for that reason their progress was attended with more than the usual degree of care and caution. The Mojave river was reached

without anything having occurred out of the ordinary course of events, but there the party divided, the families taking the direction of Los Angeles, while the others, under Dr. Leach, proceeded across the desert to Tejon Pass, through which they crossed the mountains and went towards Kern river. Near that stream they found a party of white people, who proved to be refugees from the massacre at Woodville, five miles from the present site of Visalia. They were in a condition of absolute distress, having barely escaped with their lives, and Dr. Leach's party, though their own supplies had reached a low ebb, generously divided what little they had left with their suffering fellow-mortals. The particulars of the massacre and the alarming condition of the country were impressed upon the new arrivals, and all realized that even then they were in imminent danger.

Dr. Leach decided that before starting again on their forward movement, he would resort to a ruse in order to assure the safety of the party under his charge, as their entire offensive and defensive equipment consisted of one rifle, one shot-gun and seven pistols, an armament, it may be remarked, that would have offered practically no protection whatever against an assault of the Indians in any considerable number. So he caused a number of sham guns to be fashioned in wood, having the shape only of the genuine article, and with these he armed all those of the command having no guns to show. By this means they were enabled to make quite a formidable display, and so successful was the subterfuge that the Indians, though they hovered about in large numbers, as the journey proceeded, and in a threatening manner, made no actual attack upon them. Their course took them directly to Woodville, and there a horrible sight met their gaze. Everywhere about were reminders of the savage brutality exercised by the Indians, not the least ghastly feature of the scene being sixteen corpses lying where death had overtaken them. The emigrants and their refugee companions performed the sad office of burial for the victims of the massacre, and then resumed their way. They had gone but a very short distance, however, when they found a barrier to progress in the shape of a destroyed bridge, another reminder of the Indian raid. It therefore became necessary for them to camp for the night in that vicinity, and as the only space available thereabouts was the scene of the late massacre, they spent that night on the very spot which had such a short time before been the scene of carnage. When the morning dawned they commenced preparations to cross the stream, which was accomplished through constructing a raft with the help of their wagon-beds.

Their trip from this time on was attended with much hardship. They had to exercise constant vigilance to prevent surprise by the Indians, and on account of having divided their supplies with the fugitives from Woodville, they were on very short allowance of provisions. When at last they reached the San Joaquin river, they had been twenty-five days without flour, while for coffee they had been boiling acorns as a substitute. They had a little rice, and a limited quantity of salt pork, but the only fresh meat which fell to their lot during that time was the flesh of a bullock, which was shot by one of the party, a young man named Barnes. While charging on him, with head down, after receiving the wound, the horns of the bullock became entangled, and over he tumbled, breaking his neck. It may readily be surmised that not much of this meat was allowed to go to waste. On reaching the San Joaquin river, they found at a point on the south bank of that stream, about twelve miles in a northerly direction from Fresno, a store kept by a man named Casserly and Major Lane. They were overjoyed when they found that here they could supply themselves with such luxuries as flour and tobacco. They sold their live-stock to the store people, taking in trade for a large part, flour at the rate of $1 per pound. Having been so long without bread, it was decided to make some at once for their next meal, and this was done; it consisted of a simple compound of flour and water cooked in skillets. When sufficiently

done, a St. Louis boy, named Herman Masters, mapped it out while yet in the skillet, in as many pieces as there were men, and then cut it out according to his diagram, giving to each man his allotted share, which in all cases was eaten with great relish. This store was located at what is known as Gravelly Ford, and at a point eight miles above there, and two miles above what afterwards became known as Fort Miller, the proprietors were engaged in mining, and they were in the habit of engaging as workmen, if possible, all the men who came along. They offered this opportunity to the party of Dr. Leach, and all excepting him accepted it; but he, not being favorably impressd with the condition of the country, had decided to go back East with the first party who came along headed that way. It was only two or three days after his arrival at the store, that the Doctor, with horse saddled and all preparations made, was awaiting the arrival of an eastward-bound train which could be seen coming. Then Major Lane came to him and said, "Doctor, if you go away there is a young man here who is going to die." The person referred to had been wounded at Woodville, and had been under the care of two physicians from Arkansas, who were brothers; instead of tying the arteries of the injured member they had resorted a number of times to the temporary expedient of compression, so that the arm had reached a terrible condition, and the sufferer was in imminent danger of death. In the cause of humanity the Doctor decided at least to postpone his journey eastward, and to remain by the side of the wounded boy. He was placed in the unpleasant predicament of making an amputation without anæsthetics or surgical instruments, all the contents of his surgical cases having been either lost or stolen on the plains. However, he performed the operation, using a common wood-saw and jack-knife, while the young man was a conscious witness of the work of the surgeon. In all respects the handling and treatment of the case was successful, and in a remarkably short space of time the patient was about.

On the second night after the arrival at the store, the Indians descended upon the place, and stole the live-stock which the emigrants had traded for goods. Dr. Leach, recognizing the exigencies of the occasion, kept a constant night watch during the time while he was attending to the young man, to guard against a surprise by the Indians, there being five persons in the camp. After he had been performing this duty for eight or ten days, Casserly came down from the mines with a pack train, and the mules were put in the same enclosure in which was the canvas house occupied by the store and its inhabitants. Dr. Leach said to the latest arrival, "Mr. Casserly, you will have to stand guard to-night;" but that gentleman professed to feel no fear, and refused to take his turn on guard. "Very well," said the Doctor, "we will all go to bed to-night." During the night he was awakened by a noise, and as he looked about, he saw above his head, an arrow sticking through the canvas roof. He awakened Mr. Casserly, and called his attention to the arrow, but was assured that it had been sticking there for some time. But the Doctor was by no means satisfied with an explanation which he felt was incorrect, and getting up he looked out into the corral. There he saw all the mules laid out, pierced with many arrows. He told Casserly that the Indians had been inside, and had killed all the stock. The merchant, though necessarily recognizing the evident fact of the killing of the mules, contended that they had done their shooting from outside the enclosure. An examination of the ground showed, however, that they had been even up to the structure in which the men were asleep. But seeing that they were well supplied with arms, had withdrawn without making an attack. Dr. Leach had hardly finished his attentions to the young man whose arm he was treating when news came that Governor McDougall had called out three companies of volunteers to fight the Indians. Dr. Leach joined the company as a high private. These companies were of seventy-five men each, and were placed in command of Major James D. Savage.

The Doctor participated in two or three fights with the Indians, but he was not long with the expedition in the capacity of a private soldier. He had been with his company only about two weeks when it was discovered that the surgeon of the command was incompetent, and he was discharged from the position, Dr. Leach being appointed in his place. Soon the two assistants were also dispensed with, and the Doctor was given entire charge of the medical department. The headquarters of the Commissary Department were located on the Fresno river, at a point which may be described as between fifty and sixty miles nearly due north of Fresno, and there Dr. Leach established a hospital for his department. Stakes were driven into the ground, poles cut and laid on crotches, and the sides and roof were constructed from willow matting principally, the roof being covered with green brush. In this improvised building were the headquarters of the surgical and hospital department of the little army which put down the Indian war in this valley. About four months after this brush hospital was built, peace was declared, and affairs once more assumed their wonted aspect.

Major Savage resumed business in partnership with Captain Vincent Haylor. During the existence of hostilities a strong friendship had sprung up between Major Savage and Dr. Leach, they having been associated much together on account of their official relations. Thus it happened that on the 15th of April, 1852, the Doctor entered into partnership with Savage and Haylor, and the firm did a prosperous business without change of membership until October, 1852, when an incident occurred which threw a gloom over the community, and caused a great sensation, namely, the murder of Major Savage. A brief digression from the main text will be allowed here in order to mention this remarkable man, and the closing scene of his career. Savage, then a bright, active young man, had come to California in 1847, and being of a disposition to adapt himself readily to circumstances, he was soon on good terms with the Indians who inhabited this region. He is described by Dr. Leach as a man of great intelligence and strong magnetic temperament, yet, having had no educational advantages whatever in his boyhood, he could neither read nor write the language of his birth. This did not deter him from readily familiarizing himself with the language of the Indians, and in the course of his relations with them he acquired a thorough knowledge of their various dialects. He established trading-posts at different points throughout the central San Joaquin valley, and had amassed considerable wealth when the troubles with the Indians came on. When the outbreak of hostilities took place, he was in San Francisco on business, and on his return he found everything in a state of chaos. His squaws had run away, while the Indians had destroyed his stores, murdered his clerks, and were engaged in killing white people all down the valley.

The part played by Savage in the suppression of hostilities has already been alluded to, and was fully recognized by the commissioners who came as representatives of the Government to arrange the terms of peace. Messrs. Rosencraft, Roderick McKee and Colonel Johnson, members of the commission, formed a very high opinion of Major Savage on account of his bravery, as well as on account of his agreeable, companionable ways and manly bearing. On account of this fact, Major Harvey became jealous of Major Savage, who, by the way, had befriended him, and even provided clothes and food for him, and he determined to do something that would draw to himself the popularity with the Commissioners which was enjoyed by his benefactor, Major Savage. Accordingly, he went out with a party, and after killing a number of squaws and old men, returned, boasting of his prowess. Major Savage learned the facts in the case, however, including the unprotected and helpless condition of Harvey's victims, and thereupon made the remark that Harvey was no man and no gentleman. Harvey heard of this, and determined to get even with Savage. No unpleasantness resulted from the matter, how-

ever, for several months. An official notice was given out for a grand mass meeting to be held at Woodville on the 16th of August, 1852, for the purpose of dividing Mariposa County, and establishing local government. Savage was one of the many who decided to attend this meeting, and Harvey, who had not forgotten his grudge, said that he should never cross King's river alive. Savage left his place on Fresno river in company with a lawyer named Major Marvin, and after traveling all night, brought up at King's river on the morning of the 16th of August. Harvey being there also, they finally came together, and Harvey commenced talking very loudly and insolently. Thereupon, Major Savage slapped him in the face with his open hand; Harvey did not at once resent this insult, but bided his time. Some time later, Savage, in stooping over, let his pistol drop from his belt. It was picked up by Marvin, and Harvey, seeing it in his hands, and partially grasping the situation at once, decided to test his suspicion that it was Savage's weapon, and said, "Marvin, you have my pistol." Marvin replied, "No, this is Savage's pistol." This was Harvey's opportunity, and drawing his own pistol, he sent five bullets into the body of Major Savage, killing him in his tracks. Thus passed away one of the note-worthy characters in the early history of California, a man who stood out in relief as something different from his fellow-men, the victim of a coward's deed. A monument erected to his memory now stands upon the bank of Fresno river—a splendid tribute to a worthy man. This monument, costing $850, was purchased in Connecticut by Dr. Leach, and put up on its present site by him, at his own expense, as a token of his regard for the old friend and associate of pioneer days.

After the death of their partner, Dr. Leach and Captain Haylor still remained associated in business, and soon took into partnership Samuel A. Bishop, now of San Jose. Several Indian agents were appointed by the Government, and the firm furnished the reservations with all their supplies, their business expanding so that they established a branch at Fort Miller on the San Joaquin river. The duties of the members of this early firm were varied. Captain Haylor was a gentleman of leisure, who was content to let his partners look after his affairs; Bishop, a great worker, had charge of their ranch, and Dr. Leach looked after the store in person. He had not the slightest mercantile training, but followed the custom of the day, marking up the price of goods 100 per cent. from the cost rate, selling on credit to all who asked, and taking the money of those who paid their bills, while those who did not were never bothered for the money. He had no trouble in managing every thing satisfactorily and in a manner profitable to the firm. At length a reservation was established at Fort Tejon, and Lieutenant, now General Beall, was placed there as Indian Agent. That officer began making overtures to Bishop, and induced him to leave the firm and join him in business. Some years afterward Haylor died, but in the meantime the partnership existing between him and Dr. Leach was dissolved, the latter taking the store and Haylor the ranch. When Bishop left the firm he neither paid over a dollar nor asked anything from his partners, and in all the transactions mentioned, not a scratch of a pen was made by any of the parties to the transactions.

In 1858 the Doctor closed out the store at Fort Miller, but conducted the one on the Fresno river until the winter of 1860–61. All this time he had been conducting at the latter place a private hospital, as after the Indian war, patients kept coming to him for treatment, in numbers, and from points as far away as Visalia, so that he found it necessary to establish the hospital, and it was constantly patronized to the extent of fifteen or twenty patients.

In December, 1860, Dr. Leach went to Millerton to attend a patient, and while he was there it rained so hard that travel was suspended as a result, and all communications cut off, and for six weeks it was impossible for him to go home. By that time, however, he had decided not to go back, but to close out his business on

the Fresno river, and for that purpose he sent teams over to haul away his effects. He disposed of the goods in the store at private sale.

When the County Hospital was established at Millerton, he was placed in charge of that institution, and in fact he was the only physician in the County. He came to Fresno in 1874, on the removal of the county seat, and rented rooms for the hospital. He arrived here on the 4th of October, 1874, and four days later the corner-stone of the County courthouse was laid. It was desired to put a Bible in the receptacle of the corner-stone, and as the Doctor was the only one in Fresno who had a copy, his was used. From that time on the town grew steadily, though it is probable that anyone who would have predicted the present importance of this world-known inland city would have been considered visionary, to say the least. There is no doubt that this great progress would never have been made, had it not been that there have always been here a few moving spirits of enterprise sufficient to look beyond the prospect of immediate return on each financial investment, and to look ahead and build for the future. Dr. Leach must certainly be classed among the men referred to in this connection, as he has been identified, and in an active manner, with every enterprise that has been carried out for the benefit of Fresno, and is to-day a conspicuous figure in all vigorous circles, though perhaps not taking so active a part as formerly. When he came to Fresno there was no water system to supply the people with that article of prime necessity, and his first move was in the direction of supplying this defect. The system was established the same year, and Dr. Leach, who was president of the Company, continued in that executive capacity until 1890, when the waterworks were sold for $140,000. He was president of the first bank ever started in Fresno, a private concern, of which one of the principal owners, Otto Froelich, was cashier. Later he was one of the originators of the Bank of Fresno, and served as its president until the adoption of the new constitution, when, the effect of its provisions in regard to banking being magnified in importance, the directors decided to go out of business, which was done. Then the strong Farmers' Bank of Fresno was organized, and of this splendid concern Dr. Leach has been president since its organization.

He fathered the Gas Company at its organization, and later identified himself closely with the Electric Light Company, and the Street and Fair Grounds Railway Company, of all of which concerns he has served as president since organization. One of the enterprises in which he takes as great pride and interest as any, however, is in the direct line of his profession, the Fresno County Hospital. This charitable institution, from the character of its grounds and buildings, as well as from the unusually able management it has received, ranks in the first class of similar hospitals, and certainly has no superior in California. It is conceded by all that great credit is due Dr. Leach in his capacity of County physician, for this condition of affairs. He is the father of the institution, having been at its head when organized at Millerton; later, when it occupied rented quarters on its removal to Fresno; again, in the old building erected by him in 1876, on the block bounded by Mariposa, Tulare, P and Q streets, and finally, in the present unsurpassed home of the hospital in which he takes a pardonable pride.

To close this brief sketch without a reference to another institution with which the Doctor has had much to do, would be to slight something in which all Fresno County takes great pride, namely; the grounds of the Fresno Fair Association. All California, with its many well equipped grounds, does not afford others to compare with these, though several other cities have nothing to be ashamed of in their efforts in that direction. Dr. Leach headed the movement which resulted in the Fresno Fair Grounds of to-day, and personally interested the other gentlemen who are members of the association. These are but specimens of the many works the Doctor has moved in that have redounded to the benefit of the city and County. His active,

useful life, coupled with the reputation that he has borne for strict integrity and uprightness of character, in and out of his profession, have had much to do in shaping toward him the existing sentiment of the community, which regards him for these reasons, and on account of his long association in its midst, with greater admiration and respect than are entertained for any other single individual.

Dr. Leach is married, but has no children. His wife, to whom he was united in 1865, was Miss Matilda Converse, a native of the State of Maine.

JOHN HENRY ROUTT is one of the representative business men of Lemoore, Tulare County, California, and as an enterprising man and public-spirited citizen, stands high in the estimation of the community.

Mr. Routt dates his birth in the State of Missouri. His father, Henry Lewis Routt, was born in Kentucky, and when a young man moved to Missouri and there reared his family. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin and were early settlers in the South. Henry Lewis Routt married Mary Cathrine Butler, a native of Kentucky, who was reared in Missouri. To them eight children were born, of whom seven are living, four in California. The subject of our sketch was the fifth born and was reared and educated in his native State. He first clerked in a grocery store, afterward learned the tinner's trade and worked at it one year. He then engaged in the lumber business, first in Missouri and afterwards in Iowa, remaining in the latter State three years. He next moved to Kansas and followed the same business a year, returned to Missouri, and about a year later, in 1886, came to California. For a year and a half he was with the Moore & Smith Lumber Company, at Merced. In September, 1887, he came to Lemoore to take charge of the San Joaquin Lumber Company's business, and has since remained at this place, having full charge of their interests here. He was special partner in a drug business in the town for a year, after which he sold out, but still owns the building in which the store is conducted. He owns a forty-acre fruit ranch, eight acres in raisin grapes and twelve in deciduous fruit trees. He also has a ten-acre colony tract, which he is improving with trees and vines, and on which he is planting ornamental trees, flowers and shrubs.

In 1879 Mr. Routt was married to Miss Sarah D. Landram, a native of Missouri, and their union has been blessed with two children. The elder, Lida Ethel, died at the age of seventeen months. Their son, Forrest Vincil, is a bright boy of eight years and sings remarkably well for one of his age. Mr. and Mrs. Routt are members of the Presbyterian Church, and both are prominent in musical circles. Mr. Routt is an elder in the church and has been superintendent of the Sabbath-school in Lemoore since its organization. Indeed, he has been engaged in this work from his youth up, having been a Sabbath-school superintendent since he was nineteen years old. He was one of the organizers of the Presbyterian church here. Politically he is a Democrat. In both religious and secular matters he takes a prominent and active part, and is classed among the most worthy and reliable citizens of Lemoore.

B. M. ALFORD, M. D., is a native of Wilson County, Tennessee. His father, Weilie Alford, was a farmer in Tennessee, and there young Alford was reared and received such an education as the State afforded, taking his medical course at the University at Nashville, where he graduated in 1856.

Dr. Alford began the practice of his profession at Boston, eastern Texas, where he purchased 400 acres of land and also carried on general farming. In 1862 he volunteered for the Confederate service, in the First Mounted Battalion from Texas, Major Crump, and as surgeon of

his battalion was in active duty until the close of the war, with the exception of one leave of absence. He was in many sharp battles but was never wounded, and received his discharge at Meridian, Mississippi, May 8, 1865.

He then returned to Texas, found everything disorganized, became disgusted with the country and in 1868 went to New York and took steamer for California, coming via the Isthmus route. The Doctor was married at Boston, Texas, in 1860, to Miss Josephine M. Poer. Landing at San Francisco, they came to Tulare County and located at White river to look after the interests of a toll road across the Green Horn mountains to Kernville, which had been built by Dr. Alford's father-in-law, W. B. Poer. Besides attending to this business the Doctor also engaged in the practice of his profession. After remaining there five years he sold his two-thirds interests in the road to Kern County, and returned to Texas, located at Fort Worth and followed his profession two years. Again deciding to visit California, he came to Porterville, Tulare County, subsequently locating in Tulare. This was about 1878, soon after the town of Tulare was started. He bought property on the corner of Tulare and K streets, and there established his office. After passing through two fires, the Doctor erected a brick store and office building in 1890. He also owns other city property and a ranch of 920 acres, devoted chiefly to grain farming.

In 1889 Dr. Alford retired from practice and bought property at Santa Cruz, where, with his family, he passed sixteen months in rest and idle recreation. Since then he has returned to Tulare and engaged in the practice of medicine.

Dr. and Mrs. Alford have four children,—William H., Josephine Pearl, Forrest L. and Daisy. He is a member of Olive Branch Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Tulare Lodge, No. 76, A. O. U. W. William H. Alford, the older son, is engaged in the practice of law in Tulare County. Pearl, the older daughter, is a teacher in the public schools of Santa Cruz. Forrest is attending the University of the Pacific, and Daisy, the youngest of the family, is attending the high school in Tulare City.

PETER WILLIAM FINK is a well-known and highly respected pioneer of this coast —one of the men who came to California in 1849, and made possible the grand results that have followed in the growth and development of this great State.

Mr. Fink was born in Montgomery County, New York, March 7, 1829, son of Benjamin and Nancy (Reas) Fink, both natives of the Empire State. His great grandparents on his father's side emigrated from Germany and settled in Montgomery County, New York, and both his paternal and maternal ancestors were participants in the Revolutionary war, fighting on the side of the colonies. Mr. Fink was the second born in a family of four children, all of whom are now living in California. His parents and family removed to Michigan in 1832, and three years later to Racine, Wisconsin.

In 1849 Mr. Fink started with an emigrant party for the far West. There were twenty-four wagons in the train when they crossed the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, and after traveling up the Platte river some distance the company divided, there being seven wagons in the company with which our friend journeyed on to California. He started March 11, and arrived here August 15. He followed the throng to the mines at Coloma, and soon afterward engaged in freighting with oxen from Sacramento to Georgetown and Kelsey's diggings. At one time when the roads were very bad, he received $1 per pound for hauling 2,500 pounds of freight, but ordinarily the price was one bit per pound. He used four yoke of oxen and camped out every night, making a trip in from five to ten days, according to the condition of the roads. After this he started a mining camp at Kelsey's diggings, and bought and sold cattle and also ran a meat market. In the spring of 1850 he hauled and delivered fifty tons of hay to the

Ten-Mile House on the stage road. Next we find him mining on the Middle Fork of the American river, where he invested in mining, kept a store and ran a boarding-house. He afterward had a store and hotel at Eagle Bar, and had mining claims at various places. He made a deal of money in most of his claims, but like many other miners met with heavy losses. He went to the Horseshoe Bend claim, owning considerable stock and having $12,000 in coin, and when he left that place he had nothing. After that he engaged in prospecting on the Yuba river, mined at Dry Creek diggings and made some money; he went to Fresno river and with others was at much expense in turning the course of the river, and a second time found himself financially ruined; for a time he was engaged in teaming at Stockton. In 1852 Mr. Fink had a siege of the chills, and after his recovery was taken with the small pox. In July, 1853, he went to Millerton, where he worked at the carpenter's trade two years, being employed by the government and having charge of the Government post. In 1856 he went to Los Angeles and purchased a band of cattle, drove them to King's river and the following year sold them. In 1858 he bought a second band of cattle and engaged in stock-raising and farming, remaining at Millerton until 1862, when he located on lands near his present home. He purchased 160 acres of land from the Government, built a good adobe house and lived there till 1862. The floods of that year washing his house away, he came to his present location, five miles north of Reedley. Here, in one body, he owns 800 acres of land. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising; and his comfortable home, large barns, and modern machinery with which he cultivates his broad acres and harvests his immense crops, all indicate the prosperity that is attending him.

In 1861 Mr. Fink was married to Miss Eliza Deakin, a native of England, who came to Fresno County at the age of nine years. All of their eight children, except two (twins), a son and daughter, who died in infancy, are still living. Their names are as follows: Alice N., wife of J. F. Hill; Julia A., wife of A. T. March; Gussie E., wife of Thomas Street; Rosie M., Mary E. and Peter Elliott—all born in Fresno County.

Mr. Fink has been an Odd Fellow, and is in politics a Democrat.

B. N. DOW is a native of New England, born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1864. He secured a practical education at the high school of Lawrence, with a finishing course at Cannon's Commercial College. Owing to impaired health and the rigors of the eastern climate, he was obliged to give up business, and in 1885 came to California, seeking relief from his ailments in the softer breezes and perpetual sunshine of this coast.

After his arrival in California Mr. Dow traveled over the southern part of the State in search of a desirable location, finally deciding upon Tulare as a place for wise investment. He purchased a ranch of 540 acres on Tule river, six miles south of Tulare, which was partially improved, and which he is converting into a garden spot with beautiful grounds and broad avenues. He takes great pride in the improvement of his property, and is making this place one of the most attractive in the country; is setting it to vines and fruits, with the idea of ultimately getting it all in fruit. He is also greatly interested in horses, keeping about sixty fine grade mares and a thoroughbred Norman stallion, and breeding for draft purposes. He purchased 250 acres of land on Elk Bayou, which is well studded with oak timber, and which he uses for pasture.

In the fall of 1890 Mr. Dow purchased a choice residence on the corner of Tulare and E streets, the house having been built by Fred Woodward. It is complete in all its appointments, and is surrounded by well-kept grounds. Here Mr. Dow will henceforth make his home, with daily trips to his ranch in looking after his

interests there. He has other well-improved town property, does a loaning business, and is ever on the lookout for investments.

Mr. Dow is a member of Subordinate Lodge, Encampment and Patriarch Militant of I. O. O. F.

It is appropriate to add, in conclusion, that he has been restored to robust health by the "glorious climate of California."

ELIJAH WIMMER, a rancher near Grangeville, is a native of Indiana, born on Turkey creek, near Fort Wayne, in 1832. His father, P. L. Wimmer, was born in Ohio in 1812, and was a pioneer of the unsettled country of Indiana. In 1846 George Harlan, an uncle of our subject and a philanthropist of his day, made up a train of ten wagons, with ox-teams, and then gathering together his relatives and immediate friends, P. L. Wimmer and family being among the number, crossed the plains to California. After rendezvousing at Independence, Missouri, they followed the old Truckee route, and for the first 1,000 miles were accompanied by the historic Donner party, from whom they separated at Weber Cañon. The Donner party turned back, and, crossing by a longer route, were snowed in upon the mountains, and thus died from cold and starvation. The Harlan party pushed on, safely crossed the mountains, and landed at Sutter's Fort just six months from the date of embarkation.

On arrival Elijah Wimmer, though then but fourteen years of age, joined the troops of General Fremont, and under Captain Erram was stationed at Santa Clara until treaty was made with the Mexicans. He then joined his uncle in farming near San Jose, and in the lumber interests near San Antonio, until the discovery of gold in 1848. P. L. Wimmer, his father, was employed by Sutter in 1848, in the digging of the mill race at Coloma, in which the first gold was discovered, while Marshall was employed in putting up the mill. Wimmer and Marshall were together when the gold was discovered, and for picking up the article Marshall became famous throughout the land, while Wimmer, equally deserving, has lived in oblivion, though still in possession of the gold nugget which electrified the world. Mining was then followed for a time, but with the rapidly-increasing immigration Mr. Wimmer entered mercantile life at Coloma, while Elijah did the teaming from Sacramento. In 1850 our subject helped to pack the donation train made up in San Francisco and Sacramento to the starving emigrants of Carson valley, taking 3,000 pounds of supplies on mules, and was absent about four months. The next ten years were passed in mining, ranching and drifting about until 1861, when he settled on King's river, in Fresno County, and engaged in the stock business. After first taking cattle on shares he gradually built up his band until he had about 1,200 head, from which he made a great deal of money. With the increasing ranches and sheep business Mr. Wimmer moved his cattle to Nevada, where he remained until 1875, when he sold out and settled in Fresno City.

He was married in Stockton in 1874 to Miss Ellen Sutherland, a daughter of John Sutherland, an early pioneer and stockman of the Lower King's river. Mr. Wimmer resided in Fresno until 1885, when he sold out at a largely increased price and settled upon the ranch of his wife in Fresno County, three miles northwest of Grangeville. The ranch contains 584 acres, where he carries on grain farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Wimmer have five children,—Mary E., John A., Earl M., Eugene D. and Elizabeth.

JOHN WILLIAM RHOADS is the son of Daniel Rhoads, one of California's noblest pioneers, and is a native of the Golden West. He was born in Santa Clara County, November 2, 1857. In November, 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Rosa A. Sanborn,

daughter of John L. Sanborn, a native of New Hampshire and a pioneer of California. She was born in San Jose, California, and reared in Watsonville. They have one child, Ethel. Mr. Rhoads owns a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres of land, four miles north of Lemoore, on which he has built and is making a beautiful home.

He is a Master Mason, a member of Welcome Lodge, No. 255, Lemoore, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W. In politics he is a liberal Democrat. He is a great lover of his native State and takes a just pride in her growth and prosperity.

JOHN L. SPEAR has been a resident of California since 1853. He was born in Page County, Virginia, July 1, 1811, son of Jacob and Polly (Hardberger) Spear, natives of Pennsylvania who removed to Virginia soon after their marriage. There were nine children in the family, but as Mr. Spear lost trace of them during the civil war he does not know how many are living.

He was reared in his native State and was there married to his first wife. She bore him a daughter, Sarah Ann, who is now the wife of Edwin Davis. Mr. Spear removed to Missouri, and there his wife died in 1836. In 1844 he wedded Mary R. Garvin, a native of Missouri, who is his present companion. To them six children were born, one dying in infancy. Those living are as follows: Jacob, who is now with his father; Margret, wife of John Fox, a resident of Los Angeles County; Frances Eliza, wife of R. C. Glass, of Bakersfield, Kern County; and Agnes, wife of John Woolley, who resides at Exeter, this county. (See history of Mr. Woolley in this work.) Henry E. has a ranch adjoining his father's. The family crossed the plains with ox teams to this State in 1853, coming on account of Mrs. Spear's ill health. She began to recover as soon as they were well started on the journey. Arrived in California, they first settled in Stanislaus County, where they spent two years. Mr. Spear then went to the mines and followed the various fortunes of the miner from 1855 till 1861, losing all he had, and from there coming to Tulare County. At first he settled on eighty acres of timber land, and afterward came to his present locality near Farmersville. He and his sons have four hundred acres of land, the oldest son being single and residing with his father. Both sons are intelligent, industrious and respected citizens.

Mr. Spear is now eighty years of age, and he and his wife have lived together forty-five years. He was made a Master Mason in 1852. In politics he was first a Whig, later a Democrat, and is now an earnest temperance worker and votes with the Prohibitionists.

R. W. MUSGRAVE, Ph. B., M. D., was born in Grass Valley, Nevada County, California, in 1857. His father, Richard M. Musgrave, was a native of the north of Ireland, and of Scotch descent. He was a sea-faring man, a captain of an English merchantman, that brought a cargo of merchandise to San Francisco in the early days of the gold excitement, and he with his mates left the vessel and went to the mines in Nevada County, where he was prominently connected with mining interests during the remainder of his life. He was married in Grass Valley in 1856, to Miss Margaret Wilson, a native of Scotland, and they resided there until the death of Mr. Musgrave, in 1878.

R. W. Musgrave was educated in the public schools of Grass Valley, graduating in the high school in 1873. He then entered the University of California, taking a scientific course and graduating in 1879. He obtained his medical education in the California Medical College of San Francisco, and graduated in 1884. Dr. Musgrave began the practice of his profession in Hanford, Tulare County, and is now the second oldest physician in the town. He does a

general practice, and has a large and extended patronage.

The doctor was married in San Francisco in January, 1890, to Miss Sue A. Barrett, a native of Michigan. This union has been blessed with one child,—Marjorie.

In fraternal circles Dr. Musgrave occupies a prominent position. He has been Master of Hanford Lodge, No. 279, F. & A. M., for three years, and is a charter member of Hanford Parlor, No. 37, N. S. G. W., having filled the chair of President for several years. He was one of the incorporators of the Hanford Improvement Association, and is still secretary and a member of the board of directors. This company purchased 400 acres near Hanford, subdivided it into tracts of ten acres and organized the Lucerne Colony, which is now one of the prosperous colonies of the valley.

BENJAMIN DORE, rancher and pioneer of the West Park Colony, Fresno County, California, is a native of Athens, Maine, born in 1825. At the age of three years his mother died and he was sent to the town of Solon, Maine, where he lived three years with an uncle and aunt. When about six years of age Benjamin's father married a second wife and moved to Harmony, Maine, where he settled on a small farm. Thither Benjamin was taken and he remained with his father working on the farm until about nineteen years old. At this time his father's second wife died, and he left home to learn the carpenter's trade. After serving an apprenticeship of a year he went to Bangor, Maine, where he worked at his trade for four years.

When the news of the discovery of gold in California reached the East, Mr. Dore became one of a party of fifty-six men who purchased the bark Cantero, loaded it with lumber and a general cargo, and in command of Captain Saunders, sailed for the golden shores of California. They embarked in October, 1849, made the voyage around Cape Horn and landed at San Francisco, April 29, 1850.

Mr. Dore was occupied at his trade during the summer and in the fall went to Vancouver, on the Columbia river, to build barracks for the United States Government. Thence he went to Portland, Oregon, where he assisted in building the steamer Williamette, the first river steamer that ran on the river between Portland and Astoria. He was on board the first steamer, Sea Gull, Captain Cressy, which entered the Humboldt Bay in 1850. He returned to San Francisco the following year, worked at his trade until 1853, when he gave his attention to the lumber business, in which he was extensively engaged for eleven years. In 1856 Mr. Dore was a member of the Vigilance Committee, which produced such a salutary effect in the suppression of crime and from which was organized the People's Party, the party that controlled the affairs of San Francisco for many years. In 1861 and 1862 Mr. Dore was a member of the State Legislature, and in 1865 was Sergeant-at-Arms.

In 1864, disposing of his lumber interests, Mr. Dore engaged in mining speculations, and in locating, working and incorporating mining companies, giving his attention to that work for sixteen years. He now shows securities which represent thousands of dollars in mining interests, but are really of no more value than the paper upon which they are printed. In 1873 he also bought a printing business, which he and his sons managed very successfully for many years.

Appreciating the danger of mining securities, Mr. Dore gave up the business in 1880, though with a heavy loss, and continued his printing business until 1883. At that time he sold out, came to Fresno, purchased 160 acres of land for himself and friends in West Park, and there, living the life of a hermit, in a small cabin, began to build up his shattered fortunes. His fine residence, out buildings and highly improved ranch speak volumes for the intelligence with which he has labored. In 1883 there were no

roads or irrigating ditches in the colony, and Mr. Dore struck the first plow in improving; in 1890 the appearance of the country is vastly changed. During that year his trees paid $300 per acre, and vines, $100 per acre.

Mr. Dore was married in San Francisco in 1854, to Jane A., daughter of the late E. D. Waters, the founder of the *Mercantile Gazette* of San Francisco. She passed to the other world in 1889, leaving two sons, one daughter and a bereaved husband to mourn her loss.

Mr. Dore is a charter member of Excelsior Lodge, F. & A. M. of San Francisco, a member of San Francisco Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and is also a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason.

PROF. JAMES M. MARTIN, who made for himself, in times past, a record as one of the foremost educators of California, but who, as a resident of Fresno County, is now an active factor in her development, was born in a log cabin in DeWitt County, Illinois, in 1837. His father, John E. Martin, a native of Virginia, emigrated to Illinois in 1834, when that country was wild and unsettled, and located near the town of Clinton, where he carried on general farming. Being a minister of the Christian Church, he performed much pioneer work in the church, often riding many miles, and returning the same day, to deliver a sermon or perform a Christian duty. He came to California in 1869, and is now living at Pomona, having reached the ripe old age of eighty-four years, hale and hearty and in the enjoyment of all his faculties.

James M. Martin, the subject of this sketch, was educated at Abingdon College, Abingdon, Illinois, and graduated in the classical course in 1859, receiving immediately the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1864. After graduation he took charge of the High School Department of the public schools at La Harpe, Illinois, where he taught for two years. In 1860 he was married at Abingdon to Miss Angelina Bennett, a native of New York State. The following year he moved to Carthage, Hancock County, Illinois, and there took charge of the high school. He remained at the latter place until May, 1862, when accompanied by his wife and their worldly goods, he started with a mule team across the great plains to California. The company in which they traveled numbered forty-five men, and all were well armed. Being very cautious, they proceeded without difficulty; and crossing by the overland mail route, arrived at Virginia City, Nevada, in August. After tarrying at that place thirty days to recuperate, they came on to California and located at Woodland, Yolo County. Soon after his arrival in this State, Mr. Martin was elected vice president of Hesperian College, and the following year, 1864, was elected its president. The college was at that time financially embarrassed, and opened with a list of but twenty-nine pupils, which included those in the primary and preparatory departments. Mr. Martin was given entire charge of the finances and management, and, as the result of his untiring zeal and perseverance, his second year showed a catalogue of 231 pupils, 175 being in the higher grades, the institution having so rapidly grown in popularity. When he resigned his office in 1875, the college led all like establishments in the State, and was second only to the University of California. As president and financier, his management was eminently successful, and in place of being in debt, as he found it, he left the college out of debt and with a handsome endowment fund.

In 1875 Professor Martin was called to the presidency of the Christian College at Santa Rosa, and his career as an educator there was also distinguished by marked success. Two years later, however, delicate health compelled him to resign, and through active exercise in the open air he sought a restoration of his impaired health. He made a trip on a mule through Arizona for the purpose of examining the mining interests of that section of the

country. While there he made investments in the Globe District, purchasing the Stonewall Jackson, which at one time was the most noted silver mine in Arizona, and which produced fabulous returns; but, being a pocket mine, the solid silver deposits were soon exhausted, and dividends discontinued.

In 1882 the subject of our sketch located in Fresno, being attracted to this valley by an impression he had gained in 1869, when, on a holiday journey, he rode through the valley. He was then so favorably impressed with the locality between the King and San Joaquin rivers that he prophesied it would become rich in resources and population if irrigation should ever be successfully established. In 1882 the Iowa & California Fruit Company, with which Professor Martin was connected, purchased 320 acres of land, known as the Iowa Vineyard, and he was elected manager. He at once went to work to improve the property, setting eighty acres in stone fruits and the rest in vines. He gave his attention to the place and resided there until 1889, when the tract was sub-divided into twenty-acre lots and sold, Professor Martin retaining sixty acres of raisin grape-vines as his interest.

Since coming here he has also been connected with other enterprises of a like nature. In 1887, when the Fresno Investment Company was organized, he was elected president, the object of the company being to buy, sell and deal in real estate, and also to loan money. In the spring of 1888 the I Street Improvement Company was organized, our subject being a leading spirit in that enterprise and becoming vice president and a director. The company built the Pleasanton Hotel, and owns large interests in that locality. Professor Martin, aside from the companies with which he has been connected, has individually dealt extensively in real estate, and has met with marked success. He recently purchased 240 acres of land east of Fresno, which he planted to raisin grape-vines in the spring of 1891.

He and his wife are the parents of five children, all of whom have received a liberal education, the youngest being a member of the Senior class of the Oakland High School for 1891–'92.

The Professor has passed an eventful life, filled with activity and enterprise, but always characterized with the closest application to the duties in hand, and this trait has been an essential element in his successful career.

THOMAS LAVERS, one of the substantial citizens of Lynn's valley, came to California in 1852 and to Kern County in 1859. His native home is Nova Scotia, and his father's name was James Lavers, who was a farmer by occupation. Upon arriving in California Mr. Lavers first spent one month in San Francisco, and then engaged in farming in the Santa Clara valley. He remained there, however, but a short time, and took up his residence in Lynn's valley in the early part of 1860, where he has since resided and successfully pursued farming and stock-raising.

He married in Visalia, in 1875, Miss Mary Gurnette, and they have four bright children,—Etta, Lewis, Winifred and Lawrence. Mr. Lavers owns 160 acres of good land in Lynn's valley, where he ranges 150 head of cattle and about thirty horses. He is a man of unpretentious and quiet manners, strictly reliable, and highly esteemed.

B. C. MICKLE was born in Dixon County, Tennessee, in 1859, the descendant of Scotch ancestry, who came from the vicinity of Edinburgh to this country. His father, John G. Mickle, a prominent physician of Tennessee and a practitioner for forty years, retired in 1884, came to California, and is now a resident of Hanford.

B. C. Mickle received his literary education at Bethel College, McKenzie, Tennessee, and

graduated with the degree of Ph. B. He then attended the law school at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, and received the degree of LL.D. in June, 1884. He entered upon a professional career in Fulton, Kentucky, but in the fall of 1885 came to California and settled at Hanford, Tulare County, where his brother, Porter Mickle, then resided. He at once engaged in the practice of law, in which he has met with eminent success. February 12, 1891, he was appointed Deputy District Attorney under Maurice E. Power, which throws him into criminal law, although his specialty is civil law and probate business.

October 11, 1890, Mr. Mickle was united in marriage, at Centreville, to Miss Mary E. Lowrie, a native of California and of Scotch descent. They reside in their comfortable residence on Eighth street. In connection with S. J. White, Mr. Mickle owns a valuable eighty-acre ranch near Armona, which is devoted to fruit and vines.

FRANCIS MARION COOK was born in Iowa, November 10, 1852, son of James Montgomery and Elizabeth (Killebrew) Cook, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Illinois, both being the descendants of early American settlers. Francis M. is the second eldest of their six children, five of whom are living. He was reared in Illinois and attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age, when, in 1868, the family came to California and settled in Solano County.

Mr. Cook first began business for himself in Colusa County. He established a meat market, which he conducted one year, and after that went to Tehama County and purchased 640 acres of land on Cottonwood creek, twenty-two miles above Red Bluff, where he was engaged in the farming and stock business six years. In 1885 he disposed of his property there and located in Fresno County. He bought sixty acres of land, at a cost of $60 per acre, and on it planted a vineyard, built a residence and otherwise improved the property, and, after living on it six years, sold it for $200 per acre. He then came to Orosi, purchased sixty acres, built a good house, planted the most of his land to raisin grapes, and every thing about the premises indicates thrift and prosperity.

Mr. Cook was married, in 1874, to Elizabeth Cartwright, and by her has two sons, Francis Elmer and James Earnest, both natives of Colusa County. They lost one child, Edward, at the age of ten years.

Mr. Cook is a Good Templar and a member of the Farmers' Alliance. While in Tehama County he held the office of Justice of the Peace.

HARRY ALBERT BURKE was born in Nova Scotia, July 9, 1849. His father, Philip Burke, a native of Ireland, emigrated to Nova Scotia when a young man, and was there married to Miss Elizabeth Simpson, a native of Nova Scotia and a daughter of Charles Simpson, a Canadian Frenchman. To them were born eleven children, six sons and five daughters, the subject of our sketch being the fourth child. At the age of twenty-two he left the home of his nativity and came to California. He first stopped in the redwood lumber country of Mendocino County, and from there came to the San Joaquin valley, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Goshen in 1876. He built the Goshen House, the first hotel in the place, and also put up the first business house there. After being engaged in business there five years, he removed to Mineral King, same county, and embarked in mining and merchandising, meeting with reverses there.

October 8, 1876, he was married at San Francisco to Miss Alice Jane Fall, a native of New Orleans, who was reared in Sacramento, California. In June of the following year he located in Hanford and opened the saloon busi-

ness. That town was then just starting, and he erected several buildings in it. On April 8, 1884, he took up his abode in Traver. He purchased a lot and built his present business house, and with his usual energy and enterprise helped to develop the new town. He built four residences, a blacksmith shop and two other buildings. In addition to his other business, he has conducted a blacksmith's establishment since 1886. In 1891 Mr. Burke and Mr. Simpson formed a partnership for the manufacture of a new improved patent cultivator, an invention of Mr. Simpson's, in which they are engaged in connection with their blacksmith business.

Mr. Burke has purchased a tract of land near Traver and is devoting it to fruit culture.

GEORGE WRIGHT STERLING dates his birth in East Bloomfield, New York, August 20, 1834. Grandfather Sterling was a prominent citizen of the Empire State and had large real-estate interests there. Justin J. Sterling, father of George W., was born in New York and married Miss Caroline Wright, a native of Connecticut, and the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Their family comprised four sons and one daughter, George being next to the youngest. He attended the public schools until he was seventeen years old, when he went to Illinois and for a time worked in a machine shop. After that he went to Minnesota and purchased 160 acres of land, which he improved and farmed for twelve years.

Selling his farm in Minnesota in 1874, he came to California and purchased his present ranch, 240 acres, located two miles north of Lemoore. It had been used as a stock ranch, and he bought it for $12.50 per acre. Mr. Sterling has platted six ten-acre colony tracts on one side of it, for which he is now receiving $120 per acre. He has built his residence, planted trees and a raisin vineyard, and otherwise improved his property, thereby increasing its value.

In 1864 Mr. Sterling was united in marriage with Miss Emily J. Webb, a native of Canada, and there have been born to them four children. The oldest died at the age of six months. Those living are George, Cora and Belle.

Mr. Sterling is a charter member of the Farmers' Alliance. In politics he is liberal and independent.

JOHN L. KURTZ, a prosperous rancher of Tulare County, has from a poor boy made his own way in the world and risen to a position of prominence and wealth.

He was born in Germany, of German parents, November 15, 1837. In his native land he learned the shoe-maker's trade. In 1855 he came to the United States, landed at Philadelphia, and there began work at his trade. Afterward, for six months he was employed on a farm. In 1858, learning that land in Illinois could be purchased cheap, he went there and worked for wages until the spring of 1861. At that time he crossed the plains to California, driving a mule team for Mr. Eli Walker. The long and tedious overland journey was a memorable one. At the Thousand Springs valley the Indians stole their horses. When the theft was discovered Mr. Kurtz and Mr. Walker started in pursuit, and by showering bullets on the red men succeeded in capturing the horses, although they shot three of them. They arrived in the Sacramento valley November 10, 1861. Mr. Kurtz at once found employment on a fruit farm, and worked for a Mr. Rich off and on the most of the time for six years.

In 1867 he was married to Miss Mary Wyman, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Josiah Wyman. On the first of October, about a year after his marriage, he came to his present location and pre-empted 160 acres of land. With his wife and baby he moved on to it, his worldly goods at that time consisting of a horse

and wagon and $45 in cash. He built a small house and, as they had no stove, cooked at an open fire.

He fenced ten acres and planted it to corn and then worked out to get money to live on. He went thirty miles to Visalia to get his seed wheat, and from it raised a good crop. About that time he had to build a levee in front of his place to keep the water from overflowing his land in the spring. He continued wheat farming till 1886 with good success, in the meantime purchasing 320 acres of land joining him on the North, making a ranch of 480 acres of choice land. On it in 1878 he built a good home, and from year to year continued to make other improvements, bringing the place up to its present high standard of development. Since 1886 he has been giving considerable attention to the fruit business; now has thirty acres in bearing orchard—pears, peaches, nectarines, apricots and French prunes; has a vineyard of raisin grapes, seventy acres, sixty of which are bearing. He still sows wheat on a half section of his land.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz eleven children have been born. Their oldest son, John E., a native of Sacramento, is married and settled in life. Their other children were born at their present home and are named as follows: Frank, Maggie, Andrew, William, Mene, Otto, Lester, Eddie, Olive and Raymond.

Mr. Kurtz is a Master Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He is president of the Lemoore Fruit Packing Co. His political views have always been Democratic but he has not given much attention to politics.

EMERY BARRIS is one of the prominent business men of the village of Traver, Tulare County, California, and as such he is entitled to more than a passing mention on the pages of this work.

Mr. Barris is a native of Silver Creek, New York, born May 11, 1847. His parents, Michael and Lucinda S. (Bushee) Barris, both natives of the Empire State, were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom he was the fourth born. He was reared and educated in his native place. In 1869 he removed to Kansas and remained there three years, working at the carpenter's trade.

In 1873 Mr. Barris came to California, settled in San Jose and resided in that city six years. Two years of this time he spent at the University of the Pacific, and while there, in addition to his studies, taught penmanship. He subsequently engaged in contracting and building; was the builder of the University Boarding Hall, the Baptist Church and a number of the fine residences of San Jose. From that place he went to Plumas County, where he built a large quartz mill for a San Francisco company. He was then engaged as foreman for a Boston company in the building of a large flume to be used in hydraulic mining, an undertaking which required three years to complete. After having spent five years in the mines he next brought up in Los Angeles County, worked at his trade there one year and then returned East for a visit. Coming back to California in 1885, he settled at Traver, which was then just starting. He engaged in his business and built the Seventy-six warehouse, a building 60 x 250 feet. Two years later he added 250 more to its length. He built the Christian Church and also put up several school houses in the country around the town—all of them being the first school buildings erected in their respective districts.

In 1887 Mr. Barris accepted an agency with the San Joaquin Lumber Co., in which capacity he still acts, having charge of the disposal of all the lumber in the wide section of country tributary to Traver. Aside from his business for this company, he is also engaged in finishing drafts and plans for several buildings, and is superintending the construction of the Reedley school house, a building costing $15,000. The brick store building at that place he constructed at a cost of $18,000.

Mr. Barris was married in 1875 to Miss Emma Gunn, a native of Wisconsin. In social circles he occupies a prominent position. He has passed all the chairs in the subordinate Lodge of the I. O. O. F., and also of the A. O. U. W., and is the Junior Warden of the Blue Lodge of Master Masons of Traver. A chief characteristic of the man in his versatility. Besides his enterprises and business relations already referred to, he is interested in ranching and fruit growing. He purchased twenty-two acres of choice fruit land at the edge of the town, built a house on it and planted the land to fruit and vines. He owns 160 acres of land two miles East of Traver, and one-half interest in 120 acres in Fresno County, both of which he is having farmed to grain. His comfortable residence is located in Traver.

HENRY LEWIS HATCH was born in Vermont, March 22, 1814. His father, James Hatch, was born in Connecticut, his grandfather, Asa Hatch, having removed from that State to Vermont at an early day. Many generations of the Hatch family belonged to the Episcopal Church. James Hatch married Miss Betsey Lewis, a native of New Hampshire, and to them were born thirteen children, some of whom died in infancy. At this writing only two are living. Mr. Hatch was next to the oldest in the family. He was reared in Vermont and educated at Newbury Seminary. At the age of nineteen he began teaching, and the most of the time for twenty years followed that profession. In 1844 he removed to Illinois and built an academy at Waukegan, where he remained until 1850.

Mr. Hatch dates his arrival in California July 15, 1850, having made the journey across the plains, with no serious mishap. At one time they were short of provisions and exchanged a two-horse wagon for a peck of corn. After reaching the Golden State he was engaged in the mercantile business for one year at Georgetown, El Dorado County, and with average success mined two years in Nevada County. He then turned his attention to farming, purchasing a possessory right to 1,000 acres, began the stock business and also built a hotel. He occupied the hotel for twenty years, and a portion of that time was postmaster and Justice of the Peace. In 1865–'66 he was elected to the State Legislature by the Republican party, and was in the Legislature when the 14th and 15th amendments to the United States constitution were passed. In later years Mr. Hatch engaged in horticultural pursuits, but since 1883 he has been retired from active business. In 1889 he came to his present home, adjoining that of his son, M. P. Hatch, near Lemoore.

Mr. Hatch was married, in 1838, to Miss Elizabeth W. Jefferds, and after a happy wedded life of over fifty years the companion of his youth is still by his side. He has never been sick a day in his life, and his wife is blessed with unusually good health. They have never had a death in their family and all their children are strong and healthy. Their daughter, Lucy E., is the wife of A. B. Driesvock and resides in Nevada County. James J. is a dentist of San Francisco. M. P. and M. D. are twins, the former a horticulturist near Lemoore, and the latter a railroad employe residing in San Francisco.

Now, in the declining years of their lives, Mr. and Mrs. Hatch are happy in their comfortable home and in the enjoyment of each other's society.

MARTIN PAINE HATCH, a prominent horticulturist of Fresno County, resides two miles north of Lemoore. He came to his present locality in 1881, purchased 160 acres of choice land, and turned his attention to fruit culture. He has ten acres in bearing orchard and thirty-five acres in raisin grapes. He is now planting twenty acres to peaches. He keeps some stock and devotes the rest of his land to general farming.

Mr. Hatch was born in Vermont, August 19, 1841, and at twelve years of age came to California with his parents. His education was obtained in the public schools of Nevada County and in his father's academy. For a time he worked on the ranch at home, and afterward owned a toll road in the foothills, which was built by the Dry Creek Turnpike Co. After six years' connection with this he sold his interest and bought 170 acres of land from his father. He subsequently added to it 160 acres, the whole comprising a fine stock and hay ranch, which he conducted ten years. Disposing of this farm in 1881, he came to his present location as above stated.

Mr. Hatch was married, in 1866, to Miss Julia Noland, a native of Virginia, and their union has been blessed with four children. One died in infancy. The others are Stella, Hattie E. and Mamie E. Stella is the wife of Mr. A. Brownstone, and Hattie is the wife of J. T. Esrey, and both live near their parents.

Mr. Hatch, like his father, Henry Lewis Hatch (see his history in this book), has never had any sickness in his family. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, the A. O. U. W., and the Royal Arch Masons. In politics he is a Republican. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Alliance Fruit Packing Company, an organization for the purpose of marketing their fruit, and is secretary of the company.

M. K. HARRIS, Superior Judge of Fresno County, California, was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, March 31, 1853. His father, I. W. Harris, was an extensive farmer of the blue grass country, owning and cultivating 500 acres. After the war he engaged in mercantile business at Gallatin.

Judge Harris received his early education in the country schools, then took a three years course at the Academy of Gallatin, and from 1871 to 1873 he attended the University of Kentucky at Lexington. For one year he was engaged in teaching in Sumner County, near his old home, after which he taught a private school in Christian County, Kentucky, until 1877. Being studiously inclined and expecting to make law his profession, he improved every opportunity during these four years in pursuing his chosen study. In September, 1877, he entered the law department of the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, and, being so well grounded in his studies, he was enabled to take the two years course in one year, graduating in 1878, second in a class of thirty-two members.

August 15, 1878, is the date of his arrival in Fresno. He at once entered upon a professional career here, in which he has been remarkably successful. In February, 1880, he formed a partnership with Judge Sayle (a biography of whom appears elsewhere in this work). This connection was continued with mutual success and profit until March, 1887, when Mr. Harris was called to a higher seat in his profession. From a number of applicants he was appointed by Governor Washington Bartlett as Judge of the Superior Court of Fresno County, the new office having been created by the Legislature in the spring of 1887. In the election of 1888 Judge Harris received the nomination for re-election upon the Democratic ticket, and was so universally popular that he was endorsed upon the Republican ticket, receiving almost a unanimous vote of both parties, and within fifty of the combined vote cast in the county for Harrison and Cleveland.

Before going on the bench Judge Harris had been prominent in politics, both as speaker and chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee. He is a member of Fresno Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. M., and a charter member of Vineland Lodge, No. 67, K. of P.

The Judge was married, in Sumner County, Tennessee, December 13, 1884, to Miss Julia Tyree, daughter of Edward P. Tyree, and niece of Hon. William B. Bate. While owning some property in Fresno, our subject did not engage in the real estate boom, as it interfered too

much with his judicial duties. He resides at his cottage home, No. 929 O street.

Judge Harris' judicial position is generally approved by the bar association, and a learned lawyer of Fresno says: "Judge Harris has an exceedingly judicial temperament, which leads him to carefully investigate his cases, and his decisions are rarely reversed, but are in accordance with law and the evidence, and he aims to be fair and just to all."

W. W. BROWN, a rancher living near Porterville, Tulare County, California, was born in Jefferson County, New York, November 13, 1852. His father, William A. Brown, was a school teacher by profession and a very bright and clever man. He came to California in 1855 and opened one of the first schools in Tulare County, at Camel Crossing on King's river. In 1857 he brought his family to this State and settled in Visalia, where he continued teaching.

W. W. Brown gained his education in early life. At the age of fourteen he left school and began his own support, taking up the light work on sheep and cattle ranches and the more active duties of vaquero as experience and strength increased. He was also foreman of the large sheep ranch of L. M. Bond.

Mr. Brown was married, at Visalia, in 1876, to Miss Rosalia Ford, daughter of J. P. Ford, a pioneer of 1856, and after his marriage settled in Porterville, where he remained until 1879. He then removed to Frazier valley and homesteaded 160 acres of land and followed farming, and teamed to Hanford and Visalia. He rented additional land and cultivated annually about 250 acres. In 1888 he bought twenty acres in the Pioneer Land Company's first subdivision, but resided upon his ranch until 1890, when he sold out and moved to Porterville. He is now devoting his time to the improvement of this place, cultivating vines, fruit and alfalfa. He was elected road overseer in 1888, but his life has chiefly been spent in ranch industries. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have three children: Ralph W., Roy Ford and Lahalla Arlett.

DELANO E. GILBERT.—Among the prominent and well-to-do citizens of Dinuba, Tulare County, California, we find this gentleman. He comes of French ancestry, his progenitors having settled in North Carolina at an early period in the history of that State, and there two generations of the family were born—his grandfather, John Gilbert, and his father, Joseph Gilbert. His maternal ancestors were Virginians from the time of the Revolution. His grandfather, James House, was one of the red-coats who came to America in the service of King George, and at the battle of Bunker Hill was taken prisoner by the Continental forces; and that ended his fighting against the colonies. His daughter, Jemima House, became the wife of Joseph Gilbert, and of their twelve children, Delano E. is the youngest. He was born in Bloomington, Illinois, April 14, 1830, and when seven years of age, went with his parents to Iowa, where he received his schooling and grew to manhood.

In 1850 he came overland to California, arriving in the month of September, about the time this State was admitted into the Union. For nearly a year he was engaged in mining on the Solano river, and met with good success. On August 2, 1851, from forty buckets of dirt taken from the bed of the river (the river having been wing-dammed,) he washed out with a rocker, $1,600—some fine gold and some in larger pieces, one piece worth $52 and another $62. He afterward sold his claim for $1,750, thinking that it had become nearly exhausted; but the parties who bought it took out large quantities of gold. That claim went by the name of Gilbert's Point. In 1852 Mr. Gilbert returned East, purchased 110 cows at an average of $12 each, drove them across the plains to California and sold them to James Whitcomb

for from $75 to $115 apiece. In 1854 he again went East, this time returning with forty-seven head of horses, which also proved a success; but he met with a severe loss in the failure of Adams & Co. and Page & Bacon, as he had deposited money with both companies. The latter soon afterward resumed payment, but the former never paid, and he sustained a loss of $7,000. In 1855 he made another trip East, returned with a large drove of cattle, pastured them for a time in the Sacramento valley, and sold them at a handsome profit. He then bought the store of Dr. McClintock, and engaged in the mercantile business in Coon Hollow, which he conducted there two years, and at the expiration of that time, removed to Pleasant Valley with his stock of goods. At the latter place he built the Genoa Hotel. After being in business there a year and a half, he sold out and located in Sacramento, where he bought and sold stock. We next find him engaged in selling goods at Hollister, San Benito County. In 1875 he disposed of his interests at that place and made a trip to Europe and visited London and Norwich, looking up the estate of his great-grandfather. After spending considerble money in trying to recover the property, without success, he returned to California. In 1880 he settled on 160 acres of government land in Tulare County, near where he now resides, improved the property, obtained a clear title to it and made a nice home. He also took up another quarter section of land, besides purchasing eighty acres from the railroad company. This property grew in value, and he sold one ranch of eighty acres for $6,400, the eighty on which his home was located for $10,500, and another eighty further away for $2,000. At this writing (1891) he is building a residence on eighty acres that adjoin Dinuba, intending soon to plant this land to vines and fruit trees.

Mr. Gilbert was married in 1853, to Miss Ella Ross, a native of Indiana. They have one daughter, Lela, wife of T. H. Swain, and seven sons. Mr. Gilbert has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1854, has passed all its chairs in all its branches, and has served as Deputy Grand Master. He is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the County. In politics he is a Democrat.

RUSSELL HOLMAN SLOVER was born in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, in 1859. His father, James A. Slover, was a native of Missouri. He was a farmer by occupation, and a Baptist minister, not, however, being settled as pastor, but preaching as opportunity offered. In 1864 he moved to Richmond, Arkansas, and there engaged in general farming until 1869, when he started for California. He was one of a large company who made the overland journey that year, and they frequently stopped for rest or pleasure. The Indians were then quite aggressive, and although spies were frequently seen following the train, they dared not make an attack on so large a party. Entering California by the Southern route, they encamped at San Diego about three months. In 1870 Mr. Slover came to Visalia, and two years later bought a ranch of 160 acres on Tule river, where he made his home until 1881. At that time he and his wife and family went to Oregon, where they are still living.

R. H. Slover, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in Richmond, Arkansas, and after coming to this State, attended school at Visalia. Since twenty years of age he has earned his own support. He began in 1879 as mail carrier from Woodville via Hunsecker, to Tipton, and ten months later the line was abandoned, the mail being transferred at Tulare. He then commenced sowing grain, and in the fall of 1881 bought his present ranch of eighty acres, located east of Woodville, and has since followed farming, and in a small way a general stock business.

Mr. Slover was married near Porterville, in 1884, to Miss Lucy A. Dennis, a native of California. They have three children, Vernon R., Hugh M. and Iva Leona. Since his marriage, Mr. Slover has made his home on the ranch.

He has a small family orchard and eight acres in alfalfa, the rest of his land being used for grain purposes. He also rents other lands, and annually sows from 200 to 800 acres in grain.

JONATHAN ESREY was born in Clark County, Illinois, April 30, 1831. His grandfather Esrey was of English parents. He emigrated to this country and settled in Philadelphia, where he became a large property owner and was prominent as an importer of blooded cattle; was also extensively engaged in farming. His son, Jesse Esrey, father of the subject of our sketch, was born in Pennsylvania, and was raised as a farmer. When he became a man he was united in marriage to Hannah Foster, a native of Kentucky. Her ancestors were participants in the Revolutionary war. They reared nine children, and of that number, five are still living, the youngest being fifty-four years of age. Jonathan was the seventh born, and was nine years old when the family moved to Missouri. There he remained until he was nineteen, when with two of his brothers, he crossed the plains to California, being 108 days in making the journey from St. Joseph, Missouri, to the Sacramento valley. The brothers who accompanied him were Justin and James. The latter returned East the following year, and the former is still living in California. They engaged in mining in El Dorado County, but never made more than good wages. At times they were a few thousand dollars ahead, and for a time kept a miners' supply store. In 1856 they sold out and went to Santa Clara County, where they engaged in the stock business.

In 1857 Mr. Esrey came to his present locality near King's river, three miles and a half northwest of Lemoore, and was among the first settlers here. David Burris, a prominent early settler, lived sixteen miles away, and Visalia at that time was a town of only two or three years growth. He and his brother purchased a section of land, and since then have bought and sold land quite extensively. Mr. Esrey's home ranch consists of 400 acres. For many years he was chiefly engaged in stock raising, but more recently has given his attention to grain-farming. He owns three quarter sections of land in different places.

In April, 1871, Mr. Esrey wedded Mrs. Sarah Winset, a native of Missouri. Their union has been blessed with four children, namely: George, Kate L., Robert J., and Justin Earnest, all born at their home near Lemoore. By her former husband, Mrs. Esrey also has five children.

In politics Mr. Esrey is a Democrat, but gives little attention to political matters, and has declined to hold office. He is an official member of the M. E. Church South, having been steward for the past twenty years.

WILLIAM FUGITT, a farmer near Glennville, was born in Missouri, September 3, 1826, and came with his father to California in 1850. His father, Scharschal C. Fugitt, a farmer and natural mechanic, was brought up in Madison County, Kentucky, connected with some of the first families of that State, who were contemporary with Daniel Boone. He married Miss Mary, daughter of Josiah Thorp, born in Kentucky. She died in 1868, at about the age of seventy years. He came to California in 1850, settling on the Calaveras river, three miles northeast of Stockton, and finally died in that county, near Galt, in 1870. He had three sons and two daughters, of whom only two are now living—the subject of this brief sketch and L. L., who resides near Bakersfield.

August 1, 1846, Mr. William Fugitt entered the Mexican war, from Missouri, and served thirteen months, under Captain Thomas M. Horine and Colonel Sterling Price; was discharged in September, 1847; was at the invasion. He now draws a pension of $8 a month. His farm consists of sixty acres.

He was married, February 28, 1848, to Miss Sarah M., daughter of Jesse Cole, of Atchison County, Missouri, born February 28, 1830. They have three sons and three daughters, namely: Francis S.; Eliza J., now Mrs. Calvin Dunlap; Mary, now Mrs. Henry Slinkord; William P., Thomas S. and Laura, now Mrs. George Doherty.

Mr. Fugitt is an elder in the Glennville Christian Church, and his wife belongs to the same church.

MAX FRANKENAU, senior member of the mercantile firm of Frankenau Bros., of Sanger, was born in Bavaria, in 1850. His father, S. A. Frankenau, was an early pioneer of California, and settled at San Francisco, with a store at Gilroy, and for many years was engaged in a general mercantile business. Our subject was educated in Europe, both in the classics and mercantile pursuits, and came to America in 1867, and after a few months in New York City he came to San Francisco, where for about three years he was engaged as bookkeeper in the large mercantile establishment of Buckingham & Hecht. In 1871 Mr. Frankenau, with his father, opened a general mercantile store on King's river, at Centerville, under the firm name of S. A. Frankenau & Son, which is still in operation, and is the oldest mercantile house in the County. Modesto was at that time the nearest point on the railroad, and from thence they staged to Centreville, which was the only settlement on the upper King's river. The store contained a general assortment of merchandize pertaining to the ranch or household, and during their business career they acquired thousand of acres of ranch property, and were also quite extensively engaged in the stock business. In the spring of 1889 the firm of Frankenau Bros. was established at Sanger, which is composed of the three brothers, Max, Sigmund and Albert. They constructed their brick store, with spacious basement, 40 x 100 feet, at Sanger, in February, 1889, and opened the store for business on July 1, 1889, keeping a general assortment of household goods and all ranch requirements, and carrying a stock of about $35,000, The store at Centreville is still continued, which, however, they are about closing, as with their satisfactory business connection the trade will follow them to Sanger.

Mr. Max Frankenau is a charter member of the Farmers' Bank of Fresno, and of the bank of Central California, of which he is a director. The firm are also charter members of the Bank of Sanger, of which Sigmund Frankenau is Vice-President. Mr. Frankenau was married in San Francisco in 1886, and now resides at Centreville, but is about to build a spacious residence in Sanger.

JAMES O'MARA, of Madera, was born in Ireland, in September, 1847. When he was seven years old his father departed this life and he lived with his mother until he was sixteen years old, when he started out in life, first going to Australia, and there connecting himself with the sheep industry, working upon small and large ranches, one company having owned 500,000 sheep. After six years in Australia he came to California, arriving in San Francisco in January, 1870. He then followed ranching in Stanislaus County until 1876, and having accumulated a little money by economical living, he purchased 700 sheep in the fall of 1876, which were the nucleus of his later success. In 1878 he moved his sheep to Fresno County, near Madera, purchased 700 more sheep, and remained in that part of the County. With his knowledge of the business his sheep prospered and the band increased to 6,000 head, though at the present time he is keeping but 3,000. He thinks sheep raising for wool and mutton the best stock industry in the State, provided one has a practical knowledge of the business. In 1887 he bought a block of land in Madera, including his neat cottage home.

Since then he has built four cottages upon this block for renting, and made other important improvements, including the ground about his house, which is being laid out in a lawn, with a variety of shrubbery and trees.

Mr. O'Mara was married in San Francisco October 29, 1882, to Miss Sarah Conley, and they have three children, Maggie, James and Sarah. Mr. O'Mara is greatly pleased with California, both as to climate, soil and resources, and though he has been a hard working man he is now in the enjoyment of home and family.

KELSO H. SIM, a rancher near Hanford, was born in Devonshire, England, in 1862. His father, W. C. Sim, was for twenty years a member of the India Civil Service, as Presiding Magistrate over one State of the Madras Presidency. He retired in 1861, and is now living in Devonshire.

Kelso H. Sim was educated at the private school of Miss Hill, Cheltenham, with a three-years course at Winchester college. In 1871 he entered the college for infantry service, then conducted by Professor Wolffram, at Blackheath, London, and during the course of three years Mr. Sim was in the Fourth Battalion, Devonshire Regiment of Militia, stationed at Exeter, Devonshire. Through the influence of the late Sir William Robinson, he was induced to come to California in 1882, and after passing one year at the house of Mr. J. S. Robinson, he purchased his present ranch of eighty-two and one-half acres, one mile south of town. This he has improved by planting seventeen acres in raisin vines, fifteen acres in fruit, and the remainder in alfalfa. He also has about thirty head of horses, with three stallions of the Norman, Hambletonian and trotting strains. The ranch is slightly elevated, and his fine house, built in 1886, commands a pleasing view of the fertile plain, backed by the coast range on the west, and Sierra Nevada in the east.

He was married in Fresno in 1884, to Miss Alma E. Perry, a native daughter of the golden West. This union has been blessed with two children, Alexander Earl Clulow, and Douglas Abercrombie Hamilton.

P. D. GREENE, a venerable citizen, is inseparably connected with the history of Kern County, and particularly that portion of the county known as the Tehachapi. The story of his life, if recited in detail, would demand the space of several chapters in this volume, and would assume a deep hue of "owl-nest" romance.

He was born in Herkimer County, New York, in the town of Winfield, November 21, 1827. His father, Samuel A. Greene, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, and devoted the larger portion of his life to merchandising. He was a descendant, through generations of old New England families, from Puritan stock, flourished some years as an influential merchant on Long Wharf in Boston, and when during the war of 1812 an embargo was laid upon the shipping of that port, he abandoned the business and settled in Herkimer County, New York. In 1833 he removed from that place with his family to Ohio, locating in the town of Elyria, in the "Western Reserve," and engaged in farming, brought up his children and lived there until his death in 1843, at an advanced age. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and possessed unusual enterprise and energy. He reared five sons and two daughters. Four of the sons were graduated at his *alma mater*, and the two daughters were thoroughly educated at the Ashfield (Massachusetts) Female Seminary. Judge Greene's mother, by maiden name Fannie Harwood, was a native of Ashfield, educated in the same institution, and was a lady of culture and intellectual accomplishments. She died in Elyria, Ohio, in 1836, when the subject of this sketch was about nine years of age.

Judge Greene spent his early boyhood and

youth on his father's farm in Elyria, receiving a good education; studied law at Elyria, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State at Painesville, the county seat of Lake County, at twenty-one years of age. During his youth and early manhood he was brought into intimate relations with many of the leading public men of his State. He was selected as First Assistant Clerk of the Ohio Senate for the session of 1848, during which term the late Hon. Salmon P. Chase was elected to the United States Senate; was tendered an appointment to West Point from his Congressional district at sixteen years of age, but the family demurring, he resigned his appointment in favor of Quincy A. Gilmore, who afterward became a General and served in the Union cause with distinction.

In 1850 he came with others to California overland, with ox teams, having some trouble with Indians. He crossed the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains in about sixteen inches of snow, with no covering for his feet excepting gunny sacks, which he tied around them. Arriving at Hangtown (now Placerville) he engaged in mining for a time with average success. In 1853 he made a trip to Los Angeles County, taking with him from San Francisco the first modern threshing-machine into Southern California, which was regarded by the people there as a great curiosity; and under the management of the native-born Yankee this stroke of business enterprise proved a financial success, as he received 15 cents a bushel of forty-seven pounds of barley, and 20 cents a bushel of sixty pounds of wheat, for threshing.

After spending about eighteen months in Los Angeles County, he came, in the fall of 1854, to the "Kern river country," and engaged somewhat extensively in mining. He explored Greenhorn Gulch, and in 1856 he, associated with the late Colonel J. W. Freeman, Washington Cameron and E. T. Holt, erected a two-stamp quartz mill on Kern river, which was doubtless the first stamp mill erected on that stream. It was propelled with a two-horse-power engine. This mill was carried away by a freshet in the fall of 1857.

From Greenhorn Gulch Judge Greene went to Keysville, and there, associated with the aforesaid gentlemen, built a stamp mill and operated it until 1856. Christmas night of that year he struck camp in Mormon Gulch, near Tehachapi, and here he prospected for a time and then opened rich placer pockets three miles south of Tehachapi. At length he sold out these prospects and opened the first mines on what is still known as China Hill, so called because he employed Chinamen to operate the works. These mines proved profitable, and he operated them for several years, taking out $150,000. He also engaged in stock, and brought the first hundred head of cattle to this country from Los Angeles County in 1858.

In 1861 Judge Greene stood firmly by the "flag of our Union" and the Republican party. He was the only man in what is now Kern County who dared to stand out openly by his political convictions and vote for General John C. Fremont for President of the United States in 1856. Those were days when it cost almost a man's entire reputation to be a Republican, and it required heroism to stand by the Union cause during the war. When Lincoln was elected President he was tendered the United States Land Office at Visalia, but declined. He contributed the major portion of the money to start the first Republican newspaper this side, or south, of San Francisco. This was the Visalia *Delta*, which is still running and is an influential sheet. In 1862 Judge Greene received the appointment of United States Internal Revenue Assessor for the district comprising Los Angeles County, and was at the same time chosen as Collector for the National Sanitary Commission, the arduous duties of which offices he performed with ability and his characteristic promptness and business dispatch.

He resigned the office there and returned to Tehachapi in 1864, and continued his mining and stock enterprises until 1875. His business

headquarters and base of supplies were for some years at Oak creek, about eight miles southeast of Tehachapi. Here was established the first post office in the valley, which was given the name of Tehachapi, and Judge Greene was appointed its postmaster. This office was at length removed to the old town of Tehachapi, and presided over by W. C. Wiggins as deputy. Upon the commencement of the construction of the Southern Pacific Railway in 1876, through Kern County, a new post office was established, to which was given the name of Greenwich, and around this has sprung up the thrifty hamlet and station of Tehachapi, while the post office still retains its original name, and is still presided over by Judge Greene, with Charles A. Lee as his able and popular deputy. In 1875 Judge Greene was elected Justice of the Peace, and he has held that office ever since. In 1864 he was one of the commissioners who settled terms with Los Angeles County after Kern County was set off.

Thus from the foregoing facts it will be seen, in part only however, that Judge Greene has been a useful and popular citizen.

ALPHA A. WEBBER.—As the higher peaks of a mountain range cast longer shadows than their companions of lesser altitude, so the men who have reached the summit of success are better known and have a greater influence than those who attain only a mediocre position in life. In every community there are men who have outstripped their fellows on the road to success, and the secret of their prosperity may usually be traced to persevering, indefatigable effort in whatever they undertake to accomplish. Among those who occupy prominent positions in the vicinity of Selma, Fresno County, California, may be cited the name of Alpha A. Webber. It is our pleasure, in this brief review of his life, to state the following facts:

Mr. Webber was born in Greensboro, Vermont, in the year 1835. His father owned a farm, and on it young Webber spent his childhood and youth, attending the neighboring schools at convenient opportunities, always applying himself closely to his studies. At the age of nineteen he began teaching, and for two winters was engaged in that occupation in the Green Mountain State. Then he went to Illinois, seeking business opportunities, and after making considerable money in speculation, he determined to return to Vermont, pursue his studies and prepare himself for college, which he did. He subsequently entered the University at Burlington and took a partial course in that excellent institution.

In June, 1866, Mr. Webber came to California, located in San Francisco, and there successfully conducted the life insurance business for six years. At a later period he was extensively engaged in loaning money. He then moved to Oakland, where for several years he was in the dairy business. In 1882 he sold out his interests there and came to Fresno County, locating five miles from Selma, where we find him to-day. His estate here is a fine one, consisting of 3,200 acres, a portion of which he purchased in 1869 and which he had rented out for sheep purposes. He is now engaged in raising alfalfa, grain, hogs, cattle and horses, and the prosperity which has attended his other enterprises has not failed him here. He also owns property in other parts of Fresno County, and is prominently identified with many important movements that have been of vital interest to this section of California. He was one of the builders of the Fowler Switch Canal, and is now President of that company. He is also President of the Farmers' Alliance in Selma.

Mr. Webber is unquestionably a self-made man. In early life he was thrown entirely upon his own resources, and the position he occupies to-day is due to his own energy and sound judgment. Back in the Eastern States he laid the foundation for a useful life, and his career in California has been an eminently successful one. Carefully selecting a home in this

fertile valley, with great faith in its future development, he is already rich in worldly goods. As a citizen he stands high in the community, having the respect of all who know him.

Mr. Webber was married in 1868, to Miss Amelia G. Swain, daughter of William B. Swain, of San Francisco. They have had seven children, five of whom are now living. He is a firm believer in the divinity of the Bible and in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, and has been for years an active and prominent member of the Church of the New Jerusalem, the foundation plank of which is Love to God and good will to men. He has great faith in the future of the church and the world.

H. T. MILLER, of Caliente, Kern County, came to California in the fall of 1853. He was born in the foot-hills of the Cumberland Mountains, in Madison County, Alabama, and is a son of R. G. Miller, a cotton planter, who late in life became a resident of Western Tennessee.

Mr. Miller left home at the age of twenty-two years, went to Lamar County, Texas, and engaged in farming, He was married there in 1848 to Miss Sarah Jane Brown, of Tennessee; of their four children, three lived to maturity.

Upon his arrival in California, Mr. Miller located in Los Angeles County, where he was engaged in farming until 1856. Then he spent two years in Merced County; removed to Mariposa County, and in 1865 to Caliente, which has since been his home. He was appointed postmaster of Caliente in 1890, and still holds the position.

James E. Miller, only living son of H. T. Miller, was born in Lamar County, Texas, March 1, 1851, and is now a prominent business man of Caliente. He was married in 1878, to Miss Mollie E. Grubbs, a native of Tulare, California, a daughter of William Grubbs. They have two sons and one daughter, Amy, James, jr., and Edna. He has a ranch of 160 acres near Caliente, and ranges about 250 head of cattle and fifteen head of horses.

H. SPENCER, is an old time California pioneer, and one of the historic characters of Tehachapi. He is an native of North Carolina, born in the old town of Charlotte, January 3, 1842. His father, Harvey Spencer, also a native of that State, owned a large cotton plantation. Of his seven children our subject is the youngest, and is the only one who has ever located in California.

From the opening of the late war, Mr. Spencer fought as a private for the honor of his country and State, until the close of the conflict. He subsequently came to the far west, and in 1869 took up his residence in Tehachapi. In his business engagements he has been financially and socially prospered, being now one of the heaviest property holders in the town. He has remained single, but is one of the most social and genial citizens of the valley, and is ever present on the streets of the thriving hamlet, to join in, or listen to a good joke and pass a pleasant hour. He displays a rare judgment in not allowing the cares and pressure of money making at his time of life to weigh heavily on his mind.

LOUIS FICKERT, one of the original settlers of Bear valley, Kern County, California, is a native of Prussia, born February 12, 1823. He learned the cooper's trade and followed the same in Hamburg until he was about twenty-three years of age. At that time he sailed as ship's cooper on a merchant vessel for the coasts of Africa, made a voyage of thirty-eight months, returned to Hamburg and re-sailed for South American ports. He spent thirteen weeks in Valparaiso, South America, and from there sailed to San Francisco, arriving January 5, 1850. At once he sought the mines

of Yuba County, afterward mined in Washington Territory a few months, and in 1852 returned to California, spending some time in Nevada County. In 1853 he visited Germany, remaining until March 15, 1854, when he returned to his old "stamping grounds" in the Golden State, coming via New York City, Aspinwall and San Francisco. He mined in Auburn, California, winding up in Sierra County, and in 1870, locating in Bear valley, Kern County, where he has since been successfully engaged in stock raising and agricultural pursuits. He owns about 3,000 acres of good farming and grazing land, ranges 150 head of cattle, a small band of sheep, and keeps about twelve saddle and work horses.

Mr. Fickert is well known to be a pronounced but conservative Democrat in politics, and is regarded as a representative Californian.

HATTIE S. TOLER, the pioneer postmistress of Dinuba, was born in Iowa, in 1862. Her grandfather, Stephen Golden, came to America from England, before the Revolution. Her father, John Wesley Golden, was born in Pennsylvania, August 5, 1810, learned the blacksmith trade in his youth, and worked at that and farming in Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, until 1873, when he came to California. After spending some time in Santa Clara and San Benito Counties, he came to his present location, in the vicinity of Dinuba. He was twice married, first to Miss Mary Reaves, in Ohio, in 1832, and they had six children. A year after the death of his first wife he was married, in 1850, to Mrs. Mary Hildreth, a widow with five children. The oldest son, Rev. Wm. Hildreth, D. D., proved to be a very excellent Baptist minister, who preached for years in California's largest cities. Mr. Golden's last union also resulted in six children. All the children of both families grew up to be honorable and reliable citizens. Two of the sons served in the civil war; one lost his life in that struggle, the other returned home a veteran and a victor. Mr. Golden has seen many of the reverses of life, but his later days have been crowned with success; he has lived to a good old age. He and his wife are enjoying the comforts of a prosperous California farm, and a comfortable home.

Mrs. Toler is her father's youngest child. She had splendid school privileges, and attended the State Normal School for several years. From a young girl she has been industrious and self-supporting. Mr. Homer Hall was first appointed postmaster, she being his assistant and having full charge of the office from its establishment. Mr. Hall resigned, and on the first day of August, 1889, she was appointed to her present position. In this, she is ably assisted by her husband, Mr. Toler.

December 18, 1881, the subject of our sketch was united in marriage to Kenton Smith, and to them a son, Fred B. Smith, was born. When her son was four years old she became a widow, and after two years from that time she married again, this time John E. Toler, June 16, 1889. Mr. Toler was a widower with one son, Marvin. His former wife was a daughter of N. B. Edmiston. Mr. Toler is a well-known citizen of this part of Tulare County, having resided here for sixteen years, during which time he has held many responsible positions.

For several years he was a member of the board of directors of the Alta irrigation district. He built and conducted the pioneer livery business at Dinuba, but is now engaged in the vineyard business, for himself and eastern parties. Mr. Toler and wife own considerable valuable property around Dinuba, including the postoffice building. While they are both yet comparatively young, they are well-to-do, respected citizens. Mr. Toler is a native of California, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Toler, reside at Orosi.

Before entering the postoffice, Mrs. Toler resided at Fresno, where she was engaged in the millinery business, and while there sustained a heavy loss by fire, but by her elastic spirit and

indomitable energy, soon entered a new field of business, and regained what was lost.

H. M. WHITE.—After many years of pioneer work in both Illinois and California, H. M. White now resides in his beautiful home in Frazier valley, Tulare County. Situated at the foot of "Rocky Hill," and overlooking his broad acres of waving grain, this is indeed a charming abode in which to pass the evening of an active and useful life.

Mr. White was born in Tioga County, New York, in 1825, and with his parents moved to La Salle County, Illinois, in 1838, where his father followed agricultural life. Young White assisted with the farm duties and, as opportunity offered, attended the common schools. Upon the death of his father in 1845, he took charge of the farm and also purchased a saw-mill on the Illinois river, operating it until 1850.

Attacked with the gold fever which swept the country at that time, he started for the El Dorado of the West, crossed the plains with a horse team, and after a pleasant journey of one hundred and one days, arrived at Sacramento. He then went to the mines in El Dorado County, but after three months of hard work, with average results, felt that a more congenial business could be found which would pay as well. And he left the mines, never to return, going to Sacramento, where he started a provision store, keeping grain, vegetables and miners' supplies. This proved profitable until the supply of vegetables gave out in the spring of 1851, and he was compelled to close his business. He then went to Santa Cruz, rented sixty acres of land and planted it all to potatoes, his first year's profit being $20,000. The following year he planted 100 acres, which netted him $15,000; but in 1853, with 500 acres, he lost $15,000. Still he persisted until the tide again turned in his favor, and he netted large results. Mr. White was also operating a line of schooners from Monterey and Santa Cruz to San Francisco, and for several years did the shipping of that locality. With a view of extending his operations, he loaded the clipper-built schooner Young America, at Monterey, with a cargo of barley and potatoes, and in command of Captain Henry Charles, with a young brother of Mr. White as super-cargo, they set sail for Melbourne, Australia. The experiment, however, proved disastrous, as neither the schooner nor its occupants have since been heard from, and Mr. White lost about $40,000.

In 1856 our subject returned to Sacramento and entered the grocery business under the firm name of Owens & White; the partnership continued one year, after which they sold out to Mr. Stanford. Mr. White then purchased a stock of general merchandise which he moved to Visalia, opening business there, June 13, 1857. At that time the town numbered about one hundred inhabitants. After remaining in business there one year, he went to San Francisco and decided to engage in the sheep business, which was then in its infancy. With a knowledge of the foothills as grazing land, which were then only occupied by stockmen, Mr. White purchased a band of 800 sheep, and in 1859 crossed the Coast Range on the west side of Tulare County. His trip across the valley was fraught with great suffering for want of water, no springs being known. The heat was intense, and even Lake Tulare was so impregnated with filth and alkali that neither man nor beast could touch the water. For three days this suffering continued, and when they reached Tule river the sheep made a dash for the water and plunged in, piling on top of each other, so eager were they for water. He then drove them to Frazier valley, where he located 160 acres of land. His sheep were the first band brought to that locality. As the cattlemen were then kings of the sod, they felt sheep-men were interlopers and tried in every way possible to run Mr. White from the country, destroying his crops, driving bands of horses through his sheep, and using every measure except violence to discourage him; even his friends combined against

him. The opposition became so strong that Mr. White was one of the first to advocate the "No Fence" law, the passage of which brought such disaster to the stock interests. Mr. White gradually acquired land until he owned about 8,000 acres, and continued the sheep business until 1881, when he entered the cattle business, in which he is still engaged. He now owns about 1,400 acres, well fenced, with substantial improvements and beautifully located. He also raises some horses and cultivates each year about 500 acres of his land.

Mr. White was married in Visalia in 1859, to Mrs. J. A. Brown, a widow with two children —Clinton T. and William W. Brown. Mrs. White was the first to plant oranges in the foothills, bringing the seed from Visalia. Years afterward she sold her first oranges at a church fair at Vandalia for $1 each. Oranges were then a novelty in this country. Mr. White has never sought political emolument, although for thirty years he has been a representative Republican and prominent in county and State conventions. He is of a kind and genial disposition, and without being aggressive, possesses very decided characteristics.

MATT FLYNN was born in Ireland in 1848, and at the age of sixteen years left his native land and sought a home in the United States. He first visited the farming country of New England, and in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, found employment as a light farm hand, receiving $10 per month. He subsequently went to Hartford, Connecticut, and later, to Chapinville, that State, where he worked in the furnace of Horace Landon, manufacturing pig iron—the leading industry of that locality.

In 1874 Mr. Flynn came to California and direct to Tulare County. Here, in the employ of Mr. Hedges, he engaged in the sheep industry. He followed this occupation in several capacities until 1883, when he launched out in business for himself, purchasing 1,360 ewes, and locating on White river. His honest industry has been rewarded with success, and he is now the owner of 3,000 acres of land, on which he has a herd of sheep averaging about 3,800 head.

Mr. Flynn was married at Visalia in 1890 to Miss Winifred Norton, a native of Ireland. He is a member of the Portersville Lodges, A. O. U. W., and I. O. O. F.

J. B. ZUMWALT.—Among the most successful ranchers of Tulare County, and one whose handsome home nestles among the cottonwood trees northeast of Tulare, is the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Zumwalt was born in St. Charles, Missouri, in 1832. Death deprived him in early youth of the guidance of a father, and he was then taken by an uncle, John Randall, with whom he lived until the age of fourteen years. He then began to learn the trade of blacksmith, at which he worked until 1850, when he crossed the plains to California, landing in Sacramento in September of that year. From there he went to the mines at Murderer's Bar, on the Middle Fork of the American river, and thereafter followed mining and his trade in El Dorado County until 1859, when he settled at a place near Red Bluff, Tehama County, and opened a blacksmith shop. He was married in 1860, to Miss Lydia A. DeWitt, a native of Kentucky. Mr. Zumwalt continued his business near Red Bluff until 1864, when he moved to Grand Island, Colusa County, and there took up 160 acres of land, and farmed and carried on the blacksmith business, remaining till August, 1878. His next move was to his present location in Tulare County. Here he bought 900 acres of land at $5 per acre, and he also purchased 320 acres on Mussel Slough. As lands advanced in value he disposed of a portion of his holdings, and at this writing has about 420 acres surrounding his elegant home, which was

built in 1883. The cottonwood trees already referred to were planted in that year, have made a wonderful growth and afford a delightful shade during the hot summer months. Mr. Zumwalt has 200 acres in alfalfa and fifty acres in fruit, principally raisin grapes. He keeps about 350 head of horses, cattle and hogs, and has a dairy of eighty cows, supplying milk to the city of Tulare. Prosperity has attended him from his first entrance into California. He has never engaged in the wildcat schemes of speculation; but, by following legitimate lines of industry, with wise foresight and prudent management, he has met with success, and is now in the enjoyment of every comfort, surrounded by his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Zumwalt have had eleven children, and as death has never entered their home, seven still gather at the family board, while four have taken up the responsibilities of life, and are engaged in their various occupations.

Mr. Zumwalt is President of the Sunset Oil Company, with fine prospects in the foothills of the Coast Range, and is also prominently connected with several irrigating companies. He has never entered the vortex of political life, but has devoted his energies to his private interests and to the proper training of his family. For his many estimable traits of character he is highly respected by all who know him.

J. T. CHISM was born in Monroe County, Kentucky, in 1848. He lived at home until twenty years of age, assisting in farm work and attending the common schools.

In 1869 he came to California, making the journey by rail soon after the railroad was completed. Arriving at Woodland, he engaged in farming for two seasons, after which he turned his attention to the sheep business in Stanislaus County. He had only limited means and at first took 1,000 sheep on shares. Then he purchased 500, and by the natural increase he soon secured a flock of about 6,000. In 1881 Mr. Chism settled near Stockton, engaged in farming and sheep business, and remained there until 1884. In that year he came to Tulare and settled upon his ranch of 185 acres west of town, which he had purchased in 1883. In addition to cultivating his own ranch and raising horses and cattle, he also rents a sheep range for his band of 2,000 sheep, and 700 acres for grain farming.

Mr. Chism was married in Stockton, in 1883, to Miss Annie Cahill, a native of California. They have three children,—James T., Veda and Pearl. He is a member of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 269, F. & A. M.

JOHN H. MITCHELL, a Tulare County rancher, was born in Ottawa, Canada, in 1833. His father was a farmer and also held a government position as lock-master on the Rida Canal.

Mr. Mitchell was educated in Canada, and remained at home until 1854. At that time he came to California and for one year was engaged in mining in Tuolumne County, after which he settled at Colterville, in the same county, and gave his attention to farming and stock-raising, utilizing 800 acres, and dealing extensively in cattle. He sold out in 1871 and with his brother, William T. Mitchell, purchased 3,000 acres in Merced County, near Planesburg, and carried on grain farming until 1881. In that year the subject of our sketch came to Tulare County to superintend the Page ranch of 8,000 acres west of Tulare, and with Mr. Page he is interested in the ranch produce and the raising of stock. They sow annually 4,000 acres in wheat, have 350 acres in alfalfa, and raise horses and mules, keeping about 200 head. The ranch is well watered and ditched for irrigating purposes, as they own one-half the water of the Packwood creek. They carry on their agricultural pursuits in the latest and most approved manner, using gang plows, headers and combined harvesters, and the fine con-

dition of the ranch and crops is the best evidence of its able management. Mr. Mitchell owns improved town property, but devotes all his time to ranch interests.

He was married in Tulare, January 10, 1883, to Miss Carrie Ross, a native of San Francisco. He has one son, Willie, by an earlier marriage, and an adopted daughter, Pearl, having no issue by his present wife.

Mr. Mitchell is a member of the I. O. O. F., having united with that fraternity in 1857. He is now associated with Lake Lodge, No. 333; Visalia Encampment, No. 44; and Rebecca Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of the Grangers of Tulare.

JA. DURNAL.—No one is better known in the Tehachapi valley as a stock man than the subject of this brief sketch. He came to California in 1872, and to Tehachapi the following year. He is a native of Conway County, Arkansas, born May 2, 1850, and thus far his life has been devoted to raising cattle, in which business he has been most successful. He and his partner, H. Spencer, Esq., of Tehachapi, own a mountain range of about 12,000 acres, upon which they graze an average of 1,200 head of cattle.

In 1876 Mr. Durnal was married to Miss Lucinda, daughter of the venerable W. C. Wiggins, of Old Tehachapi, and their union has been blessed with six children.

ROBERT GLENN, of Old Tehachapi, has been a resident of California since 1859, and of Kern County since 1868.

He was born in Lamar County, Texas, October 9, 1848, son of Silas and Mary (Burnham) Glenn, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee respectively. They came to this State in 1859 and located at El Monte, Los Angeles County, where the father engaged in farming. About six years later they removed to San Bernardino County, and settled at Lytle Creek. There the widowed mother still resides. Robert is the fourth of their seven children. He was reared as a stock ranger, and has made this the business of his life, now owning about fifty head of cattle.

He chose for his life companion and wedded, in 1876, Miss Letha Dosier, daughter of John Dosier, of Old Tehachapi. They have four children.

JS. BACHMAN was born in Harrison, Maine, in 1854. His father, a native of Germany, settled at Harrison in early life and there conducted a mercantile business. In 1861 they moved to Chicago, where young Bachman attended school for a short time. At the age of eleven years he entered the mercantile house of Price, Rosenblatt & Co., as office boy and clerk, remaining with them three years and becoming well grounded in business principles. He then entered his father's store and continued with him until 1870, when he started out in life for himself, going South and obtaining employment on steamboats, wharfs, etc. He returned to Crown Point in 1871, and was married at that place to Miss Ada Myrick. He then followed farming one year.

In 1872 Mr. Bachman came to California, engaged in mining at the quicksilver mines in Lake County, and subsequently in San Bernardino County and Arizona. About 1876 he began grain and fruit farming at Riverside, which he continued until 1885, when he came to Tulare. He was married a second time, at Riverside, in 1883, to Miss Cynthia Smith. Arriving in Tulare, he farmed for two years, after which, in 1887, he bought out the White & Hayes livery stable, and has since continued its management, keeping about twenty head of horses, and wagons suitable for a general business. Mr. Bachman owns a ranch of 160 acres on Deer creek, and is also interested in town

Mrs. S. A. Tracy.

property. He is a leading stockholder in the Tulare Oil & Mining Company, with asphalt mines in Kern County, where they own 1,600 acres of land in the Sierra foothills. The asphalt is of fine quality and will be refined and shipped to the eastern markets.

Mr. Bachman is a member of Tulare Lodge, No. 306, I. O. O. F. He is thoroughly identified with the best interests of Tulare, and is one of her enterprising citizens.

F. A. TRACY, Esq., is one of the honored pioneers of Kern County. He was born in Wilkes Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1829. In 1850 he came to California, arriving at Placerville on the 6th of August, and until 1854 was successfully engaged in mining. That year he turned his attention to raising stock and grain in the San Joaquin valley, and with Worthington Canfield, continued the business there for several years. 1863 is the date of his location in Kern County. He is still associated with Mr. Canfield in ranching and stock-raising, conducting their operations in this County; he has mining interests in the Tehachaphi district, owns stock in the Bank of Bakerfields, and is the owner of some fine pieces of city property.

Mr. Tracy married Mrs. Baker, widow of the lamented Colonel Thomas Baker, of Bakersfield, January 18, 1875. He is a Republican in politics, has held the officer of Surveyor of Kern County, and has ever been an active and influential citizen. He is a gentleman of unassuming manners, always cool and collected, takes a philosophical view of life, has a happy temperament, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

F. LOUIS BUHN is one of the stirring citizens of Old Tehachapi. He came to California in 1863, and after working two years in San Francisco as a gardener, went to the mines of Butte County. In 1870 he came to Tehachapi, from which point he prospected and mined for about eight years, making some promising mineral discoveries, and now operating several claims. He has also interested himself in agricultural pursuits. He owns 400 acres of farming, grazing and timber lands at Old Tehachapi, a portion of which is in a high state of cultivation, and on which he has about sixty bearing apple trees, two hundred and fifty cherry trees, twenty-seven pear trees, and an an assortment of other fruits.

Mr. Buhn was born in 1843, in Baden, Germany, and his wife is a native of the same place. They were married on January 17, 1875, and have seven children, namely; George L., Frederick W., Annie L., Frank H., Rosie E., Lena M. and Gustave W. Like the majority of his countrymen, Mr. Buhn is a man of thrift and eneregy. He is public-spirited and highly respected.

JOHN COLLINS was born in Glasgow, Scotland, July 12, 1845. He emigrated from his native land to Valparaiso, South America, on a man-of-war in 1865; he spent one year in that country, and came to San Francisco in March, 1866. After his arrival in this State, he worked in ship-building yards at Benicia as a mechanical blacksmith, which business he had learned in Scotland. In 1869 he went to Oregon and worked in the railway shops at Portland, and also served as a general detective for the company; in 1873 came overland by wagon to Visalia, and in 1875 took up his abode in Bakersfield. At this place he learned the art of sheep-shearing, and has since been identified with the sheep and wool growing interests of Kern County, owning extensive shearing corrals at Cameron Station.

This gentleman's name has not infrequently been confounded with that of John Clarence Collins, who also resides in Kern County. He has, however, no middle name. He was in

Bakersfield when the town was founded, and still has his residence at this place, making his home at the City Bakery, owned by George W. Smith.

AUGUSTE SAUDOZ is one of the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Cummings valley. He was born in Switzerland, April 5, 1847, and was there educated and reared as a farmer and stock-raiser. In 1868 he came to America; he lived first in Illinois, later in Kansas, and in 1875 came to California. After residing two years in Los Angeles, he came to Kern County, in 1877, and took up his abode in Cummings valley. Here he owns 480 acres of fine farming land, on which he produces excellent crops of grain.

While in Kansas, he married an American lady, and they have a family of nine children. Mr. Saudoz has a good education, and keeps himself well posted on the topics of the day. He has the ability to speak the French language in a most accurate and fluent manner, occasionally becoming quite eloquent. He is one of the most prosperous farmers in this beautiful valley, and is highly esteemed by his fellow citizens.

J. HENDRICKSON, one of the pioneers of Kern County, California, is a native of Germany, born September 6, 1841. He was reared on a farm, receiving meager educational advantages, and at the age of fifteen years came to America. He inherited from his parents a desire and ambition to gain an honest livelihood and attain success in the business world.

Upon his arrival in New York City in 1856, he adopted the life of a sailor, and followed the sea until 1862, during which year he landed in San Francisco, having sailed around Cape Horn as second mate of the ship Minnehaha. He mined in Inyo County, California, up to 1863, and afterward, from 1867 to 1878, at Tehachapi, Kern County. He was a partner with Judge Greene of Tehachapi in the opening and developing of the China Hill mines. During the year 1864 to 1866 he kept hotel in Havilah, same county, in company with A. H. Denker, of Los Angeles. Mr. Hendrickson is now engaged in the lime business on China Hill, and ships his product to all the leading southern and central California cities.

He was married June 1, 1880, to Mrs. Mc Wicker, a native of Missouri, and located on his present home of 240 acres of first class farming land in the Tehachapi.

Mr. Hendrickson is a man of unusual energy, yet a careful and conservative business man. He is a good citizen, and is esteemed as such by all who know him.

MICHAEL COUGHLIN.—The name of this venerable pioneer will always be associated with the first settlement of the Antelope cañon, one of the most picturesque of the many which jut into the mountains from the Tehachapi valley.

Mr. Coughlin is a native of Ireland, born in County Clare in 1846. In 1859 he came to America, a boy of thirteen years; worked on the grade of the Michigan Central Railroad in Michigan; came to California in 1875, and for about two years did similar work for the Southern Pacific Company. In 1877 he abandoned railroading for the more agreeable work of a quiet farmer, and located on 160 acres of land in Antelope cañon. A portion of this lies on the mountain sides and is covered with heavy timber. Other portions are level and very fertile, and under his care and tillage produce fine alfalfa and an immense yield of potatoes and other vegetables.

Michael Coughlin is a thrifty, honest and temperate citizen. He revels in the luxuries of a careless bachelorhood, lives in a unique pio-

neer log cabin, has the companionship of his domesticated canine, and is protected from the intrusions incident to the outside world by the grand towering mountain and the grateful shades of the lofty pines. The babbling mountain brook that passes his door furnishes him ever refreshing music and drink. He enjoys great physical vigor, and is possessed of a spirit of contentment.

C. H. BELCHER was born in Worcester County, Massachusetts, April 20, 1858. His father, Gilbert J. Belcher, a blacksmith and carriage maker by trade, was born near Boston. His mother is also a native of Massachusetts. She now resides in Monrovia, California. Of their three children, Charles H., the subject of this sketch, was the second born. Another son, Fred G., is a manufacturer in San Francisco.

Mr. Belcher commenced his business life as a traveling salesman for a furniture house of Worcester, Massachusetts; came west in 1885 and clerked for the well known furniture house of Chadbourne & Co., San Francisco, and was subsequently a clerk in the Golden Rule Bazar. In 1886 he came to Tehachapi and purchased and located on eighty acres of land, the east half of the northeast quarter of section 14, township 32, south range, 31 east, located in Bear valley.

DAN S. LIGHTNER.—There is probably not a citizen of Kern County who has displayed more energy and thus far spent a more active life than Dan S. Lightner. He is a member of one of the oldest and most popular families of the Kern river valley, and son of the late Abiah Lightner, Esq. He was born in La Fayette County, Missouri, July 17, 1839, and came to California in 1856 with his parents, under circumstances as recited in a sketch of the family, which appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Lightner spent several years in mining, stock-raising, hotel-keeping and contracting in the mining and timber regions of the Kern river valley. He married Miss Jennie Dunlap, in 1867, by whom he has two accomplished daughters living, Mary and Carrie. They are among the most popular and successful public school teachers of Kern county. A son and daughter, Frank and Belle, are deceased. Mr. Lightner is engaged in the lumber and milling business at Tehachapi, the Lightner mill—a double circular steam mill—being one of the best of its kind in Central California. He is a useful citizen, a man of correct habits, and enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.

DONALD MONROE, of Cameron, Kern County, California, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, March 12, 1839. He first came to California in 1859, and to the Tehachapi valley in 1865. His father, John Monroe, was a native of Scotland, born in Glasgow. He was a lumberman by occupation, emigrated to America and, for many years followed his calling in the valley of the St. Lawrence river. He had five children, and of his three sons and two daughters Donald Monroe is the youngest.

The subject of our sketch also became an experienced lumberman, and while in the lumber camps of his native county, acquired the art of cooking. His route to California was via the Isthmus of Panama, landing in San Francisco. Until 1865 he spent his time in the mining regions of Sierra County, with average success. Since locating in the Tehachapi valley he has devoted most of his time to stock raising and diversified farming, being very successful in his business ventures. The fact must not be overlooked that he was one of the old-time stage coachmen, driving between Havilah and Los Angeles as far back as 1871, and later, in 1873-4,

performing the duties of the same honorable calling from Havilah to Santa Barbara. His social qualities and business habits contributed to his general popularity as a stage driver and still serves to draw around him a large circle of friends. His well-improved farm of 640 acres at Cameron is one of the best ranches in Kern County. Besides the tilling of his land he ranges about 300 head of cattle and a small band of horses and hogs.

Mr. Monroe was married in December, 1879, to Miss Eliza Teriot, a French lady, by whom he has five children living and two deceased. He is a man of correct habits of living and is a most estimable citizen.

JOHN W. HOOPER figures as an early settler of Tulare County and a prominent stockman of the Tule River District. He was born in Cornwall County, England, in 1819, and lived on the farm with his parents until he was nineteen years of age. At that time he embarked in a sailing vessel, crossed the ocean and landed on American soil. From the Atlantic shore he journeyed west by rail, canal and stage to Belleville, St. Clair County, Illinois, where he found occupation as a fireman in a steam-power flour-mill, and five years later became foreman of the mill. This mill was an extensive one for that day, containing three sets of stones and having a capacity of 150 barrels of flour per day.

While at Belleville, in 1846, Mr. Hooper wedded Miss Nancy L. Smith, of North Carolina. The year following his marriage he moved to Marion, the county seat of Williams County, and bought a small saw-mill, to which he added a small flour-mill. A year later he built a new flour-mill, with two sets of French burr stones, more complete in its appointments than the other, and operated this until 1852, when he sold out.

That year he set up the second circular saw used in Illinois, and as the town increased he added a grist mill with two sets of stones, remaining there and operating the mill until 1858. Disposing of his milling interests in that year, he purchased about 1,000 head of cattle which he started across the plains to California, while he and his family came to this State by the Isthmus route, making the voyage from Panama to the city of San Francisco in the old steamer Sonora. This vessel carried 2,500 passengers, was much overloaded and had a poor supply of provisions, but they landed safe at San Francisco. Mr. Hooper settled his family in Petaluma, and in the spring of 1859 went out to look for his stock, finding them at Grass valley, they having been detained on the overland journey on account of the Mormon war. Many of the cattle had died and on reaching California the herd numbered only about 400. In the spring of 1860 Mr. Hooper started with his cattle from Sonoma County to Tulare County, driving about 300 head down the Coast Range, his daughters acting as vaqueros and accomplishing their work in a most graceful and successful manner. Crossing the mountains into Tulare County, they settled on the west end of Tule river, near Tulare lake, being about the first to locate in that vicinity.

After the freshet of 1862 he moved his family to the old log cabin of George Garrison, west of Tulare, and in the fall of that year moved his cabin from Tule river to its present location, two miles and a half west of Tulare, on the old Indian trail between Visalia and Lake Tulare. The Indians were quite friendly except when under the influence of liquor. To this cabin he built a log addition, both of which are still standing and occupied by his son, Albert O.

In 1863 Mr. Hooper bought forty acres of land at $1.25 per acre, which afforded headquarters for his stock interests and was the nucleus of his present landed possessions. With free grazing, his stock interests became very extensive, and until 1871 he gave much attention to the breeding of fine horses. At that time the herd law made it necessary for him to seek other range for his stock, and he drove 1,000

cattle and 232 horses to Nevada, where he continued the business many years. In 1872 he turned his attention to the raising of sheep, in which he was interested five years, keeping a band of 2,500. In 1877, a memorable, dry year, he traded for property in Tulare and retired from the business. As the years passed by he added to his landed estate, and at this writing is the owner of 680 acres. In 1880 he brought horses from Nevada and stocked his ranch, keeping about 200 head and breeding both horses and mules.

Mr. Hooper has continued to reside in his original log house, a landmark in that locality, and from beneath its friendly shelter he has witnessed the wonderful developments which have taken place on all sides. Of the eleven children born to him and his wife, only four survive, namely: Elizabeth Jane, now Mrs. J. Hodges, who lives on an adjoining ranch; Albert O., who married Miss Maria Riley and lives on the old homestead, taking charge of the stock and ranch interests; William J., and Emma F., now Mrs. B. Whyers.

The subject of our sketch has never united with any order nor has he ever aspired to public office; but, having closely attended to his business affairs, he has surmounted many obstacles and through all retained the honor and respect of his associates.

SAMUEL EDWARDS first came to California in 1874 from Arizona. He was born in Devonshire, England, August 18, 1839, and came to America in 1855, as cabin boy on board a sailing vessel, landing at New York City. From New York he followed the sea as a sailor and in that capacity visited the South American ports. In 1858-9 he made a voyage around the world on a full rigged American ship, starting from Liverpool, England, and in 1862 he sailed the great lakes from Oswego, New York, to Chicago, continuing his voyages until 1866. That year he started west, via the Union Pacific Railway, coming as far as Larimore, North Dakota. The time up to 1874 he spent in New Mexico and Arizona, working pack trains from the Colorado river to various government posts in the interior; then came to California and freighted with heavy teams in the southern part of the State, from Sparta to the mining districts. He also worked teams on the Southern Pacific railway grade; and later, ran a freight line from Mojave to Inyo County. For three years past he has lived in Tehachapi. An extensive traveler and a close observer, Mr. Edwards is a well informed man. He has commendable habits and is generally esteemed.

JOSEPH KISER, Esq., is a pioneer and one of the energetic agriculturists of Tehachapi valley, Kern County, California.

He is a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, born April 30, 1829. His father, Jacob Kiser, a native of New York and a farmer by occupation, was a son of Jacob Kiser, Sr., who was born in Germany and who fought in the Revolutionary war. Jacob Kiser, Jr., was also a soldier in the Revolution and in the war of 1812. He married Elizabeth Graves, of German ancestry, and reared a family of eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest. Joseph learned the carpenter's trade in Fostoria, Ohio, where his father located in 1816. At that time there were only two families living in Seneca County. The eleven children in the Kiser family grew and multiplied and ere long constituted a fair sized pioneer community. "Charlie" Foster, Secretary of the United States Treasury, at one time had occasion to say that the vote of Seneca County might be regarded as safe if the Kiser family could be counted on "our" side. Mr. Kiser relates many rough and tumble "scrapes" he has had with the athletic and wiry Secretary.

Since his arrival in California, in 1852, Mr. Kiser has been engaged in mining and stock raising in various sections of the State. He

came to Tehachapi in 1863 and opened and worked the Antelope mines. Later, he mined on China Hill. He located in Brite's valley in 1867, and since then has devoted his time and energies chiefly to stock raising and ranching. With Frank and John Wiggins, he is joint owner of about 300 head of stock, which they are grazing on the Mojave Desert. His ranch comprises 600 acres of good farming and grazing land, upon which he has a fine apple orchard of 1,200 trees.

He married, in 1873, the widow of Marion Wiggins. Mr. Kiser is one of the solid men of Tehachapi. He is a man of modest demeanor, makes little show, but holds conservative views on matters of general issue. No man in the community is more highly esteemed than he.

J. T. MANTER is a native of New England. His ancestors were sea-faring men and natives of Martha's Vineyard, from which island his father emigrated in early life to Franklin County, Maine, and was one of several to found the town of New Vineyard, where our subject was born in 1833. His father was a farmer and was also engaged in the lumber business, owning and operating his own saw-mill.

Young Manter received his education in the public schools at New Vineyard and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Readfield, and at the age of seventeen began teaching winter schools, which he continued for several years, passing his summers on the home farm or in the mill. He began the study of civil engineering, but in 1856 was imbued with the California fever and set out for the western border of the continent, making the voyage via the Isthmus of Panama. In crossing the Isthmus he was in that terrible railroad accident, where eight cars crushed through a weakened bridge, and the loss of life was very great. Fortunately, Mr. Manter escaped with only slight bruises. He arrived in San Francisco in May, 1856, the day on which those noted criminals and outlaws, Casey and Corey, were executed by the vigilance committee.

Mr. Manter went direct to the mining districts in Placer County, where he engaged in farming, and as engineer, followed the milling business in quartz and saw-mills for many years. In 1865 he was married in Placer County, to Miss Sarah J. Armstead, a native of Ohio. In 1871 he came to Tulare County and engaged in the sheep business, which he continued until 1883, with a band ranging from 2,000 to 10,000 head. In 1883 he bought a small stock range on Deer creek, where he followed the stock business and speculated in land up to 1889. At that time he located in Portersville, and, in partnership with his brother, H. L. Manter, he rented the old mill, operating it in connection with a flour and feed business in town. A year later this partnership was dissolved, and in October, 1890, Mr. A. Leslie became a partner, and the business is being continued. The mill was first erected in 1865. In 1885 the old grinding stones were taken out and the roller process was substituted, with a capacity of forty barrels per day. The mill is run by water power, the water being diverted from the river six miles above the mill in order to gain elevation.

Mr. and Mrs. Manter have three children—Hiram W., Maud F., and John O. Mr. Manter is a prominent member of the Portersville Lodges F. & A. M. and of the A. O. U. W.

CAPTAIN JACOB HAYES, proprietor of the "Rocky Ford Breeding Farm," Poplar, Tulare County, California, was born in Decatur County, Indiana, forty miles southeast of Indianapolis, in 1833. His father, Jacob Hayes, was a farmer and stock-raiser, and upon the farm our subject passed his boyhood days, receiving only a limited education in the subscription schools of that period.

In 1853 Mr. Hayes married Miss Mary J. Colwell, a native of Kentucky. He took his bride to the old home and there they resided

until 1856, when they moved to Knox County, Missouri, and on 320 acres of land they engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1859 he moved to Clay County, Illinois, where he pursued the same occupation, doing an extensive farming and stock business, and being thus actively employed when the war came on.

Mr. Hayes enlisted, in 1864, in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-third Illinois Regiment, and was commissioned Captain of his company. They were mustered in at Mattoon, March 1, 1864, with Dudley C. Smith, of Shelbyville, Illinois, as Colonel of the regiment, and their service was guard duty on the Mississippi river between Cairo and Helena, Arkansas. Although they enlisted for only 100 days, they served seven months, being mustered out at Mattoon in the fall. Captain Hayes had two brothers in the war under General Wilder. One, James L., was flag-bearer in the Ninety-eighth Illinois, and had five horses shot under him, but he never received a scratch, though he saw much hard work and skirmish duty. The other brother, B. F., and three nephews, were privates in Company F., of the same brigade, and all were in service for three years.

At the close of the war Captain Hayes returned to his home in Clay County and continued the stock business until the spring of 1870, when he sold out and came to California. He first settled at Modesto, Stanislaus County, where, in partnership with J. W. Torrance, he rented land and sowed 3,000 acres to grain. This process of farming they continued with fair results until 1875, when Captain Hayes located four miles west of Poplar on 320 acres of land, 160 acres of which he homesteaded. He then began grain farming, and, as opportunity offered, he extended his landed interests until he now owns about 1,300 acres in different localities. In the fall of 1877 he rented Skull Island in Lake Tulare, which he stocked with 1,000 hogs, and followed the business two years. Skull Island then contained an area of about 640 acres, but the waters have since receded and the island is now a part of the main-land. In 1878 the Captain went to Kern County and farmed 1,500 acres in addition to his present ranch, which he continued until 1885, when he returned to his fine ranch at Poplar and established himself in the stock business. He still sows about 1,800 acres to grain, and has 400 acres in alfalfa. He has a fine band of Hereford cattle, but the raising of horses is now his principal business. He has twelve standard bred mares and fillies, all from noted horses; and about ninety brood mares—all graded stock. At the head of his stud stands the stallion Strathaway, a Hambletonian, with a record of 2:20½ at three years of age. Next comes Judge Kyle, a Hambletonian by Red Wilkes; and Pilot Wilkes by Judge Kyle. Captain Hayes also has a fine jack, fifteen hands high, of the celebrated Maltese breed, and which he calls Brigham Young. His ranch is well adapted to its purpose, with convenient buildings, plenty of water and fine grazing. He also has a track for training and exercise.

Captain and Mrs. Hayes have five children, viz.: Winfield Scott, Charlotte B., wife of William Sack, Frank, Katie May and Jay. He belongs to the following lodges in Portersville: F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and K. of P. Is also a member of the George Wright Post, G. A. R., Visalia.

R. N. CLACK, a rancher, living near Poplar, Tulare County, California, was born in Rhea County, Tennessee, in 1825. His father was an extensive farmer, cultivated 500 acres, and was largely interested in stock-raising. The subject of this sketch being the only son, he remained at home to look after the interests of the farm. His father died in 1844 and his mother in 1858, leaving him and his two sisters, who have continued his especial charge through life.

Mr. Clack was married, in 1859, to Miss Mary J. Chatten. All resided at the old homestead until 1874, when they came to California.

They first settled at Red Bluff, where they remained five months, after which Mr. Clack and T. J. Hornsby came to Tulare County and bought 160 acres of land on Tule river, near Poplar; they settled here in 1875 and farmed together, but, with a poor team and very little courage or money; the dry season and the stock men offering every discouragement, their progress was extremely slow. In 1875 the farmers started the South Side Tule River Ditch, and after water was secured they began sowing alfalfa, which, being of rapid growth, enabled them to keep more stock, and with this encouragement, they persevered. Subsequently the ranch was divided, and to his portion, seventy-five acres, Mr. Clack has added 160 acres more, which he acquired by purchase. He rents annually and sows about 850 acres in grain; he has twenty-three head of cattle and twenty-two horses. Prosperity has attended his labors, and his vine-clad cottage now shelters a contented and happy man.

To Mr. and Mrs. Clack seven children have been born, viz.: James S., Missouri R., Mattie, John T., Molly M., Asel B. and Hattie. Mr. Clack has frequently been approached on the subject of accepting public office, but has declined all such honors, preferring to attend to the duties of his ranch.

W. T. WIGGINS is one of the prosperous and thrifty farmers of Bear valley. He is a native son of the Golden State, born at El Monte, Los Angeles County, March 9, 1855. His father, Francis M. Wiggins, a native of Missouri, and a farmer by occupation, located in Los Angeles County in 1854. He married Miss Elizabeth Durks, who was born in Texas, and of their family of five daughters and three sons the subject of this sketch is the oldest. They moved to old town Tehachapi in 1870, and there the father died in 1874. Save one of the family, Miss Eliza, all are married and settled in life. Julia is the wife of R. R. Taylor, of Tehachapi valley; Hattie married W. A. ("Bud") Taylor, and lives near Old Town; Callie married James Bright, of Bright's valley; Mary is now Mrs. John Swarget, Fresno Frank M. and John are residents of Bright's valley.

W. T. Wiggins was married September 4, 1878, to Miss Eliza L., daughter of John M. Bright, Esq. They have four sons, viz.: William T., born June 18, 1879; James C., July 31, 1881; Thomas L., June 14, 1886; and Elijah C., July 14, 1888.

Mr. Wiggins has 320 acres of land adjoining the Bright homestead, Bright's valley, and ranges about 300 head of cattle.

B. M. HOTCHKISS is a native of New England, born in New Haven County, Connecticut, in 1831. He left home at the early age of thirteen years, and went to Buffalo, New York, where his brothers, Wheeler and Frederick A., resided, the former engaged in the lumber business, and the latter a merchant. He remained there and clerked for his brothers until 1850, when, without a friend to accompany him, he started for New York, and there took the steamer for California, coming via the Isthmus of Panama.

On his arrival at San Francisco he proceeded to the mines at Chinese Camp, Tuolumne County, and with average success continued mining for about fifteen years, visiting all the mining sections of that locality. In 1866 he went to Yolo County, rented 400 acres of land, and engaged in grain farming. He continued to reside in Yolo County until 1873, when he came to Frazier valley and bought 320 acres of railroad land, to which he has added by more recent purchases, now owning 970 acres. He also owns 160 acres near Pixley. He annually sows about 800 acres in grain.

Mr. Hotchkiss was married in Yolo County, in 1858, to Miss Anna M. Blowers, a native of Ohio, and their union has been blessed with five

children,—Lemuel Lane, Abby O., wife of E. J. Elster; Millie O., Clarence A. and Elmer G. Mr. Hotchkiss is a member of Portersville Lodge, No. 199, A. O. U. W. He is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, strictly honorable in all business transactions, and is highly respected by his neighbors and town's people.

JAMES A. KINCAID, of Frazier valley, Tulare County, California, was born in the town of Jay, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, in 1836. His father, Eusebius Kincaid, was an extensive lumberman, owning large saw mills on the Susquehanna river, and rafting lumber from these mills down to Harrisburg and the river cities. In 1850 he moved his family to Portage City, Wisconsin, continuing his lumber business and engaging in farming in a small way.

James A. lived with his parents until he reached his twenty-first year, securing a limited education, but acquiring a thorough knowledge of the milling business. In 1857 he started out in life for himself; emigrated to Chatfield, Fillmore County, Minnesota, where he engaged in farming and operating a saw mill. He was married at that place in 1861, to Miss Mary A. Dibbius, and settled on his farm. In addition to his farming and milling, he was also extensively engaged in well-boring or drilling in Southern Minnesota. In 1866 he moved to Winnebago City and bought out a small livery stable, which he operated until 1869, when he sold his interests and came to California, crossing soon after the completion of the transcontinental railroad.

Mr. Kincaid first located on the present site of Tulare, which, he says, was then occupied by "wild animals and one or two old bachelors." He took up a government claim and made some improvements on it, remaining there until a fire destroyed his property. He then moved to the north fork of Tule river, where he took up eighty acres of land, built a small saw-mill and engaged in the stock business. In 1872 he was appointed Deputy Assessor, under T. G. Jeffords, the first Republican assessor of Tulare County, and served during a term of four years, at the same time continuing his mill, farm and stock interests. In 1878 he bought 160 acres of land in Frazier valley, where he now resides. He has since made other purchases, and is now the owner of 1,050 acres, sowing annually about 500 acres in grain, and dealing in horses, cattle and mules. His present fine residence was built in 1889. The substantial farm buildings and the general appearance of the place indicate the thrift and prosperity of the owner and proprietor.

Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid have eight children, viz.: Emma V., now Mrs. L. L. Hotchkiss; Mattie S., wife of E. C. Clements; and Roland L., Orin E., Melvin R., Laura B., Bertha O. and Lura A.

CLINTON T. BROWN was born in Watertown, New York, February 7, 1850. His father, William A. Brown, made school-teaching the occupation of his life, first following the profession in Watertown; and upon his arrival in California, in 1855, he started one of the first schools of the country at Campbell Crossing, on the King's river. In 1857 he brought his family to this State, settled at Visalia, and there remained until 1861, when he enlisted in the Federal army as a musician. They were stationed at Fort Yuma, and later moved on to Texas.

Clinton T. received a limited education at Plano, and at the age of fourteen years began to do for himself, working for his board with the privilege of attending school. He thus managed to secure a finishing course at the University of the Pacific, San Jose. In 1865 he was engaged by A. P. Wilcox as vaquero, and although only fifteen years of age was a bold and fearless rider, taking wild horses and bringing them into perfect subjection, and mak-

ing long rides over mountains and plains, frequently covering seventy-five miles per day. In 1869 he engaged in the sheep business, taking a band of 5,000 on shares, and thus securing a start in the business, which he continued very successfully up to the dry year of 1877. At that time he had 4,500 sheep and 1,200 acres of land, upon which he owed some money, The dry year was a great disaster to the country, and Mr. Brown had the misfortune to lose his sheep, lands, and all his possessions except two horses and a heavy wagon. He still persevered, however, meeting with many discouragements up to 1880, when he again entered the sheep business, and prosperity has attended his efforts. He has again acquired land, and at this writing he owns 2,300 acres in Frazier valley, mainly grazing land. On this ranch he continues his sheep business, and also raises some horses and cattle.

Mr. Brown was married in Plano, Tulare County, California, in 1874, to Miss Ruby A. Gibbons, daughter of Demming Gibbons, who settled in Plano in 1861. Their union has been blessed with three children,—Ruby Anthony, Vida Bertha and Jay Gibbons.

Mr. Brown lived on his ranch until 1890, when he moved to Plano in order that his children might have the benefit of good school facilities. He has built a nice cottage for his family to occupy, while he continues his ranch interests in the mountains. He is a member of Portersville Lodge, No. 199, A. O. U. W.

JOHN JORDAN, senior member of the firm of Jordan & Hammond, engaged in real estate, abstract and insurance business, is a native of the "Lone Star" State. He was born December 11, 1850, and is a son of Frank and Alabama (McMicken) Jordan, natives of Illinois and Alabama respectively. They had a family of seven children. The father owned several slaves and dealt largely in stock. Losing heavily by the war, he started, in 1850, for California via Salt Lake. He was captain of a company of seventy-four families. The trip across the plains consumed seven months, during which they had several encounters with the Indians. Their objective point on the coast was near Gilroy, where Mr. Jordan engaged in the stock business from 1854 to 1857. He then came to Tulare County and engaged in the same business. He also engaged in the mercantile trade in Visalia for several years. He lost his wife in 1858 in Santa Clara County, and in 1860 moved his family to Tulare County, where he died in 1878. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Visalia, and in 1874 was graduated from Heald's Business College in San Francisco. Immediately after his graduation he served three years as deputy sheriff under C. R. Wingfield. He next engaged in the butcher's trade one year, after which he served as County Auditor five years. He was then deputy postmaster for sixteen months under J. A. Keys, a Republican.

In 1889 he was a member of the Common Council of Visalia. In 1884 he went into the real estate and abstract business. In 1886 the firm of Jordan & Hammond was established. They have perfect titles and abstracts of all lands in Tulare County, and deal in lands in the counties of Fresno, Tulare and Kern. Mr. Jordan has taken a lively interest in all the public enterprises affecting the growth and development of Visalia and Tulare counties, and to such the material prosperity of the commonwealth is owing.

Politically, he affiliates with the Democratic party. He was a delegate to the county convention in 1890, and an earnest and enthusiastic worker for its interests. He owns valuable town property and a beautiful residence on Acquenia street. The two story brick on Center street, in which is the office of Jordan & Hammond, is a model structure, erected at a cost of nearly $4,000.

Of his private life, it may be said that Mr. Jordan was married in October, 1881, to Miss

Alice Neill, daughter of Judge A. C. Neill, of Visalia. Their children are Ethel V., James Ray and Neill.

Socially, he is a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity, of Visalia Lodge, No. 128.

J. R. DICE was born in Adair County, Kentucky, in 1852, but his earliest recollections are of Benton County, Missouri, to which place his parents moved during his infancy, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits. At the age of seventeen years young Dice started out in life for himself. He went to Minnesota, where he was employed on sheep ranches and in the lumber business until 1870. That year he came to California, and at Visalia worked on ranches till 1875, when he rented a farm two miles from the town and engaged in farming and the stock business.

Mr. Dice was married, in Visalia, in 1877, to Miss Rose Kesner, a native of Illinois, and they resided on the ranch near Visalia until 1887, when they sold out and came to Tipton. Here Mr. Dice homesteaded 160 acres of land, and is now engaged in grain-farming and stock-raising. He and his wife have five children—Elizabeth, Earnest, Charles, Mamie and Abner Hugh.

E. W. BAGBY was born in Lane County, Oregon, in 1856. His father, E. W. Bagby, Sr., a farmer and stock-raiser, moved to California in 1862 and settled in Pajaro valley, where he purchased 320 acres of land. He lived there, engaged in agricultural pursuits and the stock business, until 1872, when he moved to Gilroy. Three years later he came to Tulare County and settled on 160 acres of government land on Tule river, where he died in 1879.

E. W. Bagby remained with his father through his varied fortunes until his death, after which he managed the estate and looked after the interests of his mother and two sisters. He was married at Tipton, Tulare County, in 1885, to Miss Helen M. Hatch, a native of Sacramento. For several years they made a home for the mother and sisters of Mr. Bagby. He now has a ranch of 240 acres north of Tipton, twenty-five acres of which are in alfalfa. He rents other lands and sows annually about 500 acres in grain, dealing also in mixed stock on a small scale.

Mr. and Mrs. Bagby have one child, Veda Adelle. He is a member of the K. of P. Lodge, No. 131, Tipton, and of the Farmers' Alliance of Tulare.

F. F. TURNER has been prominently connected with the educational institutions of Tulare County for many years, and his fine ranch four miles east of Woodville, in the Pleasant Grove district, shows that mind as well as muscle is employed in his agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Turner was born in Fairfield, Iowa, March 12, 1846. His father, John Turner, a native of eastern Maryland, was born October 20, 1800, was reared as a farmer and emigrated to Iowa about 1844. In 1850 he closed out his business interests there, packed his possessions and family into a "prairie schooner," and started across the plains for California, arriving at Stockton in the fall after a quiet passage. For a brief season he was engaged in farming in the San Ramon valley; subsequently moved to Calaveras County and followed mining until the spring of 1852. Then he bought a ranch of 320 acres, eight miles southeast of Stockton, and engaged in farming and stock-raising, remaining there until 1866. That year he took a trip through Oregon, returned to California, and settled on 960 acres of land near Modesto where he continued his farming operations until 1876. His next and last move was to Tulare County. Here he purchased 320 acres near

Woodville, and on this place he is now living, aged ninety years.

H. F. Turner was educated in the public schools of San Joaquin County and at the State Normal School, then located at San Francisco. As his means were limited he did not complete the course of study, but made such progress in his studies that he was enabled to secure a first grade county certificate, and, in February, 1868, began teaching in San Joaquin County. He was married, in Stanislaus County, in October, 1869, to Miss Rosa Hardin, a native of California. Mr. Turner continued to teach in San Joaquin and Stanislaus counties until 1876. Then, coming to Tulare County, he began teaching at Visalia. In 1879, after completing his tenth year, he was granted a life diploma by the State. With the exception of two years in the city schools of Stockton, he has since taught continuously in Tulare County, and for eight years in the Pleasant Grove district.

In 1882 Mr. Turner bought his present fine ranch of 160 acres, of which sixty are in alfalfa and ten in vines. He rents other lands and annually sows about 260 acres in grain. In 1884 he built an attractive cottage, which, on February 22, 1891, was destroyed by fire, together with all his furniture, books and mementos.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner have four children: Frederick F., Gracie A., James W. and Garrison. He is a member of Summit Lodge, No. 112, F. & A. M., Knight's Ferry, and of the Farmers' Alliance of Woodville, of which he is president.

HON. BENJAMIN BRUNDAGE, a pioneer, able lawyer and jurist of Kern County and a citizen of Bakersfield, forms the subject of this sketch.

Judge Brundage was born in Seneca County, Ohio, September 16, 1834. His father, Thomas Brundage, was born and reared in Hopewell Township, Ontario County, New York, and was a farmer by occupation. In 1828 he emigrated with his family (wife and one daughter) to Ohio. The mother of Judge Brundage, whose maiden name was Osie Depue, was of Huguenot descent and, like her husband, was born in Hopewell, New York. Of their eight children seven were born in Ohio, and of this number the Judge was the fifth. His early education was received in the pioneer schools of Ohio. Later, he attended the Baldwin Institute in Cuyahoga County, that State, and finally took a course in law at the Union Law School, Cleveland, where he graduated July 2, 1861. July 5th of the same year he was admitted to the bar of the State. He very soon located at Tiffin, Ohio, and subsequently practiced his profession at Fremont.

His health having become impaired, he turned his course westward, made the journey to this coast via the Nicaragua route, and on March 6, 1865, arrived in California. During the same month of the following year he located at Havilah, Kern County, which was at that time in its zenith as the business center of a most prosperous mining district, and the county seat of Kern County. Prior to the removal of the seat of government to Bakersfield, Mr. Brundage transferred his office and home to the latter place, where he has since lived. His abilities as a counsellor and jurist were promptly recognized. He soon grew into an extensive general law practice, and from that time has stood at the head of the local profession. In 1880 he was elected the first Superior Judge of Kern County under the new constitution, and served in that capacity until January 1, 1885, when he resumed his law practice. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and his influence in shaping the affairs of his party is not infrequently felt. He is not simply a student of the law, but has always been an extensive reader. He is a lover of good literature and owns one of the largest and most valuable private libraries in Central California.

March 27, 1870, Judge Brundage was married to Miss Mary B., daughter of Dr. Joseph Lively. She is a lady of culture, refinement, is active in the social circles of Bakersfield, and is

especially interested in benevolent work. They are the parents of two sons.

M A. STEWART, who resides west of Poplar, on the line of the South Side Tule River Ditch, dates his birth in Warren County, Missouri, in 1847. His parents having only a limited amount of this world's riches, as soon as age and strength would permit, young Stewart began working out for wages and gave his earnings to assist in the support of the family until he was twenty years of age, receiving only meager educational advantages.

At the age of twenty he was married, in his native County, to Miss Ellen L. Garrett, who was also born in Missouri. On their arrival in California, Mr. Stewart worked for wages in San Joaquin County until October, 1874, when he came to his present location and took up 160 acres of government land. Although he came to the valley with little money, he had an abundance of pluck and energy, and these formed important factors in laying the foundation for his present prosperity. In the spring of 1875 he began farming amidst many discouragements from the stock men, who were then in possession of the country, and who did everything they could to retard the progress of the farmer. It finally became necessary to keep night watches to protect their grain from the cattle.

Mr. Stewart was one of the organizers of the irrigating ditch. After water was brought to the land and the "No Fence" law passed, the farmer began to prosper. By frugality and hard work Mr. Stewart succeeded in his agricultural pursuits, and as the years glided by purchased other lands. At this writing he owns 735 acres, seventy-five of which are in alfalfa, eleven in vines, and two devoted to a family orchard, the rest of his ranch being used for grain. He keeps a general herd of stock, horses being his specialty, and his average number about fifty head.

In 1882 Mr. Stewart built his fine residence, which is one of the landmarks of the valley. He and his wife have fourteen children living and one deceased. He is a member of Porterville Lodge, A. O. U. W., and of Rockford Lodge, Farmers' Alliance. Mr. Stewart has always been an industrious man, and as a result of his earnest efforts he sees the dawn of a brighter day and cessation from the laborious duties of ranch life.

M C. CLICK was born in Stark County, Ohio, in June, 1845. His father being a farmer, he was brought up on the farm, and his education was received in the common school.

At the age of eighteen years Mr. Click came to California, making the voyage via Panama, and landing safe at San Francisco. Having a cousin in Placer County, he directed his course toward that place, and found employment on a grain ranch, where he worked until 1869. In that year he purchased 800 sheep and devoted his time to their care. In three years his original number increased to 3,100 head, and he sold out. With Ben. Trefry as partner, he engaged in the same business in 1872 in Merced County; purchased 5,000 head of sheep and remained in that county until 1875, when they sold their flock, then numbering 12,000. They came to Tulare County and purchased 2,500, and although losing heavily during the dry year of 1877, they held their increase until the band reached 14,000. In the spring of 1887 they sold out and Mr. Click retired from the business. In 1886 he bought his present ranch of 320 acres on Tule river, and engaged in the stock business, keeping about thirty-five horses and 115 cattle. His ranch is well adapted for grazing, as he has 160 acres of low marsh land on the river, and sixty acres in alfalfa.

Mr. Click was married near Poplar, Tulare County, in 1883, to Miss Hope Broughton, a native of Pennsylvania. Their union has been

blessed with one child, Roy, the light and joy of the household.

JUDGE J. S. CLACK, of the Visalia bar, was born in Rhea County, Tennessee, February 23, 1859. His father, Robert M. Clack, was one of the pioneers of California, and is now living near Porterville. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Tulare County. He then taught school in this County three years, and subsequently went back to Lebanon, Tennessee, and was graduated from the law school there in 1884. Since then he has given his whole attention to the practice of his profession.

In 1888 he was elected Justice of the Peace on the Democratic ticket, having served out, by appointment of the Supervisors, an unexpired term previous to his election. Judge Clack began life for himself at the age of fourteen years, and since that time has constantly worked his way to the front. He is yet a young man, but has made a host of friends, and his ability as a practitioner is recognized by the profession and all who know him. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, and is prominently connected with the I. O. O. F., Visalia Lodge, No. 94.

He was married January 1, 1888, in Visalia, where he has since lived.

CHARLES L. OETTLE was born in Germany in 1854, and up to the age of thirteen years his boyhood days were spent in assisting his father on the farm, receiving limited educational advantages. In 1867 he began his own support, doing farm work and driving sheep. In Germany it was then the custom to drive bands of sheep through the towns and sell to the butchers.

At the age of sixteen Mr. Oettle came to the United States. He re-embarked at New York, for California, and landed at Sacramento in the fall of 1870. He there followed ranch life as a common laborer until 1878, becoming familiar with the way in which farming and sheep-raising are carried on in this State. Then he came to Tulare County and took up 120 acres of government land and purchased 500 acres from the railroad company, all lying east of Woodville. He has since made other purchases and now owns 840 acres, a part of which is on Tule river, and 160 acres of fine redwood, cedar and sugar-pine timber located in the mountains. Mr. Oettle also rents land and sows about 1,500 acres in grain. He has given much attention to raising horses, keeping about eighty head. His Percheron stallion, "Rempart," is a fine coal-black horse, seventeen hands high, and weighs 1,785 pounds. Mr. Oettle has a large amount of money invested in farm machinery, one of the most valuable pieces being the combined harvester.

He was married at Visalia, in November, 1890, to Miss Matilda Kibler, a lady of California birth, but German descent Mr. Oettle is a member of Woodville Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the Tulare Grangers.

ROBERT BARTON.—There are few men indeed who can show such an enviable record in life as the subject of this sketch.

He was educated as a mining expert with a man who had a practical experience in all sorts of mining.

Robert Barton worked his way up to where his reputation as an authority on mines became known the world over. He is able to calculate ahead and see further into a quartz mine than most any person of similar experience. This, most all the great and successful mining men on this coast have been known to concede. He went through the great speculative era of the Comstock, and, as is well-known, came out ahead with a fortune large enough for most any one to retire upon.

Just then the viticultural interests of California were beginning to show a bright future. In company with a learned French gentlemen, he searched the State over to see where would be the greatest future for the development of this industry. Fresno County, and more particularly that section lying between the Sierra Nevada range on the east, San Joaquin river on the north, King's river on the south, and down to within twenty miles of the coast range, was decided to be more especially suited for this industry.

The purchase of school section thirty-six now close to the growing city of Fresno, was the result, and everybody in California knows what has been accomplished since 1879, the time of the purchase. The people of the State of California, and more particularly those of the city and County of Fresno, and last, but not least, the owners of the Southern Pacific Railway, are indebted to the indomitable will and energy of Robert Barton, in developing an estate which stands to-day as the foremost landmark for others to profit by.

Besides this splendid vineyard which is described at length elsewhere, Mr. Barton is closely identified with the interests of Fresno City. Having great confidence in its future, he erected during the year 1890 the famous Opera House which bears his name. The building is a magnificent one, and contains a theatre which, at the present time, has no rival on the coast. The structure was completed in September, 1890, and on the evening of the 29th of that month, the first theatrical performance was given, preceded by fitting ceremonies attending the opening of the edifice. It was a gala night for Fresno, the vast assemblage appreciating to the full the splendid opportunities now afforded to the people of Fresno for public entertainments.

THE BARTON VINEYARD.

One of the largest vineyards and the most thoroughly equipped one in Fresno County, is that, up to a recent date, owned by Robert Barton—now owned by The Barton Estate Company (limited)—of London, England. The estate is situated about three miles east of Fresno Courthouse, but the city limits extend close to the west side of the estate. The tract contains 960 acres, all of which is now a sub-irrigated, fine, rich sandy loam if great depth and fertility, originally chosen for the vine by a French expert on this subject. Robert Barton, a brief sketch of whose life appears elsewhere inthis volume, was the father of this now famous vineyard, and it was through his indomitable will and energy that this vineyard has become what it is to-day.

Fully $450,000 had been expended on the estate when sold to the powerful English syndicate now controlling it—Mr. Barton still retaining the managing directorship.

The view from the roof of the elegant mansion and the cupola of the large wine cellar, is extremely beautiful—giving a bird's-eye view of all the premises and country about. This, with the high snow-clad Sierras within close distance, completes a picture never to be forgotten. It is a princely domain, and this great vineyard, with its magnificent improvements, completely surrounded with stately poplars, was sold about three years ago to a foreign company for $1,000,000. The State and country at large owe much to the father of this place, now regarded as the handsomest and most complete of the kind in California. It is a living monument of what wealth and energy can do when applied in a country blessed with everything desirable in nature. The nature of the soil insures immunity from phylloxera; so does the facility of flooding the level fields of vines whenever necessary. The entire vineyard is fenced by a rabbit-proof fence, and immediately inside of this, is a fine drive-way lined with Lombardy poplars averaging four feet in girth and 100 feet in height. Fully one-half of this vast estate is in vines of the very choicest variety, embracing a good part of the best varieties for raisins, and fully 400 acres of the best-known foreign wine varieties. Nearly all the vines for wine are

staked to redwood posts, thus insuring a finer quality of grapes, free from earthy flavor.

A very imposing sight is the long, broad avenue, leading from the south side of the estate to the stately chateau standing on an eminence and surrounded by evergreens, deciduous trees, and almost every choice shrub and plant of this clime.

A twenty-acre orchard surrounds these grounds. The great groups of buildings standing in the centre of the estate, and right where the east, west, north and south avenues cross each other, is what is known as the winery buildings. The largest of these is about 100 feet wide and 320 feet in length, and the storage capacity is fully 1,000,000 gallons. Here we also find one of the finest distilleries in the State.

The entire vineyard is now in full bearing, and the product for 1889, like that of 1888, was about 3,000 tons of grapes. Reckoning about one-third product for raisins, there will be made this vintage about 238,000 gallons of dry wine, some of which will be converted into sherry and other sweet wine varieties. The wines from this estate have now almost a world-wide reputation for their excellence. The chief varieties made are as follows: Port, Sherry, Muscat, Angelica, Claret, Hock and Brandy.

G. L. WALTER.—The subject of this biography, one of Fresno's prominent citizens, was born in Mercer County, Illinois, July 16, 1850. Being left an orphan at the age of nine, he was thus early thrown upon his own resources, and worked upon a farm during eight months of the year, that he might be able to attend school during the winter.

When the civil war began he was only eleven years of age, and two years later he joined an Illinois regiment, being one of the youngest soldiers regularly enlisted in the Union army. After he was discharged he re-enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, and served with that regiment throughout the war.

He then came West, arriving in Solano County, California, March 12, 1867, where he went to ranching for the modest sum of $1 a day.

Later he engaged in mining in Placer and Nevada counties, and also in White Pine County, Nevada. After mining for four years in Nevada, he became foreman of the Red Cloud Mine in Arizona, but resigning that position, he came to Fresno County in 1881, and bought a tract of land near Fowler. This tract was colonized under the name of the Walter Colony, and sold in twenty-acre lots, realizing a handsome profit to its owner.

In 1886 Mr. Walter was elected to the Board of Supervisors, and is to-day a member of that body. In 1882 he aided in organizing the Fowler Switch Canal Company, and still remains one of its directors. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Fresno.

In 1890 he was the Republican candidate for State Senator for this district, but unable to overcome the usual Democratic majority, he was defeated.

Mr. Walter, since locating in Fresno County, has been interested in many ventures which have redounded both to his interest and that of the community. Few men are more far-sighted or public-spirited, and there are none who are more interested in the future of this thriving city.

JOHN W. LOWRY, one of the business men of Visalia, is a native of the State of Indiana, born September 8, 1828. His father, Abraham Lowry, was a native of Virginia and a descendant of Scotch-Irish people, who were among the early settlers of the Old Dominion. Abraham Lowry was a soldier in the war of 1812 and a pioneer of the State of Indiana. He married Rachel Hicks, a native of Ohio and a daughter of one of the early settlers

of that State. They had eight children, of whom five are living. The father died in Indiana in 1836.

John W. was reared in the new State of Illinois. He has spent more than twenty-five years of his life in the lumber business. In 1875 he came to California, settled in San Jose, and continued in the lumber business until 1882, when he came to Visalia. Then he spent three years in the mountains, engaged in sawmilling. Returning to Visalia, he was employed to take charge of the business of the San Joaquin Lumber Company, which position he still occupies. This company is one of the largest in the State, and does an immense business.

Mr. Lowry has been a Republican ever since the organization of that party. Socially he is connected with the A. O. U. W., and has held all its offices.

JOHN W. ELROD, a rancher and stock-raiser, residing four miles northwest of Woodville, Tulare County, is a native of Washington County, Indiana, born in 1854. His early life was passed at home in securing a common-school education and in acquiring practical ideas regarding agricultural pursuits.

In 1877 he was united in marriage at Martinsburg, Indiana, to Miss Emma Wyman, and together they settled on a farm in that locality. Mr. Elrod was successfully engaged in farming in his native County until 1883, the year in which he came to California. He purchased 160 acres on Tule river, Tulare County, which he is improving as rapidly as circumstances will permit, and on which he makes his home. He has a considerable acreage in alfalfa and also rents land, sowing annually about 300 acres to grain. He has given much attention to the breeding of fine horses, and, with private track —one mile in extent—on his own ranch, and with convenient out-buildings and corrals, is well equipped for his business.

Mr. and Mrs. Elrod have two children, Rutherford B. and Evert Antonio. Mr. Elrod is a member of Woodville Lodge, No. 353, I. O. O. F. For three years he has been closely identified with the interests of Woodville, being roadmaster of that district.

ROBERT G. ROGERS is a native of Crittenden County, Arkansas, born near the banks of the Mississippi river, forty miles above Memphis, in 1844. He is a son of James M. Rogers, who was a Methodist minister, an extensive planter, and the owner of forty slaves. He sold his interests in Arkansas in 1849, on account of his daughter's health, and, in search of a mild and genial climate, started with his family across the plains for California. As their journey progressed the daughter continued to fail in health, and at Fort Laramie she died. The body was embalmed, taken to California and buried at Stockton. Their company numbered thirty families and was in charge of Captain Thomas Hughes (now of Fresno.) They took the old emigrant trail by Sublet's cut-off, and, after six months travel, landed at Murphy's camp, near the big trees in Calaveras County, the progress of their journey having been somewhat retarded owing to the fact that Mr. Rogers took with him a band of 800 cattle. After his arrival in California he settled his family in Stockton in order that the children might have school facilities, and put his cattle on a ranch nine miles west of Knight's Ferry, on the Sonora road. Mr. Rogers continued in the stock business until 1864, the dry year, when he lost his cattle, amounting to about $15,000. He then lived at Stockton until the time of his death, 1867.

Robert G. Rogers was educated in the private schools of Arkansas, at Dr. Hunt's Seminary, Stockton, and at the Pacific Methodist College, Vacaville, Solano County, graduating at the latter institution in 1864. He was married that same year in Stockton, to Miss Sarah J.

Harp, a native of Arkansas. Soon after their marriage they settled on a ranch of 554 acres, on the Sacramento river, where they resided until the fall of 1866, when they sold out and moved to San Francisco, Mr. Rogers engaging in a produce commission in that city. In 1868 he went to Modesto, took up 320 acres of Government land by pre-emption and homestead, and engaged in grain farming. At this place, in 1873 death entered their home and took away Mrs. Rogers, leaving a bereaved husband and two children—William M. and Mary L.—to mourn her loss.

In 1875 Mr. Rogers sold his ranch, and after making a trip through Texas, bought his present farm of 560 acres on Tule river, where he is engaged in the stock business, and sows about 300 acres each year to grain. A part of his ranch is bottom land and is well adapted for grazing purposes. He usually keeps 125 head of cattle and thirty-five horses.

Mr. Rogers was again married, in Tulare, May 10, 1876, to Miss Frances Anna Neal, a native of California, by whom he has seven children, viz.: James Avery, Gilbert Taylor, Robert Chesterfield, Henry Clay, Herbert Milton, Edgar Everett and Frances Maria. His present fine house was erected in 1890, and its surroundings at once indicate the taste and culture of the owner and his family. Mr. Rogers is a Mason and a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

G. C. PIFFARD is one of the most active agriculturists and stock ranchers of Kern County. His property at Oak creek is one of the finest in Central California. It consists of 2,800 acres of well watered and timbered land, being adapted for grazing and the cultivation of grain and fruit. An attractive feature of the place is a number of sulphur and fresh water springs. This property is located eleven miles from Tehachaphi, five miles from Cameron Station and fourteen miles from Mojave, which is the most accessible business point. Mr. Piffard grazes about 110 head of cattle and twenty six horses.

He was born in Livingston County, New York, December 25, 1829; is a mechanic by trade, and followed that business for several years. He came to California about 1885, and after a short stay in the southern part of the State, came to his present property. He is a thorough-going business man, and wide awake to the interests of his chosen locality.

ROBERT EUGENE MONTAGUE is a descendant of the Huguenots, who came to America at an early period in the history of this country, and settled in the South. His father, John S. Montague, was born in Virginia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah E. La Rue, in Kentucky. Of their fourteen children, he was the second born, his birth having occurred in Illinois, November 1, 1847. He received his education in his native State, and at the age of fourteen began to learn the trade of saddler and harness-maker, at which business he worked sixteen years. He came to California in 1873, and settled near Davisville, in Yolo County, working for wages there until 1875. That year he located in Fresno and purchased twenty acres of fruit land. He improved the property, built on it, and lived there for eight years, after which he sold it for a handsome profit, and purchased forty acres a mile and a half south of the city. This he also improved and sold. Still another twenty acres he bought and improved, by planting to fruit, brought it into bearing and sold it in 1891, being equally successful in this transaction. Learning the excellent advantages offered at Orosi, he came to the town and bought twenty acres of land, built a nice house and barn, and is getting the land in shape for planting to fruit.

Mr. Montague was married June 30, 1873, to Miss Matilda Jane Ford, a native of Lewis County, Missouri, and five children have been

born to them, namely: Robert, Eugene William, Addison, Helen Pearl and Walter H. In politics, Mr. Montague is a Democrat. During his residence in Fresno, he was a member of the School Board.

JOHN SMITH COLE, Traver, Tulare County, California, is one of the substantial business men of his town and merits representation in the history of his County.

Mr. Cole comes of English and German ancestors, who settled in the State of Pennsylvania at an early date. His grandfather, David Cole, was born in England, and when quite young came to America and located in the "Keystone" State, where his son, James R. Cole, was born and reared. The latter married Miss Cassie Strayer, a native of Pennsylvania, of German ancestry, and a Quakeress. Her parents were David and Anna Strayer, and three of her brothers were Union soldiers in the late war, and sacrificed their lives for their country. Mr. Cole also had two other uncles who were Union soldiers, so that the family was not wanting in patriotism. James R. Cole and his wife became the parents of eight children, all of whom are still living. He died at their ranch near Traver, in 1889. The subject of our sketch was born in Pennsylvania, November 3, 1849; received a limited education in the public schools of his native State, and learned the trade of a gunsmith in Pittsburg. Being a natural mechanic, he has also taken up the blacksmith and carriage-making trades, and has learned engineering.

In 1879 he came to California, and for several years was variously employed; he worked at Kernville, assisted in building a tramway for mining purposes, helped to construct two large overshot water-wheels in the Piute mountains, for the purpose of furnishing power to crush quartz, and worked at lumbering in the mountains of Tulare County, also doing some work at the carpenter's trade.

In the spring of 1883, when the first sale of lots was made in Traver, he purchased lots 17 and 18, on block 88 soon afterward building a house and shop, the first buildings completed in the town, which he has continued to occupy, and where he is carying on his blacksmith and carriage-making business. Mr. Cole has located a homestead of 160 acres of land a mile and a half south-west of town, on which he has built a house and barn; has been farming it to grain, but more recently is giving it over to the culture of raisin grapes and other fruits, among which are oranges. One two year-old tree bore 300 well-formed oranges.

Mr. Cole was united in marriage, in 1874, to Miss Mary E. Baer, a native of New York City. Her parents, Peter and Martha Baer, were born in Germany, but reared in the United States. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cole are Martha, Mamie and Frank.

In politics he is an enthusiastic Republican, but in County affairs he does not adhere strictly to party lines. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., the K. of P., the Foresters and the Farmers' Alliance, and has also been a Granger and a Good Templar, having been an officer in all these societies.

In connection with his ancestry, it should be further stated that among his German forefathers were physicians of eminence, and their history has been handed down through several generations. They were also men who enjoyed the sport of deer-hunting in the Alleghany mountains, his grandfather, David Cole, having died at the age of ninety-six years, from a hurt received from a wounded deer.

GEORGE F. KEIFFER was born in Virginia, June 11, 1836, son of Joseph and Phebe (Campbell) Keiffer, the former of German extraction and a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter a native of Virginia. In the family were seven children, he being the second born. Until he was six years old they

lived in Virginia, and at that time moved to Missouri, where he was reared and educated, and where he remained until 1853, when he came to California.

After his arrival in this State, Mr. Keiffer worked for wages at Half Moon Day and other places, until 1863. In 1867 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Rhoads, a native of Santa Clara County, California, their nuptuals being celebrated at the home of her father, Mr. Daniel Rhoads (see his history in this book). They settled in San Mateo County, and their union was blessed with nine children, all of whom are living, namely: Sarah J., wife of Jesse Esrey, Ruth A., wife of F. March; Martin D., Mary A., wife of John Kurtz, Dora E., Hugh H., Alice C., George M. and Bertha I.

From her father, Mrs. Keiffer received a ranch of 240 acres, near Lemoore, to which they moved in 1884, and on which they built a comfortable residence, where they now reside. Mr. Keiffer is chiefly engaged in wheat raising. On one occasion he harvested from forty acres of land, twenty-three sacks of wheat to the acre, each sack weighing 145 pounds.

He is an industrious and reliable citizen, and in politics a Democrat.

WINFIELD SCOTT McCARTNEY was born in Perry County, Illinois, in 1848. His father, while attempting the trip across the plains to California in 1849, was attacked with the fatal "black tongue" disease and died, leaving his wife and infant son.

The home was then moved to Chester Illinois, where our subject was raised and received his schooling.

In 1867 he moved to Salem, Missouri, where he entered a drug store, after a brief experience in ranch life, and studied medicine for two years; during this period he received the appointment of Deputy Circuit Clerk and Recorder, holding the office for four years. Later, when he moved to Steelville, Missouri, he held the same office for a similar period. He also carried on a drug business with considerable success.

In 1878, Mr. McCartney came to California, and located near Selma, buying a ranch one and a quarter miles below the town. Two years later he disposed of this property at a good profit, and immediately made an investment in land north of Selma, subsequently selling this and locating himself in the drug business.

He purchased February 8, 1884, the interest of Dr. McClannan, the pioneer druggist, and has continued ever since in the drug business. The store property, in which he owns a half interest, is situated on the most conspicuous corner in Selma.

Mr. McCartney was married March 24, 1874, to Miss Mathews, a native of Missouri, and has one child, a boy thirteen years of age.

HON. WALTER SCOTT CUNNINGHAM was born in New Jersey, April 16, 1837. His father, William Cunningham, a native of the island of Guernsey, was married and came to the United States in 1830. He lived for a time in New Jersey, and subsequently moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where his son Walter S. was reared and educated.

Young Cunningham learned the trade of iron worker, was industrious, saved his money, and afterward engaged in coal mining in Trumbull County, Ohio; later removed to Buffalo and was superintendent of the coal mines for several years. In 1862 he married Miss Martha Hoffman, a native of Ohio, and a sister of Judge Hoffman, formerly of that State, and now of Pasadena, California.

The failing of his own and his wife's health caused him to sell out his interests in the East and come to California, which he did in 1879. A mile north of the village of Lemoore, he purchased twenty-seven acres of unimproved land, and at once began the work of building and planting. At this writing he has an attract-

ive home and a productive fruit ranch, keeps a few Jersey cows, and does enough work to give him an appetite. Out-door exercise in this genial, sunny clime has greatly improved his health, and he feels fully satisfied with the results of his labor.

Mr. Cunningham is a man of marked ability, possesses a well-poised brain, and has the power of expressing his ideas clearly and rapidly. He formerly affiliated with the Republican party, but left it on the tariff question. He now votes with the Democrats, holding liberal and independent views. In 1890 he was run on the Democratic ticket for the State Legislature, made a strong campaign for economy and reform, and was elected by a handsome majority. In the Legislature he did his duty in an able and conscientious manner, carrying out the ideas urged in his campaign; was a strong advocate of the Australian Ballot Bill, was on the committee of Ways and Means, and also the committee on Claims.

GEORGE A. BALLOU has been a resident of California since 1850, is one of the representative citizens of Visalia, and as such is entitled to mention in the history of Tulare County.

Mr. Ballou was born in Rhode Island, September 26, 1831. His ancestors came from France to this country in the early colonial times. They were a family of weavers and manufacturers, and in the Revolutionary war fought bravely for independence. Mr. Ballou's father, Harvey Ballou, was born in Rhode Island, and was one of the first cotton manufacturers of the East. The Ballou cottons are known in all the markets of the world. Harvey Ballou married Miss Ruth Gould, a native of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, who bore him seven children, of whom three daughters and the subject of this sketch are the only ones living. George A. is next to the youngest of the family. He was reared and educated in his native State, and there learned the trade of plasterer and bricklayer. While quietly working away at his trade, the California gold fever swept over the country, and he was among its victims.

Upon his arrival in this State, Mr. Ballou engaged in mining in Mariposa County, and continued in the mines five years, meeting with average success, and saving $5,000. In 1860 he came to Visalia, and again turned his attention to work at his trade. Many of the buildings in this city have been erected by him. He also manufactured brick. He was prosperous in his business ventures, and has now retired, preferring to give his whole attention to his ranch interests. During his residence here he has accumulated considerable property, owning 160 acres of land on Tule river, and 160 acres on Lewis creek, all devoted to wheat raising. He has forty acres of land three miles east of Visalia, on which he raises wheat and hay, but which he intends planting to fruit. He has twenty acres in fruit and vines near the city, and also owns valuable property in Visalia.

Politically, Mr. Ballou is a Republican, broad and liberal in his views.

DOCTOR J. F. BURNS, the subject of this brief biography, is a native of Washington County, Illinois, born in the year 1857.

His father is a prominent physician, and is now practising medicine in the State of Illinois, where he has lived for many years. Our subject, very early in life, indicated his preference for the medical profession, and while engaged in his studies at school, made preparations to enter it. In the year 1878 he came to Los Angeles, California, where he remained six months. He then taught school in Tulare County for two years, in the meantime studying medicine as best he could with the opportunities there afforded him. In 1881 he went to San Francisco and there entered the Cooper Medical College, graduating from that well-known institution in the year

1883. The Doctor now came to Fresno County and took up the practice of medicine in Kingsburg, where he lived for five years, coming to Selma in 1888. He is now settled in Selma and enjoying a large practice in medicine and surgery, and is highly esteemed in this community, where he is so well known.

Dr. Burns was married in 1885 to Miss Hargrave, a native of Australia, but for some years before her marriage, a resident of San Jose. There are no children.

W. B. CULLOM, the present Justice of the Peace of the town of Selma, was born February 3d, 1836, in Overton County, Tennessee. He was educated at Irving College, Warren County, and after his graduation at that institution, studied law at the Lebanon Law School, finishing his studies there in 1857.

He entered at once into the practice of law at Lebanon, and remained there three years, afterwards moving to Benton County, Arkansas; this proved to be the home of our subject for a period of twenty years, except during the war of the Rebellion, when he was in the ranks.

His career in Arkansas was an eminently successful one. He did well at his profession, and as a citizen he was greatly respected.

Mr. Cullom came to California in the year 1876, and settled in the town of Visalia. Here he lived until 1884, when he moved to Selma, somewhat broken down in health, where he has ever since resided.

The superior climate here has proved beneficial to him, and his general condition is greatly improved. Since his residence in Selma, Mr. Cullom has been actively engaged in the practice of law. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and entered upon his duties January 1, 1890.

The Judge was married October 13, 1857, directly after his graduation from the Lebanon Law School in Tennessee, to Miss Pyron, a native of Tennessee, by whom he has had seven children, six of whom are now living: Ella, now Mrs. Paine, residing near Selma, William, Maud, now Mrs. Biddle, residing near Selma, Blanche, now Mrs. Dr. Brown of Selma, Myrtie, Mattie and Buela.

GEORGE REEVE is another one of the honored "Forty-niners." These venerable pioneers are fast passing away, and the native sons and daughters are taking their places. Here and there we find them, sometimes reticent, but usually communicative, and with increasing interest we listen to their experiences in the mines and on the ranch. The subject of this sketch has done his part in developing the vast resources of California. Now, surrounded by all the comforts of life, he is spending his declining years on a fine ranch near Grangeville.

Mr. Reeve was born at Matlock, Derbyshire, England, May 12, 1826, son of Thomas and Martha (Buckley) Reeve. His father was an iron worker, and with George Stephenson, built the first locomotive in England. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Buckley, was an English excise officer. His parents are now resting in the old church-yards at Chesterfield and Matlock. Of their five children, only Mr. Reeve and a sister survive.

In 1847 he left his native land, came to America, and on March 17 landed at New Orleans. He had been trained as a butcher, and being possessed of ample means, went to Burlington, Iowa, and engaged extensively in pork-packing, the capacity of his establishment there being 1,000 hogs per day. Two years later, like many other ambitious young men, he was attacked with the California gold fever. On March 8, 1849, he started on the overland journey with a bull team, and arrived at "Hangtown" in July of that year. He hired men at $8 per day, and mined on Weaver creek; took out a deal of gold, but afterward sunk about $3,000. He then turned his attention to farming, first at

Sulphur Spring valley, and afterward at Napa. At the latter place he purchased 500 acres of land, and for thirty years lived on it, successfully engaged in fruit-raising. He was the pioneer fruit man there. Selling that property, he came to Grangeville, Tulare County, bought land, built a nice home, and at once began the work of planting fruit trees. He also purchased another place of 320 acres, and of this, planted 160 acres to a variety of fruits. His prune orchard, which consists of twenty-five acres, is one of the finest in the world. The fruit from it he sold the present year for $9,000.

Mr. Reeve was married in 1848 to Miss Annie Kirk, a native of England, and a daughter of Edward Kirk. Their son James died at the age of twenty-four years; Annie is the wife of Edward Jerome, Grangeville; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Tilton, also resides at Grangeville; and Mary is the wife of William Mushmire.

Mr. Reeve was made a Master Mason in 1862, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. in all its branches. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.

WILLIAM SMITH is classed among the California pioneers. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Robert Smith, came from Scotland many years ago and settled in that State, where his father, Daniel Smith, was born. The latter was among the early residents of Pittsburg. He married Lovina Hartford, a daughter of Pennsylvania pioneers. Her ancestors received a government grant of 640 acres of land for settling on it, and while improving the same had to work with their guns near by in order to protect themselves from the Indians. It is related that Daniel Smith and his wife made their start in life with a sack of corn meal, two cows and a horse, and the meal and milk furnished their chief sustenance until their crops grew. To them six children were born, William, the fifth child, being born February 21, 1829. When he was quite young the family removed to Ohio, and he was reared there, working on the farm in summer and attending the district school three months during the winter.

In 1854, at the age of twenty-five years, Mr. Smith had an attack of the gold fever. The only remedy known for that disease then was a journey to this coast, which he made. Arriving in California, he entered the diggings at Park's Bar, on the Yuba river, where he found plenty of hardships and hard work and little gold. He, however, made enough to pay his expenses. After remaining there three months he went to Trinity County, mined in the Trinity river at Arkansas Bar and made fair wages, occasionally taking out $100 in a single day; he remained there two years. By this time his gold fever had become somewhat abated, and the desire to see home and friends caused him to return East. That year, 1856, he was married in Ohio to Miss Jane Moreland, a native of that state and a descendant of Virginia ancestry. In partnership with his brother, he purchased the old homestead, consisting of 260 acres, and engaged in farming there until 1861, when he removed to Nebraska and bought 160 acres of land, and lived there and cultivated it until 1865. That year he sold out, and the following year brought his family to California. He at first located in Solano County, then in Napa, and afterward in Stanislaus. In the last county he took up 160 acres of land, but on account of the excessive drouth was compelled to abandon it. From there he removed to Fresno County, and a short time afterward, in 1871, came to Tulare County. Two years he lived on rented land near Visalia, then went to the foot-hills and engaged in packing freight to the mines; during the mining excitement at Mineral King he turned his attention to hotel-keeping, in which he was engaged eight years, and made some money. In 1883 he came to his present ranch, three miles northeast of Traver, and on the 160 acres he then purchased he has since been en-

gaged in farming, raising wheat, alfalfa, cattle, horses and hogs.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had six children, four of whom are living,—Albert K., Emma A., Mary F. and Roan M. Emma A. married Marion Hillyard, and Mary F. is the wife of George Manly. The two sons live near the home place. William and Ella are the names of the two children who are deceased. Mr. Smith is blessed in having the wife of his youth and the mother of his children still by his side. She shared his trials and is now enjoying with him the fruits of their labors.

Mr. Smith is an officer of the Farmers' Alliance. In politics he is a Republican, having been a Whig before the organization of the Republican party.

In conclusion we give a little incident connected with Mr. Smith's second arrival in California. Having stopped near the Wolfskill ranch, he went to the house to buy a piece of beef they had just killed. He paid them four bits for it. They sent a basket of fruit down with the children, and in the bottom of the basket was found the four bits. Mr. Smith is now advancing in years, has a fine ranch worth a hundred dollars an acre, and prosperity is attending him on every side, but he still remembers with gratitude this act of kindness to a stranger.

WILLIAM WATSON STONSLAND, Visalia, California, was born in Maine July 21, 1852. His father, Captain Thomas Stonsland, who was born in Norway, left his native land at the age of fourteen years and spent his life on the sea. William W. was educated in Maine, and when only ten years of age made voyages with his father. He soon learned to be an expert seaman, became an officer on deep-water ships and a commander of Atlantic coasters, and sailed to most of the countries of the world, including North and South America, Africa, Australia, the West Indies and the Windward Islands. Three times he was shipwrecked; first, on Gayhead, where the vessel was destroyed; they gained the shore in a small boat, were three days without food, crossed the island on foot, and after much suffering reached a place where they obtained something to eat; his second shipwreck was on the banks of the George; the ship foundered in a gale, and they were fortunately picked up by a passing vessel; the last wreck was in a gale on the Atlantic coast; before the ship sank, however, all on board were taken off. Thus, after narrowly escaping death three times, Mr. Stonsland determined to seek a home on *terra firma*.

In 1879 he set foot on California soil at San Francisco, went from there to Lake Tahoe, and for two years was steward in a hotel at that place. He then came to Visalia and took charge of the livery business of Mr. Canty, remaining in his employ six years and a half. At the end of that time he purchased the business, conducted it a year, then sold out and began the stage business, in which he is still interested. In 1889 he also started the Visalia and Camp Badger and Sequoia line, and the line from Sanger to the Mills. On these routes he has the contract to carry the mails. At the Mills Mr. Stonsland has built a hotel and twenty-one cottages for a summer resort. Located two miles from Government Park and 4000 feet above the sea, it is a most delightful place, where tourists can enjoy the purest of air and water. Among other attractions here are a beautiful lake and the giant trees of the world. This resort is becoming more popular every year. Mr. Stonsland owns a ranch of 160 acres, nine miles east of Visalia, on which he raises grain and hay for his stock.

In 1872 he married Miss Annie Atwood, a native of Maine, and to them was born a son, Frank W. After ten years of happy married life, Mrs. Stonsland was called to her last home. Mr. Stonsland and his son now live with Judge Neill and his estimable wife, who have proven themselves the kindest of friends. Politically, Mr. Stonsland affiliates with the Democratic

party. He is regarded as one of Visalia's reliable business men.

DANIEL R. SHAFER.—Scattered on the hillsides and in the fertile valleys of California, living in beautiful homes of their own, we find men who, only a few years ago, landed in this State with little or no capital save willing hands, perseverance and good judgment, and who, through their own efforts, have won their way to success. Such a man is Daniel R. Shafer, founder of the little town of Orosi, where he is engaged in nursery, vineyard and horticultural pursuits.

He was born in Clinton County, Ohio, March 27, 1850, oldest of a family of two sons and two daughters of Stephen and Rebecca (Cohagan) Shafer, the former born in Virginia, July 4, 1821, and the latter a native of Kentucky. The Shafers originated in Holland. His grandfather Shafer, however, was born in Pennsylvania, as was also his grandfather Cohagan. Daniel R. was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of his native state. After he grew up he was engaged in farming with his father for three years, then clerked in a country store, and afterward engaged in business on his own account. He married Miss Susan M. French, a native of Missouri, and their only child, Claud, was born in that state.

Mr. Shafer came to California and located in Fresno in 1881. When he arrived here he was without means; as he expresses it, "had fifty cents left." He engaged to work on a fruit ranch for one year, and the year following he purchased forty acres of land on Elm avenue in that city. He improved his property by planting it to fruit trees, and with the increased value of land there, he soon sold it for a good price; bought and improved other lands, succeeding in his business ventures beyond his most sanguine expectations. For five years he was actively engaged in the real-estate business in the rapidly growing city of Fresno, being one of the first to engage in that business there. He helped to organize the company that purchased the section of land on which Orosi was founded. Mr. Shafer bought a lot, built a store, filled it with goods, and thus gave the town a start. At the same time he began to build on his fruit ranch. The following May he sold his store and gave his attention wholly to the improvement of his ranch; now he has twenty acres in nursery, thirty-four acres in Muscat grape-vines and eleven acres in a variety of fruits. He has built a fine home, the beautiful surroundings of which indicate not only the thrift of the owner but his taste and refinement as well. Indeed, the wonderful development he has made on this place in the past two years is truly marvelous.

Mr. Shafer is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican. The School Board, of which he is a member, has recently completed a school house at a cost of $6,000.

LEWIS VAN TASSEL was born in New York, August 1, 1827. His parents were Cornelius and Beulah (Hudson) Van Tassel, natives of New York and Vermont, respectively. By trade he was a carpenter, and built the first frame house ever erected in Syracuse.

In 1835 he moved to LaPorte County, Indiana, where he farmed till his death, which occurred in 1859. They had in all, twelve children. The subject of this sketch attended school only six weeks. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California with oxen, by the northern route. He arrived in Placerville after a tedious and tiresome journey. At Cold Springs, Eldorado County, he mined and traded for two years. He it was that made the first "rocker" in this country.

In 1853 he came to Tulare County; the first year he labored by day's work. In the fall of 1853 he was elected Constable. After this he served out the unexpired term of O. K. Smith, as Sheriff of the County. In 1857 he went to Tehama County and was married to America

Ann Forsee, a native of Indiana. In 1863 he came back to Visalia, and was elected Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he served eight years. He was on the first Grand Jury in Tulare County. Mr. Van Tassel is one of the pioneers of this County. He took up 160 acres of government land fourteen miles north of Visalia, the deed to which was made by General Grant. He has been an extensive stock man, and owns valuable town property in the city of Visalia. His farm which has been devoted to grazing will henceforth be devoted to vineyard.

Mr. Van Tassel lost his first wife in 1862, and in 1872 he married Mrs. Elizabeth Fraus. They have two daughters—Martha E., wife of A. J. Archer, and Jessie Jane.

Politically he is an enthusiastic and intelligent supporter of the Democratic party. He has been a hard worker and a good citizen, and in his old days is enjoying the fruits of his labors.

MATTHEW J. BYRNES was born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1850, son of Thomas and Ann (Carter) Byrnes, and the oldest of their five children, all of whom are living. His mother died when he was a child. He received his education in his native State, and learned the grocery business in Philadelphia, being engaged in that line of trade from 1871 till 1877.

Mr. Byrnes came to California in 1877, worked four years in the Grangers' Union, and spent two years in the employ of Hawly Bros. before coming to Visalia. In this city he was in the employ of the Grangers' Union three years, after which he opened his present business. He keeps a full line of hardware and stoves, and does a tinning and plumbing business. Being a man of energy and ability he has won the confidence and esteem of his patrons in this city, and has a thriving trade which extends for miles into the country surrounding Visalia. He has associated himself with a number of organizations in this city; is Captain of Company E, Sixth Infantry, N. G. C.; and is a member of the K. of P. and of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Democrat, and is now acting as a member of the Common Council of Visalia.

Mr. Byrnes was married in 1880 to Miss Ella Magee, a native of Maine. They are the parents of two children,—Ines and Roscoe.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MOORE was born in Mooresburg, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1831. The town was settled by and named for the Moore family, seven brothers having emigrated to that place from New Jersey about 1826. Abner Moore, the father of our subject, was a cabinet-maker by trade, an active business man and Justice of the Peace of Mooresburg. Six of the brothers emigrated to Mendon, Michigan, in 1834, and there Abner Moore died, in 1868, at the age of eighty-eight years.

The educational advantages of Benjamin F. were very limited. His parents being poor, his early life was mainly passed with an uncle, and at the age of twelve years he began earning his own support by working in a tan-yard at $3.50 per month, often working sixteen hours per day. At the age of sixteen years he started for Niles, Michigan, and the parting injunction of his aunt was "to be honest and truthful and avoid bad company," which has been his watchword through life. At Niles he found employment in a general merchandise store as office-boy and general "roustabout." His duties were often very hard; but, being of a cheerful disposition and not a shirk, he made himself popular with all hands, and the second year was promoted above four older clerks to the banking department, where he secured a good business education, and remained until 1852, when he started across the plains for California. During that year the cholera swept the plains, and the daily deaths were numerous. Among

other incidents of the journey Mr. Moore relates the following.

A man had committed murder and confessed his crime. He was fairly tried by a jury and sentenced to be hanged, Mr. Moore being witness, juryman and executioner. The gibbet was improvised by drawing two wagons together and elevating the poles; the scaffolding was a wooden pail set upon a chair. In this crude way was justice carried out and crime punished.

Mr. Moore arrived at Volcano, California, September 10, 1852. He traveled over the State, visited the different mining sections, and began mining operations at Cox's Bar, where he passed the winter and endured much suffering, for ten days living on raw corn-meal and snow-birds, or any other game he could get. The mining was poor, and in January, 1853, he went to Colfax, Placer County, where he clerked in a hotel. From there he went to Mountain Springs, and in the spring of 1855 was appointed Under-sheriff of Placer County by William T. Henson, filling the office with great honor and credit. In 1857 Mr. Moore went to Dutch Flats, as the representative of Hall & Allen, of Auburn, and opened a bank for the purchase of gold dust, and for doing a general banking business, also as agent for Wells, Fargo & Co. In 1862 he went to Ottawa, Illinois, and was married to Miss Henrietta Moore, whom he took to his western home. In 1865 our subject purchased the bank of which he had charge, and in partnership with Mr. Hall and John Miner, increased the capital and established branches in other mining districts.

Owing to illness Mr. Moore had to give up business for several years, and in 1870 sold out all interests except at Gold Run, where he managed his bank until 1874. In that year he sold out and went to Corinne, Utah, as book-keeper and manager for Sisson, Wallace & Co., in their general merchandise establishment. In 1875 he went to Eureka, Nevada, as superintendent of railroad construction. In April, 1877, he located in Tulare. As a partner with Sisson, Wallace & Co., then the leading mercantile establishment of Tulare County, and as manager of their interests at Tulare, he did an immense business, supplying ranchers with everything necessary for ranch and family use. On the death of Mr. Wallace, in 1881, the firm dissolved and closed up business. Mr. Moore then went to the southwestern part of Missouri and engaged in coal mining. The mining excitement died out there and he lost heavily; he returned to his ranch south of Tulare, where he has since led an agricultural life. He has 345 acres, which are devoted largely to the production of grain, although his fruit developments in 1881 were among the first in that section. He is also interested in 1,700 acres of land, principally in grain.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore have two children living,—Elizabeth Alice and Martha Catharine.

Mr. Moore is a charter member of the Olive Lodge, No. 81, I. O. O. F., and a member of Clay Lodge, No. 101, F. & A. M., both of Dutch Flats. He considers that the volunteer work of his life has paid him better than salaried labor. A practical man of the type we term self-made, Mr. Moore is a most worthy and highly-respected citizen.

GEORGE BIRKENHAUER is the proprietor of the only cigar manufactory in Visalia. He was born in the State of New York, January 24, 1861, son of Henry Birkenhauer, a native of Germany. He was educated in Pennsylvania, learned the drug business in Philadelphia, and holds a certificate from a school of pharmacy. He afterward embarked in the cigar business, removed to Denver, Colorado, and a year later came to California.

July 8, 1888, Mr. Birkenhauer opened his cigar business in Visalia, and from the beginning it has been a success, his cigars being now u ed quite generally throughout Tulare County. He is an active and energetic young man, and has thoroughly identified himself with the in-

terests of Visalia: he is a member of the I. O. O. F. in all its branches, of the Foresters, and also of the Militia Company of Visalia, N. G. C. Politically he is a Democrat, and is now serving his second term as a member of the Common Council of the city. In addition to his other interests he has given some attention to fruit-culture, owning thirty acres of land, adjoining the city, planted to peaches, prunes and vines.

Mr. Birkenhauer was married December 4, 1882, to Miss Jessie Slinker, a native of Pennsylvania. They were reared within two miles of each other.

JOSEPH P. VINCENT is a native of Wisconsin, born November 16, 1845, and one of a family of four children.

His parents, both Wisconsin people, determined to come to California to try their fortune, and in 1849, with their family, crossed the plains with an ox-team.

They arrived at Sacramento September 18, 1849, and without delay proceeded to San Francisco, where they spent the winter of 1849.

In 1853 Mr. J. P. Vincent, the subject of this brief sketch, returned to the East, where he visited his old home, returning to California in 1863. This period of ten years was spent in traveling through various parts of our own country and Europe,—a privilege which the average Californian does not enjoy.

In 1863 Mr. Vincent went to Nevada territory, and lived there one year, being a resident of the place when the State was voted into the Union. He was a resident of California at the time that State was voted into the Union, and also of Wisconsin when she was admitted.

In San Francisco he received his schooling, attending the common schools, and subsequently the City College, under the charge of Dr. Burroughs, which is now the University. He finished his studies in 1865, and then taught school in Nevada County and other places for ten years; farming also received some of his attention.

In 1869 Mr. Vincent came to the San Joaquin valley, and engaged in ranching in Stanislaus County. Here he combined the school work, also teaching in various institutions.

In 1880 he invested largely in property in Fresno County, and, like all real-estate owners in this vicinity in the past few years, has realized a handsome profit. Lately he has disposed of much of his property, and is now engaged in the real-estate business in Fresno City, residing in the city's suburbs. In politics he has been a prominent figure. In 1887 he was the Assemblyman-elect on the Republican ticket; has also been Deputy Assessor in the County of Stanislaus. Is now President of the Board of Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association; also school trustee of Fresno City school district. He is a director of the Enterprise Canal & Irrigation Company; president of the I. St. Improvement Company.

Mr. Vincent was married in 1870 to Miss Vivian, and has a family of two children,—one boy and one girl.

HENRY P. PERKINS.—Another one of Visalia's prosperous and prominent citizens is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

Mr. Perkins was born in Missouri, November 15, 1838. His ancestors were early settlers of New York. His father, Enoch Perkins, was born in the Empire State, and when quite young removed with his parents to the new State of Missouri, where he was reared and married to Huldah A. Pringle, a native of Connecticut. Henry P. was the oldest of their three children, and is now (1891) the only survivor of the family. He was reared and educated in Missouri, and in 1860, after reaching his majority, came to California. Locating in Tulare County, he was for several years engaged in the cattle business. Then he returned

East, and two years later came back to California, this time giving his attention to sheep-raising. In 1877 he lost 10,000 head of sheep, but so extensively was he engaged in the business that he continued it. Subsequently he invested in lands and also began to raise horses and cattle. He now owns 3,000 acres of land in Tulare County, on which he is engaged in stock farming. Among his horses are "Electioneer" and other fine breeds. To this business he is giving considerable attention, and will no doubt soon be at the front in this line of farming.

In Visalia he has done his part toward promoting the growth of the town. He has built a nice business block and a fine residence, and is a stockholder in the Visalia Railroad.

Mr. Perkins was married, in 1867, to Miss Virginia T Moore, a native of Missouri. Their union has been blessed with seven children, the first born in Missouri and the others in California, viz.: Darius E., John Alexander, Mark McGowan, Ruby Harriet, Paul P., Virginia T. and Gerda L.

Mr. Perkins is a man who has paid strict attention to business, and is one of Tulare County's most successful and respected citizens.

THOMAS CRONIN, of Cummings valley, Kern County, is one of a class of men whose individual labors have contributed materially to the growth and advancement of Central California. He commenced life in the Golden State as a rancher at Livermore, Alameda County, where he lived five years. He then turned his attention to railroading, and as section foreman served the Southern Pacific Company three years, after which, in 1884, he took up his residence at Mojave. There he continued in the service of the company until 1890, holding a responsible position and drawing a large salary. Ill-health, however, compelled him to abandon railroad work, and at that time he took up his abode in Cummings valley, where he is improving and cultivating his ranch of 437 acres. At this writing (1891) he is erecting a new dwelling. He ranges forty head of cattle and about twenty horses.

Mr. Cronin was born in County Cork, Ireland, May 10, 1861. That same year his father, Cornelius Cronin, a native of Ireland and a farmer by occupation, came to this country and brought with him his family. They first located at Baltimore, Maryland, and subsequently came to California. The father has returned to his native land. In 1890 Mr. Cronin was united in marriage with Lulu Morena, a widow, of Spanish-Mexican birth.

W. CAUGHRAN was born in Sevier County, Arkansas, March 24, 1836. His parents were James and Levina (Pierce) Caughran, natives of Illinois. They had a family of twelve children, the subject of this sketch being the eighth child. He was educated in a log schoolhouse, one of his teachers being A. H. Garland. In his young manhood Mr. Caughran clerked in a store. When the war broke out he entered the Confederate army, Second Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, under Captain Brown, and served through the war. Under General Johnston he surrendered at Greenville, North Carolina, in 1865. After the war he engaged in the cotton trade and general merchandising in Arkansas till 1870, when he started across the plains to California, via the Southern route. His first stop was made at San Diego, where he remained ten months, and then came to Visalia. At first he leased land and farmed for a year. The next two years he fenced land and took care of stock for his brother, Robert E. He then traded for property in Visalia, and for several years carried on the livery business. He has since purchased a fine stock ranch two miles south of Visalia. He also owns fine residence property on Bridge and Willow streets. Mr. Caughran

came to California a poor man, but by his industry, economy and push, he has been eminently successful as a business man.

He was elected by the Democratic party as County Treasurer, which office he held four years. He served two years as Councilman, and two years as Mayor of the city. He is prominently connected with the A. O. U. W., in which order he has held various offices.

Mr. Caughran was married in Arkansas, March 9, 1870, to Emily Pettigrew, a daughter of Charles and Catharine (Gross) Pettigrew. Of this union the following children were born: Charles E., Guy, Maud, Grace, James, who died at ten years of age, and May, who died at the age of seven years.

GEORGE FRANCIS LANGRICK, Visalia, California, was born in Yorkshire, England, December 22, 1834. His parents, both English people, died when he was quite young, and he came to America and made his home with an uncle in Sturgis, St. Joseph County, Michigan. He was brought up to the butcher's business, attended school at Sturgis and remained there until 1860, when he came to California.

Arrived in this State, Mr. Langrick settled in Placer County and followed his trade, subsequently he went to Austin, Nevada, and was in a meat market there nine years. He then came to Visalia, and for eight years worked for wages, first for John Christie, then for Finland & Evans, and later for W. H. Blair. In 1878 he started a shop on Main street, opposite the Visalia Bank, where he has since continued to do business. In 1890 he opened a second shop on the same street, two blocks further west, and in the two establishments he employs seven men. During his residence here prosperity has attended him. He is the owner of 420 acres of land, which is devoted to the raising of grain and cattle, and he also has a pleasant home which he built on Garden street.

Mr. Langrick was married in 1866, to Maggie Wilson, who was born in Tennessee and reared in California. Four children have been born to them, but they have had the misfortune to lose them all. One, an unusually bright boy, lived to be twelve years of age, and weighed 103 pounds. His death was a severe blow to his parents. They had the best medical attendance that could be procured, but were unable to determine the cause of his death or nature of his disease. Mrs. Langrick is an Episcopalian.

As a business man Mr. Langrick is affable and obliging, and he is particularly kind to children who are sent to his shop, always making it a point to give them a better bargain than he would older persons. He has made his way in the world by his own honest endeavor; the early stock in trade he had was industry and moral integrity, and it has served him well. Politically he is a Democrat. Several times he has been elected a member of the Visalia School Board, and he has also served as a member of the Common Council. He is associated with the A. O. U. W.

CHARLES E. JOYNER—Twelve miles east of Vissalia, on the extreme east side of the plains, surrounded by wide spreading fields of golden grain, are the commodious residence and farm buildings of Chales E. Joyner. Here he took up 160 acres of government land and made a home for himself and family.

Mr. Joyner was born in Arkansas, in 1854, the sixth in a family of eight children of A. B. and Catherine (Perry) Joyner, both natives of Tennessee. He was reared in his native State, and in 1873, at the age of nineteen years, came to California. After his arrival in this State he worked for wages for twelve years, and in 1884 was married to Miss Kate Maberry, a native of Arkansas and a daughter of C. D. Mayberry. Three sons have been born to them —Joda, Alva and Bertie. Mr. Joyner settled on his place in 1886. He is now annually

farming to wheat, 800 acres, has been successful in his farming operations, and is destined to become one of the most prosperous ranchers in his part of Tulare County.

His political views are in harmony with Democratic principles.

TRAVIS WITT PENDERGRASS, one of the practicing physicians of Visalia, Tulare County, California, is a native of Tennessee, born in 1827. His father, Jesse Pendergrass, also a native of that State, was a son of Nimrod Pendergrass, who was born in South Carolina. The ancestors of the family came to America from Scotland before the Revolution, and settled in the South, becoming prominent planters, physicians and Methodist ministers in that section of the country. Jesse Pendergrass married Miss Annie Witt, a native of Virginia, and to them were born eleven children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the oldest.

Dr. Pendergrass was educated in Lebanon, Tennessee, and was ordained a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He subsequently read medicine under Dr. James Fane, and during the great civil war, tendered his services to his country as a surgeon in the Confederate army. After serving for a time in that capacity, he resigned and entered the Ohio Medical College, graduating there in 1865. He returned to Tennessee and practiced his profession a year, after which he went to Illinois, and practiced in Virginia, Cass County, eight years. From there he went to Springfield, Missouri, where he practiced seven years. In 1868, while in Illinois, he was a charter member and first President of the Cass City Medical Society, and afterwards, while in Missouri, a member of the Medical Society of Missouri.

In 1879 the doctor came to California, and soon after settled in Visalia, where he has since been engaged in a successful and lucrative practice. He was married in 1854 to Miss Nancy Scanland, who was born in Tennessee, of English ancestry. To them nine children have been born, the oldest dying at the age of three years. The others are as follows: Alice S., wife of W. W. Townsend, Molly, wife of E. W. Fulkerth, William C., Rush, Homer, Travis S. and Mattie.

The doctor and his wife are both worthy members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a Forester and a member of the American Legion of Honor. In politics he is a Democrat, and for six years held the office of public administrator and coroner. He has been a member of the Board of Public Instruction in Visalia for two terms, and has the nomination for a third term.

With Dr. Pendergrass time has dealt gently. Notwithstanding his long professional career, he still looks young and bids fair to pass many more years of active and useful life. He is devoted to his profession, and has met with eminent success in its practice.

DANIEL HENRY CURTIN was born in Franklin County, New York, May 15, 1853, son of John and Mary (Spillins) Curtin, natives of Ireland. They emigrated to the United States and settled in Franklin County, New York, where three of their eight children were born, the others being natives of the Emerald Isle. By industry and economy the father was enabled to purchase a farm, make a nice home and rear an intelligent and respected family. He died in 1887, and his wife is still living at the old home in New York. Daniel H. was the first of their children born in Franklin County. He was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public schools.

In 1883 Mr. Curtin came to California. He was at first employed for $30 per month, but as he became acquainted and his services were appreciated, his wages were raised to $75. With the earnings he saved he purchased a half section of

land at $2.50 per acre, and not long afterward sold it for twice that amount. He then purchased the choice eighty acres on which he now resides. Since he bought this property he has been offered double its cost, and has refused to sell. Its being located four miles northeast of Traver in a section of country that is rapidly being developed, Mr. Curtin displayed good judgment in its purchase.

In 1886 he was happily wedded, the lady of his choice being Miss Lizzie McMahn, a talented and accomplished musician, and also a native of Franklin County, New York. She is a talented pianist and organist, having played in New York for eight years, and for several years acted as church organist. Their union has been blessed with one son, John Francis Curtin.

Politically Mr. Curtin is a Democrat. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and holds the office of steward. He reveres the name and character of his father, and like him, is a prudent, industrious and reliable man.

J. HARLOW is one of the prominent real-estate men of Hanford, Tulare County, California, and it was through his agency that the vineyard system was so rapidly and successfully developed.

Mr. Harlow is a native of Waterloo, Monroe County, Illinois, born in 1850. His father, U. R. Harlow, was a native of Maine, and a miller by trade. He emigrated to Illinois in 1826, and for many years operated a flour-mill at Monroe City. In 1864 he moved his family to California, a single ticket from New York to San Francisco at that time costing him $360. They embarked on the steamer Illinois for Aspinwall, had 1,460 passengers on board, and made slow progress. They missed connection with the Pacific steamer at Panama, and, owing to yellow fever in that city, the passengers remained on the steamer at Aspinwall about two weeks, then crossed the isthmus. Without entering the city of Panama, they re-embarked on the steamer Moses Taylor for San Francisco, arriving in May, 1864. Mr. Harlow then settled at Santa Clara and commenced farming. His money, being all in greenbacks, was worth in California but forty cents on the dollar; thus his seed wheat in 1864 cost him in greenbacks $6.60 per bushel. He farmed successfully until 1866, then came to Visalia and bought 160 acres near town, where he died in 1873, aged sixty years.

The early education of J. J. Harlow was obtained in the public schools at Waterloo, Illinois, and he completed his studies at Santa Clara. In 1871, he engaged in raising sheep with his father, and continued thus until 1875, with an average band of 6,000 head. He then sold out and began wheat farming, sowing annually from 500 to 1,000 acres. He was married, at Visalia, in 1878, to Miss Margaret Buckman, a native of Kentucky. In 1884 Mr. Harlow moved to Hanford and purchased an interest in the hardware and agricultural implement business of E. E. Bush, which they continued very successfully until 1886. In that year they sold out and entered the real estate business, in which they were eminently successful, dealing largely in acreage property. At the commencement of the vineyard boom around Hanford, Messrs. Bush & Harlow gained great prominence through their honorable dealings and extensive transactions. Commencing in February, 1890, they incorporated the Del Monte Vineyard and Packing Company, 170 acres, capital, $60,000; the Banner Vineyard Company, 320 acres, capital, $120,000; the Grangeville Vineyard Company, 160 acres, capital, $60,000; the South Fresno Improvement Company, 1,280 acres, capital, $125,000, and the Fruit and Vineland Company, 320 acres, capital, $80,000. They laid off the Hanford colony of 680 acres, which was subdivided and sold in twenty-acre tracts. All this work was completed during the year, and on January 1, 1891, the firm dissolved. Mr. Harlow continues in the real estate business, although he gives much of his time to individual interests

On his ranch of 360 acres he planted a vineyard of 140 acres in the spring of 1891, and is now arranging to plant the rest to fruit.

Great credit is due Mr. Harlow and his associates for the rapid development of fruit and vineyard interests in the Lucerne district.

THOMAS CASTRO, one of the old-time, venerable Californians, was born at Sonora, Mexico, in 1830, but has spent the larger portion of his life in the Golden State. He has led an active and useful life as a stock-raiser. He is a near relative of the late General José Castro, one of the most prominent historical figures of California. He married in Sonora, a lady of Mexican birth, by whom he has a large family. He has for many years resided near Bakersfield, where he owns a ranch; and he also has a home near Sumner. His oldest son, Leonidas, lives on the ranch. He was born May 18, 1856, and is one of the respected and thrifty citizens of his town.

CASPER VAN LOAN was born in Athens, Greene County, New York, August 19, 1827. It is believed that the remote ancestors of his family came to this country at an early day, from Holland. His parents, Jeremiah and Hannah (Spoor) Van Loan, both natives of Athens, Greene County, New York, were married in 1824, and to them were born six children, of whom five are still living.

Casper Van Loan was educated at his native place, there learned the carpenter's trade, and was working quietly at it when marvelous tales of the gold discovery in California reached his eastern home and filled him with a desire for adventure and fortune. Bidding adieu to home and friends, he set out for the far West. Arriving in the Golden State, he began mining operations on the Yuba river, continued there for three years with steady success, saved what he earned, and returned East with no thought that California was ever to become one of the best States in the Union. After remaining six months in New York he removed to Wisconsin, purchased a farm in Washington County, built upon it and improved it, and farmed there fifteen years. In 1866, in consequence of ill-health, he sold out and removed to the village of Hartford, Wisconsin, where he resided seven years. His health, however, did not improve, and he came back to California, remained a year, and supposed he was fully recovered; but, on going East, he grew worse, and found that his only chance for life was to make California his permanent home, which he has done. He located in Tulare County, purchased eighty acres of rich land located one mile west of Farmersville and six miles east of Visalia, and in his pleasant home here he is surrounded by all the comforts of life. His dwelling is sheltered by vines and fruit-trees, and one of the most immense white oak trees stands as sentinel at his front gate, its trunk measuring no less than twenty-four feet in circumference and its giant limbs reaching heavenward. Mr. Van Loan has been raising hay and grain, cattle, horses and hogs on his ranch, but is now turning his attention to the cultivation of fruit, prunes, peaches, apricots, strawberries, blackberries, etc.

He was married, in 1853, to Miss Rachel Ann Clow, a native of his own town and a daughter of Richard Clow, and their union was blessed with five children, all born in Wisconsin and all now living, namely: Isabella, wife of L. V. Nanscowen, of Visalia, Louisa, wife of Lester Martin, of San Jose, Annie, wife of D. N. Overall, Visalia, Elmer, settled in Lassen County, and Mary, wife of M. T. Mills, of Farmersville. After living happily with his wife for fifteeen years, she was called home, and he was subsequently married to Miss Rachel Ann Miller, who bore him five children, Fred, Addie, Ray, Carl and Leonard, all natives of California.

Mr. Van Loan has been a Republican since

the organization of that party; and while in the East he belonged to the Grangers and Odd Fellows. He is now past three-score years of age, enjoys fine health, and has the good-will and best wishes of a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

B. F. HOBART of Delano, is one of the stirring business men of the town. He is a native of Schuyler County, Illinois where he was born November 26, 1851. His father, Truman Hobart was a farmer by occupation, and removed from Illinois to Faribault County, Minnesota, in 1861, where he died in 1870. The widowed mother came to California and is now living with her son, Charles, at Redlands. The subject of this sketch came to California in July, 1886, and located at Tulare. That same year he took up a homestead near Delano, in Kern County, being 160 acres, south-east quarter, on section 24, township 24, south range, 25 east. He is also engaged in the livery business in Delano. He married in Brewer County, Minnesota, Miss Anneta Lattin. She is the daughter of Phineas Lattin, a farmer of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Hobart have two sons and two daughters, Ralph Renah, Rachel and Roy.

HARRISON ROSS PEACOCK, an enterprising business man of Traver, dates his birth in Solano County, California, April 14, 1865. His father, Joseph Peacock, came to California in 1852, mined in Humboldt County for five years, and afterward located in Solano County, where he was married to Miss Hannah Barnum, a native of Indiana. To him and his wife, ten children have been born, all of whom are living, Harrison R. being the eldest. The family resided on a farm in Solano County till 1875, when they came to Tulare County, and settled on a ranch in Mussel Slough district. The father purchased 160 acres of land from the railroad company, and has since made that place his home. He has been interested in the different irrigation companies, and has been superintendent of the Lake Side Ditch, the People's Ditch and the "76" Ditch, for the last fourteen years.

Harrison R. was nine years old when they came to Tulare County, and has been reared and educated here. He came to Traver in 1885, was present at the sale of the town lots two years previous to that time, and his father had the first house built in the place. The subject of our sketch opened a feed stable, and afterward purchased the livery stock of Messrs. Littlefield & Armstrong, and built his present livery stable between Seventh and Eighth streets, where he is doing a successful business, being the only liveryman in Traver.

Mr. Peacock is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican. For two years he served as Deputy Sheriff of Tulare County, and made a prompt and efficient officer.

I. ASHER is one of the most successful merchants of Kern County. His career in Tehachapi is one that illustrates what perseverance and unceasing diligence in business matters will accomplish in California.

Mr. Asher is of Prussian birth, born March 26, 1861. He came alone to America in 1876; clerked for E. Laventhal, Los Angeles, about four years, and came to Kern County in 1880, and until 1885 held a similar position with Hirshfeld Bros. & Co., Old Tehachapi. Then he bought and opened his present business at Tehachapi. Six months later Mr. M. Hirshfeld became partner in his business, and after being together three years, Mr. Asher purchased the business and carried same on alone. His rapidly growing trade soon demanded more room, and he accordingly erected one of the finest stores in central California. It is 50x100 feet in size and is constructed of brick, the interior

fittings and furnishings being of the most modern and approved style. A wide gallery runs along three sides of the spacious salesroom, is shelved and holds immense quantities of general stock. The officers and cashier's desks are in the rear of the establishment, being connected with the various sales departments by means of cash cars, propelled on wire by the "push" system. A basement underlies the entire store, and in it surplus stock and heavy wares are stored. The basement is reached by a freight elevator.

Mr. Asher was married, November 4, 1889, to Miss Ida Harris, of San Bernardino, a native of Germany. They have one daughter, Gertrude, born December 24, 1890.

SAMUEL J. CRAINE is a native of Springfield, Illinois, born in 1844, October 15. His father, Samuel L. Craine, was a farmer by occupation, and a native of South Carolina. He had a family of six children, and the subject of this sketch is the third son. He left home with his family in the spring of 1856, came across the plains with oxen and wagons to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and thence with a train of about sixty other similar outfits, come across the plains to Salt Lake, thence by the Southern route to California, landing in San Bernardino County, in 1857. He has been engaged in farming and stock raising, and resides in Pomona. He is advanced in years, having been born October 4, 1812, in the vicinity of Charlestown, South Carolina.

Samuel J. Craine has been engaged mostly in farming, freighting and stock raising in Southern California, until he engaged in running the James Hotel in Bakersfield, which stood prior to the great fire of July, 1889, on the corner of L and 19th streets After that her an the Kimberlena Hotel, near Bakersfield, and in 1891, January 19, he took the Arlington. He has been twice married; first, to Miss Sarah McKenzie, by whom he has four children living. She died in 1888, April 25, in Bakersfield. He was married a second time to Mrs. Watkins, of Kansas City. She has three children.

G. H. RAMSEY is a leading business man of Delano, where he is engaged in the drug business. He is a native of the historic old town of Ticonderoga, New York, and was born May 28, 1867. His father, Orrin Ramsey, is a native of the same town, and a carriage painter by trade. Mr. Ramsey learned the drug business in Ticonderoga. He came to California in 1887, and with the exception of about five months spent in Fresno, has been continuously a resident of Delano, where he is building up a lucrative trade, and has an excellent reputation as a business man. His stock comprises every thing found in a well regulated and equipped modern drug store. He was married in 1890, March 31, to Miss Helen Waitzold, a Danish lady, a native of Copenhagen. Mr. Ramsey is progressive in his ideas and business methods, a citizen whose worth is appreciated.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STOKES was born in Tulare County, near the ranch on which he now resides, six miles west of Visalia. His father, Yancy Baley Stokes, a native of Missouri, came to California in 1850, and was a prosperous rancher and stock-raiser of Tulare County. (See his history in this work). Benjamin F. is the youngest of a family of nine children, and was born in 1850 and reared and educated in Tulare County. His father having been a stock-raiser, the son had much experience in the care of cattle and horses, and became an expert in throwing the lasso. Few men could excel him in riding a wild mustang or in rounding up cattle; and on horseback he has traveled the country in every direction.

In 1887, the year after his father died, Mr.

Stokes came to his present ranch of 120 acres. Here he has built a pleasant home and large barn, and is engaged in grain and hay farming.

He was married in 1874, to his cousin, Martha Stokes, a native of Missouri, who came to California when she was fourteen years old. They have four children, all born in Tulare County—Lillie A., Leland C., Rachel J. and Oscher M.

In politics Mr. Stokes is a Republican. He is a worthy citizen and a representative of the native sons of California.

ALFRED BALAAM has been a resident of California since 1853, and is well-known to the citizens of Tulare County.

Mr. Balaam was born in Louisville, Kentucky, September 5, 1839, son of George and Sara (Swan) Balaam, both natives of England. His parents had three children born to them in England, three in Kentucky and three in Arkansas; and in 1853 the whole family came to California, the subject of this sketch being fourteen years old at that time. They settled in Los Angeles County, where they remained until 1857, when they came to Tulare County to their present location near Farmersville. The father took up 160 acres of Government land, improved it and lived on it for many years. He is now a resident of San Luis Obispo County, his wife having died in 1868. Alfred purchased the old home and has continued on it all his life. He was married in 1862, to Miss Ann Whitlock, a native of Ohio, who bore him two children, a son and daughter, Charles Wesley and Nellie. The latter became the wife of Charles Fitzsends, and died in 1886. After five years of married life Mrs. Balaam died, and two years later, in 1869, Mr. Balaam married Miss Marian Bequette, a native of California, and the daughter of C. L. Bequette, one of the prominent and early settlers of the State. To them three children have been born, namely: Ida May, Carl and Edward.

Mr. Balaam affiliates with the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W. and the Chosen Friends. He belongs to the Farmers' Alliance, and in politics is a Democrat. In 1886 he was elected Sheriff of the County, and held the office one term of two years, performing the duties of the same in a most creditable manner.

JOHN KETT is one of the prosperous agriculturists and a lumber merchant of Tehachapi. The experiences of his boyhood and youth have been somewhat unusual. An outline of his life is as follows:

Mr. Kett was born at Sidney, Australia, June 20, 1844. His father, Rodgers Kett, a native of Ireland, was a stone-cutter by trade. He met his death in a railway accident when John was a small boy, leaving a family of thirteen children. At the age of fourteen the subject of our sketch went to sea as a sailor before the mast; he became a soldier of the Peruvian Navy of South America, in this capacity coasting extensively and subsequently navigating the open seas. He finally abandoned life on the deep and joined a party of surveyors on the then projected line of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Washington Territory. About 1878 he came to Tehachapi and engaged in the stone-quarry business in Brite's valley, and also did some mining. For several years he was foreman of the Columbian Marble Quarry in Tuolumne County, California.

Mr. Kett was married in Tuolumne County, in 1876, to Miss Amanda Watson, a native of Indiana. Her parents with their five children started across the plains to California in 1851. Before reaching the Missouri river, however, her father was taken suddenly ill and died. Under these distressing circumstances the mother proved herself a most heroic woman. She continued the journey with her children, drove a mule team, and finally landed safe in Tuolumne County, where she located on a ranch and reared and educated her family. Mr. and Mrs. Kett

have one daughter, Hattie. They had the misfortune, in 1890, to lose four children by diphtheria. Mr. Kett owns 160 acres of fine grain land at Tehachapi, all under cultivation; he is in charge of Brite & Sons' lumber yard.

H. L. TODD has been a resident of Cumming's valley, Kern County, since 1869. He first came to California in 1858, and in December of that year located in Los Angeles. From there he went to the mining regions and spent several years, after which for four years he lived in the Havilah district in Kern County. Then he took up his abode on his present location, and has since been engaged in farming and stock-raising.

September 29, 1873, Mr. Todd married Miss Jesus Martinees, a native of Los Angeles County. They are the parents of five children, Martha, James, George W., Frank and an infant son. In Mr. Todd we find one of the typical old-timers of California—a man of pronounced ideas and social nature, a most worthy citizen.

SAMUEL FREDERICK EDWARDS is a native of Yuba County, California, born March 4, 1853, son of James Edward and Mariam (Williams) Edwards, natives of Tennessee and Missouri respectively. The father came to California in 1850, accompanied by his wife and two children. He engaged in the sheep and cattle business, spent some time in Calaveras County, and at this writing (1891) is a resident of Kingsburg, Fresno County.

Samuel F. was reared and educated in his native County. He first settled on a ranch of 225 acres in Tehama County, which he purchased from the railroad company, and after farming there two years came to Tulare County, the date of his location here being 1884. Three miles northwest of Traver he took a homestead claim of 160 acres, proved up on it, and now has a nice home and a government title to the land.

Mr. Edwards chose for his life companion and wedded Miss May Burney, who was born in Michigan and reared in California. He is a member of the K. of P. In national politics he votes with the Democratic party, but in local affairs votes for men rather than party. Like all native sons of the Golden West, he is justly proud of his State and her vast resources, and can be depended upon to do all in his power to advance her interests.

FRANK L. DODGE, member of the firm of Dodge Brothers, proprietors of the Hanford *Sentinel*, was born in Dunham, McHenry County, Illinois, in 1846. He was the sixth born in a family of eleven children, and made his home with his parents, Elisha and Susan (Smith) Dodge, until his twenty-third year. His education was obtained in the district and high schools, and at the age of eighteen he began teaching in the winter, passing his summers at home on the farm.

Mr. Dodge was married, in 1868, to Miss Anna A. Hills, of Dunham, Illinois. He continued teaching in his native County until 1871, when he moved to Parkersburg, Iowa, accepted the principalship of the Parkersburg schools, and in that capacity taught till 1874. In that year he purchased the Parkersburg *Eclipse*, which he edited and managed until 1881; he sold it to his brother, Fred A. Dodge, and removed to Allison, the new county seat, and there established the Allison *Tribune*. During the long temperance fight in Iowa, Mr. Dodge conducted his paper on radical prohibition principles, and thus exerted a powerful influence through the community. In 1885 he leased his paper while making a trip through California. Becoming infatuated with the soil and climate of this State, he was induced to settle in Hanford; and in January, 1886, he established the Hanford *Sentinel*, which he managed with great success until

November, 1889, when he was appointed postmaster of Hanford. He then sold a half interest in the *Sentinel* to his brother, Fred A. Dodge, who is now editor and manager. The firm then purchased on Doughty street a brick building, 25x80 feet, the front of which is occupied as postoffice, stationery and jewelry store, the rear portion being used for the printing of the paper.

Mr. and Mrs. Dodge have had four children, two of whom are living, Susie F. and Eva E. Mr. Dodge is interested in farm lands in Fresno and Tulare Counties and resident property in Hanford. As a newspaper man his experiences have been without very marked incident. In politics he is independent, though leaning toward Republicanism, and in his paper he makes a specialty of local news.

FRANK SHARPLES, contractor and builder, Hanford, Tulare County, California, is a native of England, born near Liverpool, May 30, 1861. His father, Peter Sharples, a carpenter by trade, conducted prominent building interests in the suburbs of Liverpool. The family consisted of six sons, Frank being the third in order of birth, and all of them engaged in mechanical pursuits.

At the age of sixteen years Mr. Sharples began the trade of brick-making and ornamental masonry at Liverpool, which he followed for five years and then visited the United States. However, preferring the life of his own country, he soon returned to Liverpool, engaged in contract business and erected some of the prominent buildings in that city. He was married, in Liverpool, in 1886, to Miss Marian Dicks, a native of Cheshire, and in September of the following year he again came to the United States, and went directly to California. His first work in this State was on the Grand Opera House at Pasadena, where he completed the fancy masonry and brick work, and thus established his reputation here as a scientific workman. He then entered into a partnership with Charles J. Lindgren, of Los Angeles, and the firm of Sharples & Lindgren erected many of the finest buildings in that beautiful city. After the fire in Bakersfield, in 1889, they moved to that city and were prominent contractors in rebuilding the town. They erected the Southern Hotel, the Masonic Temple, Post Office, and many other leading buildings of the place, their business there amounting to $150,000.

In August, 1890, the firm dissolved and Mr. Sharples came to Hanford to construct the Artesia Hotel, also the buildings of Kutner, Goldstein & Co., Simon, Manasse & Co., and the buildings of Sarment and Porter Mickle. During the spring of 1891 he built for himself on Sixth street a two-story brick building, 50 x 100 feet, with iron and plate glass front. He is also building a three-story residence northwest of town, at an expense of about $6,000. It is finished with hard wood, has electric bells, and is built on scientific principles of ventilation. Mr. Sharples has come to Hanford to stay, and with his arrangements for lawns, family orchard and irrigation, his home will be attractive and complete. He owns other town property unimproved and an eighty-acre ranch south of Armona, which he is setting in vines. He is preparing to manufacture his own brick, and with his facilities for handling large contracts he ranks among the foremost builders in the Lucerne District.

Mr. and Mrs. Sharples have two children: Marian Kent and Frank Dicks.

J. DARNELL, one of the old settlers of California and a pioneer of the State, is one of the enterprising agriculturists and breeders of fine horses in Kern County. He was born in Pope County, Arkansas, October 2, 1836.

His father, Coke B. Darnell, was a farmer by occupation, a native of the State of Illinois, and

located in Arkansas prior to its admission into the Union of States. The subject of this sketch is the oldest of a family of eight children. He lived at home on the farm until nineteen years of age, when he came to California with his parents who located at Volcano, El Dorado County, where the father pursued mining, but soon resumed his former occupation of farming in Calaveras County. Our subject engaged also in mining until 1858, when he removed to Sonoma County for a brief time, after which he lived in Ventura until 1873 when he located in Kern County. He partially developed a portion of the beautiful ranch of E. M. Roberts near Bakersfield, which he sold to "Tom" Flippen, now of Lynn's valley. He has since located eighty acres of land near Bakersfield, on which he is developing some very good horse-flesh. He is a member of the horse breeding fraternity of Kern County, he is well up in the science of the business, and is an excellent citizen and a man of personal honor.

E. B. METZGER is one of the leading pioneers of California and a most highly esteemed citizen of Delano. He crossed the plains to the coast in 1859 as a member of what is known in history as the Traver Expedition, which brought over a band of about 200 head of horses from South Bend, Indiana. Mr. Metzger was born at South Bend January 5, 1837, and was therefore about twenty-one years of age when he came to this State. His father, Joseph Metzger, was a thrifty farmer and trader, a German by birth. He emigrated from "The Fatherland" at about fourteen years of age with his parents; he was a watch and clockmaker by trade, came to California in 1849, and died in Sacramento in 1856. He raised six sons, and E. B., the subject of this sketch, is the oldest. He entered the Union army from California in 1862 under Captain E. D. Shirland, served three years in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, and was honorably discharged in 1864. After his retirement from the army he returned to South Bend, Indiana, and there followed his trade until he returned to California in 1874. He lived at Napa two years, nine years in Mendocino County, and at Ukiah, where he was Postmaster three years, having been appointed by President Arthur. He came to Delano in 1888. He is a tinner by trade, and is doing an extensive business in the manufacture of well casings, tanks, pumps and irrigating outfits. He married, in 1867, Miss Anna M. Tutt, of South Bend, Indiana.

THOMAS J. McQUIDDY is a pioneer settler of the Mussel Slough District, Tulare County, California. His biography, briefly given, is as follows:

He was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1828. His grandfather, a native of Virginia, was a pioneer of Woodford County, and for many years did all the gunsmithing and blacksmithing of that locality. His parents, John and Achsah (Dale) McQuiddy, were natives of Kentucky, and in 1840 emigrated to Bedford County, Tennessee, where they followed an agricultural life. Thomas J. received a common English education, attending private schools and living at home until he was twenty-one years of age.

In 1847 he was married to Miss Jane M. Ruth, a native of Tennessee, and in 1849 they emigrated to Nodaway County, Missouri, becoming pioneers of that locality. Their nearest neighbor lived three miles away, and it was twelve miles from their home to Maryville, the county seat. Here he followed farming for many years. In 1859 he was elected sheriff of the County. When the war broke out he enlisted, in 1861, in Company B, Missouri State Guard, and was elected Ccaptain of his company. Six months later the company re-enlisted as Company G, Third Battalion, Confederate Cavalry, under Colonel A. W. Slayback, remaining

in the department of the Missouri, under General Sterling Prince. In April, 1862, the battalion was transferred to the eastern department of the Mississippi, and Captain McQuiddy was promoted to Major and placed in command of the battalion. In 1863 he was assigned to the Secret Service, where he remained until the close of the war.

In 1863 Mrs. McQuiddy and her children returned to Bedford County, Tennessee, and the following year she was called to the other world, leaving a husband and seven little ones to mourn her departure. At the close of the war Major McQuiddy joined his children in Tennessee, and in 1866 wedded Miss Mary J. Huffman. He continued in agricultural pursuits in the East until 1873, when he emigrated to California and settled in Tulare County. He preempted 160 acres of government land in the Mussel Slough District, and the following year brought his family to this place. He then purchased 320 acres of land from the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. Title to that company being incomplete, they made promises in pamphlet form that upon securing title the land should be graded at from $2.50 to $10 per acre, improvements made by settlers not to be included. Acting in good faith, about 250 families settled on the railroad lands, then an arid sand plain, and through their stupendous efforts, having little with which to work and midst many deprivations, they organized the Settlers' Ditch Co. and diverted water from the Kaweah river, a distance of twenty miles, thus converting the sand plain into a garden spot. In 1877 the railroad was built through, and in 1878 the company graded the values of lands, ranging from $5 to $45 per acre, unmindful of all former promises. A land league was formed by the settlers to centralize their interests in the defense of their homes. The railroad company secured indictments and began evictions, selling under the indictment to other settlers, which culminated, May 11, 1880, by the shooting of seven men, and the litigation continued through the courts until 1887, when the settlers were obliged to pay for their lands according to the company's assessed value.

The Major began setting out fruit trees in 1875, and is the pioneer orange grower of this section. Realizing the value of alfalfa for feed, he early began to raise it and to engage in the stock business, with which he has been prominently identified. His ranch now comprises 380 acres, 240 of which he has in alfalfa. Forty-five acres are in vines, and he also has a small family orchard. He keeps about 100 head of horses, mules and cattle.

Until October, 1889, Major McQuiddy lived on his ranch. At that time he bought property on Eighth street, Hanford, and moved his family to it, although he still carries on his farming operations. After passing through a life of varied experiences and many hardships, the Major is in the enjoyment of good health, happy in his well-earned possessions, and occupies a prominent position in the advance line of agriculturists.

JULIUS LANGDON GILBERT is a representative citizen and a rancher of Reedley, Fresno County, California. He came to this State in the winter of 1874–75, and since that time has been identified with the best interests of this section of the country.

Mr. Gilbert was born in New York, April 1, 1844. His father, Samuel Albert Gilbert, a native of Connecticut, was descended from Sir Humphrey Gilbert, one of the Mayflower passengers who landed on Plymouth rock. They have a direct trace of the family back to that origin. His mother, Charlotte Maria Clark Gilbert is a native of New York. She and all their children—four daughters and three sons—are still living, the father having died in Wisconsin in 1887. The subject of our sketch was reared and educated in Dane County, Wisconsin. For twelve years he was engaged in teaching. He was elected County Superintendent of

schools and served for four consecutive years, or two terms, in Woodson County, Kansas.

Coming to California, he settled in Fresno County, three miles west of where Reedley is now located. At that time there was little in this portion of the County except lizards and grasshoppers. Two-thirds of the early settlers got discouraged and left, and not one of them could now return and buy a fourth of the places they then abandoned. Mr. Gilbert took up a quarter section of Go ernment land and purchased a quarter section more which, with the improvements, is now worth $100 per acre. He also owns a half section of land in Kern County. He has been engaged in grain, stock and fruit farming, and has been successful in his operations, his comfortable home and attractive surroundings all indicating thrift and prosperity.

On December 24, 1868, Mr. Gilbert wedded Miss Delilah Ives, a native of Fort Atkins, Wisconsin, a daughter of Gideon Ives, who was the head of a prominent family in Wisconsin. She was a school mate of Mr. Gilbert, and previous to her marriage was engaged in teaching. Their family consists of three boys and three girls, namely: Fred Ives, Mary Etta, Carrie Lulu, Frank Earl, Bertha and Julius L.

Mr. Gilbert is Master of the Masonic Lodge at Reedley, and is a charter member of the Chapter at Fresno, and is also a member of the Fresno Commandery. He is prominently associated with the Farmers' Alliance in California, having been elected to the office of State lecturer of that body in November, 1890. In politics he has ordinarily been a Republican. He is a man of marked business ability and is a success in whatever he undertakes.

J. R. HARDEN may justly be classed with the pioneers of California, having crossed the plains from Missouri in 1847 and made his advent on this coast before the gold discovery.

Mr. Harden was born in Indiana, May 7, 1834. His father, A. B. Harden, a Kentuckian by birth, a minister of the Gospel and an educated physician, came to California and practiced medicine in Sonoma, Colusa and other northern counties. He married Miss Delilah Ashcraft, a native of Kentucky, who bore him eight children, J. R. being the second.

The subject of our sketch learned the carpenter's trade in California, and followed the same in Sonoma and other northern counties for several years. He was married in Sonoma to Miss Lucretia, daughter of A. T. Cartwright, a farmer of that County. They have four children living, of whom two are married: Alice, wife of J. W. Lowry, of Visalia, and Ida B., wife of John Richardson, Los Angeles.

Mr. Harden has located in Tehachapi, where he is landlord of the Mountain House, and is also doing a contracting carpenter business. He was formerly a resident of Selma, Fresno County, where he did a large amount of contract work, and owns some fine residence lots.

J. S. MITCHELL, M. D.—There is at the present time in California, and particularly the southern and central Counties of California, a class of aggressive and enterprising professional and business men who have located in the State and identified themselves with her material growth and advancement. Dr. Mitchell is one of this class.

He came to California in 1884, remained for a short time, and, after a brief visit to the States, came to Delano, purchased property, engaged in the drug business and commenced the practice of medicine. Professionally and otherwise he has received a gratifying welcome to Delano, and has become a fixture of the town and community.

Dr. Mitchell was born in West Liberty, Logan County, Ohio, September 5, 1842. He studied medicine at Chillicothe, Missouri, and at the Missouri Medical College, graduating in the class of 1875. In 1884 he graduated in the

San Francisco College Hospital of Medicine, and the following year attended medical lectures at London, England. He practiced his profession successfully in Missouri and Ohio before coming to California.

While in Europe, in 1884, the Doctor married Miss Pedoria Strong, a lady of social accomplishments and domestic tastes. They live in a new residence, which is an ornament to the growing town of Delano.

F. E. DAVIS is a pioneer and a leading merchant of Delano. He first came to California from Chicago in 1873. He was born in Utica, New York, August 5, 1848. His father, Thomas Davis, was a blank book manufacturer of New York City. Mr. Davis learned the trade of a marble cutter, which he later pursued in Detroit, Michigan, and at Fort Wayne, Indiana. He followed the business from 1863 to 1887, when he located at Delano and engaged in general merchandising, being the third merchant of the town. He married in Butte County, at Chico, California, January 18, 1882, Miss Anna M., daughter of J. H. Parr, and they have three children.—Ferdinand, Vivian and William. Mr. Davis is a progressive merchant and business man. He owns a fine ranch of 160 acres two miles from Delano, on which he raises wheat without irrigation. He also owns property near Tulare, which he is planting to prunes. Mr. Davis is wide awake to the best interest of Delano, and is highly esteemed.

D. S COVERDALE, of Delano, is a native of Lapeer County, Michigan. His father, Jonathan Coverdale, was a pioneer of Lapeer township and County. He, however, removed to Minnesota and located at Red Wing in 1830. Mr. Coverdale was born March 16, 1836, and was reared on a farm. He entered the Union army from Minnesota in the Second Minnesota Infantry, Company K, as a private in 1861. He served until the close of the war, doing much hard fighting. He held three commissions in his company. He was wounded in the face in a skirmish in Tennessee, a musket ball striking his face and removing the entire row of his upper teeth. He was in command of his company and remained with them until the war was over. He was also in charge of his company at Chickamauga, and there received a bullet wound in the groin. He was with General Sherman and made the famous march to the sea. Captain Coverdale is a deserving pensioner. He came to Delano in 1886, where he has engaged in the real-estate business. He holds a commission as Notary Public and is Treasurer of Poso Irrigation District. He has listed on his books and for sale a large lot of choice farming lands, in tracts of from five to 10,000 acres, with or without water; he attends faithfully to the business and property of non-residents. Mr. Coverdale enjoys the confidence and esteem of the citizens of Kern County.

HENRY HOWE HELMAN was born in St. Peter, Minnesota, in 1857. His father, William Helman, a native of Germany, emigrated to America and reared his family in Minnesota.

Henry H. was educated in his native State, and when quite young developed a love for horsemanship. He worked for trainers until he learned the business, exhibiting a decided talent in that direction. He drove in several closely contested races, each time with success. In 1875 he came to California, and in Sonoma County continued his business, being very successful and winning for himself an enviable reputation as a horse-trainer. Among other fine horses which he drove on the circuit was the celebrated trotting horse Warwick, the property of Judge Rodney J. Hudson. At Santa Rosa Mr. Helman opened a stable for

training horses, and with it also conducted a livery business. Two years later he went to Healdsburg and carried on his business at that place until 1885, when he came to Visalia, and has since remained here. He raised Strathaway, an inbred Hambletonian, which, at the age of three years, made a record of 2:26 in the fifth heat, and was sold by Mr. Helman for $5,500. He now has under his care Mortimer 484, sired by Electioneer. This horse, one of the finest in the County, has a record of 2:27, and is valued at $15,000. Among other horses which Mr. Helman has trained may be mentioned the following: Milton R. 2:33, and Charles F., 2:33. To a two-year old colt he gave a record of 2:41, and won all the stakes for which he entered. He also trained W. H. Hammond's Oakland Boy, started him in four races, won three and made a record of 2:29. He campaigned Emma Temple, started in seven races, won six and returned with a record of 2:21 made in the fifth heat. At this writing (1891), he has twelve colts in training.

Mr. Helman was married in 1891 to Miss Nellie Parker, a native of his own State. He has made investments in Visalia property. In politics he is a Republican, and is a thoroughly reliable citizen.

JOHN BEATY is a native of Missouri, born in Pulaski County, August 30, 1834. His father, Henry Beaty, was a farmer, stock-raiser and trader. From Pulaski County he purchased large quantities of cattle and hogs, drove them south to Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, and there disposed of them. He died in Benton County, Missouri, in 1889, well advanced in years. The mother, whose maiden name was Jane Newell, is still living at her native home in Pulaski County, Missouri. She had six sons and six daughters, and of these twelve John is the second born.

Mr. Beaty came to California in 1858 and located at Visalia. Until 1868 he devoted a part of his time to mining in Oregon; from there came to Kernville, and then to Weldon, Kern County. Since 1884 he has been the trusted superintendent and manager of Andrew Brown's extensive ranching interests at Weldon. Mr. Beaty was married December 1, 1859, to Miss Alvira Pemberton, of Saline County, Missouri. A devoted wife and loving mother, she died in the prime of womanhood in 1877, leaving five children: Mary E., now Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Newell, Olla, wife of Ed. Cross, and Charlie and Nellie.

Mr. Beaty is a man of social habits and conservative business methods, and by all who know him is regarded as a first-class citizen.

DAVID RISLEY DOUGLASS was born in Visalia, Tulare County, California, May 1, 1859. His father, D. R. Douglass, a native of Utica, New York, came to California in 1852. He subsequently removed to Tulare County and became one of the first merchants of Visalia; was successful in his business undertakings and acquired considerable property both in the city and county. He was married in Mexico, to Miss Jesas Acosta, and to him and his wife were born three sons and two daughters, all of whom they reared in Visalia. Mr. Douglass died in 1874, leaving a nice property to his children. During his life he was greatly interested in the prosperity of Visalia, and did much to promote her growth. He built several business houses on Main street, now owned by the subject of this sketch. The lot on which the city engine-house is built was presented to Visalia by him.

Young Douglass was educated in his native town and also spent one year at San Jose in the Vinsonhaler Business College. He was then employed for some time as a clerk in the store of his brother, after which he clerked for Sweet & Co. Next he was employed as searcher of records, with the firm of Jordan & Hammond,

and since then has been in the collecting business.

He was married in 1888 to Miss Edna Wells, a native of Tulare County, and a daughter of M. J. Wells, a California pioneer. Mr. Douglass is a Knight of Pythias, and a prominent young Republican. His party recently ran him for Marshal of Visalia, but he was unable to overcome the large majority of the opposite party.

HIRAM KELSEY was born in Logan County, Ohio, December 10, 1829. His ancestors were pioneers of Kentucky and were also among the first settlers of Ohio. Grandfather John Kelsey moved from Kentucky to Ohio in 1799, when his son, Abner Kelsey, Hiram's father, was six months old. They settled in Warren County, forty miles north of Cincinnati. Abner Kelsey was reared to manhood in that State and married Miss Nancy Purdy, a native of Genesee County, New York. The Purdys were for many years residents of New York. On the maternal side, however, Mrs. Kelsey's ancestors were Scotch people. Her mother, whose maiden name was Brown, was born and reared in Scotland. Of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey, nine grew to adult age and seven of them still survive. Mr. Kelsey lived to the advanced age of ninety-one years, save one month, and his wife was eighty years, two months and sixteen days old when she died.

In 1852 the subject of our sketch visited the El Dorado of the West in search of gold, not expecting to make a permanent home in the great State, then principally a vast desert. He engaged in mining in Placer County, after which he went to San Jose valley and farmed till 1854. The success he had had in the mines caused him to return to Placer County, where, shortly afterward, he engaged in the butcher business. It was then a very remunerative occupation. The stock was raised in Napa valley by the Todd Bros., who came up to the mines, took orders for the cattle and then delivered them. Mr. Kelsey made money both in the mines and at his business, and after three years spent in California returned East. He first went to Michigan and afterward to Iowa, purchasing a farm in the latter State. About that time he was married to Miss Jemima Hill, a native of Ohio. He improved his farm and resided on it until 1864. While there three children were born to them, namely: Isadore May, now the wife of George A. Batz, Harlan Wade, and Minnie Rebecca, wife of F. R. Kellenburg—all of whom reside in Visalia. Mr. Kelsey sold his farm, returned to Michigan, spent two years there, and in 1866 went to Missouri, where he purchased property and remained till 1873. Their youngest son, John William, was born in Missouri.

In 1873 Mr. Kelsey returned to California and settled in Visalia. He again turned his attention to butchering, opened a shop and conducted it successfully until 1887, when he retired from active business. He resides with his family in a comfortable home which he built in Visalia, in which to spend the evening of his life. While he was a farmer in Iowa he was three times elected Supervisor of his district. Mr. Kelsey is an intelligent and entertaining gentleman, who has won his own way in life by honest industry, and for his many estimable qualities is highly respected by all who know him.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, one of the well-known early settlers of Farmersville, Tulare County, California, was born in Tennessee, November 23, 1833. He left home in 1854 and arrived at Sacramento, this State, in the spring of the following year. He engaged in mining at Hangtown, on the Frazier river, for three years was moderately successful, saved his money and came to Tulare County in 1858. Here he took up a Government ranch

near Farmersville, established his home on it and at once began to make improvements. He married Sarah Ann Davis, a native of Illinois, a relative of his, however. They took up their abode on the farm and here reared their family. To them were born seven children, four sons and three daughters, namely: Alfred Ambrose, Fitzhugh, Eva, Irene, Elizabeth, Clemens and Porter. Fitzhugh died in early manhood, Eva, at the age of seven years, and Irene at five. The mother passed away in August, 1880.

Alfred Ambrose, the oldest of the family, was born, reared and educated in Tulare County. In 1888 he married Alice R. Johnson, a native of his own County. One son has been born to them, whom they have named Ira. The subject of our sketch resides with them, and father and son are carrying on general farming. The father owns 160 acres of choice land, located a half mile south of Farmersville. In politics both are Democrats. The senior Mr. Davis has passed through many thrilling scenes during his experience in California, especially in the early mining days. Time has dealt gently with him, and he is still hale and well preserved.

TILLY BLAND, one of the progressive farmers of Bear valley, Kern County, California, is a native son of the Golden State, born at Los Gatos, Santa Clara County, August 8, 1859. His parents, John and Isabella (Combs) Bland, came to California in 1849. His father was born in North Carolina, and his mother in Texas. They spent five years in Calaveras County, where the father engaged in mining, with fair success, after which they moved to San Luis Obispo County, and located the Juero Juers grant, acquiring title by purchase from the Mexican Government. He lived there until about 1855, when he sold out and removed to Santa Clara County, there engaging in general farming. In 1861 Mr. Bland located in Sonora, where he lost his life by accident, drowning in 1864. The family returned to San Luis Obispo in 1865, and the widow now lives in San Jose. Of her seven children, Tilly was the fourth born.

The subject of our sketch was educated in the public schools of San Luis Obispo and Kern Counties. He served Miller, and Lux, and Carr and Hoggin as vaquero until 1877. In that year he commenced work for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, remaining in their employ two years as freight conductor. He then located in Bear valley, since which time he has been engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He has 240 acres of land, 100 head of cattle and twenty horses.

May 1, 1884, he married Miss Sarah Hart, who was born in Kern County, California, February 17, 1865, daughter of Moses Hart. They have two children, Thomas, born February 17, 1885, and Chloe D., born April 22, 1887.

JOSEPH NEWTON BOWHAY is one of Traver's successful business men and one of her pioneer settlers.

He is a native of Illinois, born March 31, 1861, son of John and Mary (Peck) Bowhay, both natives of Pennsylvania. His grandfather Bowhay was a British sailor who came to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, and his grandfather, Peter Peck, was a Pennsylvania Dutchman. He was the sixth of the seven children born to his parents, five of whom are living. When he was thirteen years of age they moved from Illinois to Nebraska, remained there six years, and in 1880 came to California and settled in Hanford.

After his arrival in California, Mr. Bowhay worked by the month as a farm hand for one year, and was ditch tender of the People's Ditch two years. In 1884 he came to Traver and purchased five lots and, in partnership with James Clark, established a butcher business. He also ran a livery stable for three years. Buying out the interest of Mr. Clark, he became sole proprietor of both establishments. He

subsequently sold the livery to Mr. Littlefield, since which time he has given his attention to the meatmarket. In July, 1890, his shop was destroyed by fire. He at once replaced it with a fine two-story brick building, the first floor being used for his market and equipped with all the appliances necssary to a first-class establishment, and the second story fitted up for a lodge room and occupied by the different fraternal societies of the town. Mr. Bowhay has built four business houses in Traver, and has invested in land in this vicinity, owning one ranch a mile from town, and another six miles distant.

He was married in 1886 to Miss Mary A. Brooks, a native of California, and a daughter of Mr. J. T. Brooks, a pioneer of the State. They have one child, Leslie.

Mr. Bowhay is fond of hunting, and takes pleasure in pets. He has a badger, a deer, two American eagles and a brown bear. He is a member of the Foresters, the A. O. U. W., the I. O. O. F. and is a Knight Templar. In politics he is a Republican. As a business man he is wide-awake, enterprising and public-spirited, enjoying the confidence and good-will of his fellow citizens.

JOHN CUDDEBACK was born in Tehachapi, Kern County, California, in September, 1864. His father, G. P. Cuddeback, first settled in Tehachapi in 1858, and for many years was one of its prominent and influential citizens, extensively engaged in stock-raising. He is now a resident of Los Angeles, and owns valuable property in Orange, California. In early life John Cuddeback assisted his father, a practical stock man, and thus acquired the habits of a successful stock-raiser, which business, in connection with farming, is now claiming his attention. He owns about 3,000 acres of agricultural land and stock range. He has 600 fruit trees on his ranch, all in a flourishing condition, and on his grazing lands are found 200 head of cattle and fifty horses. Among the latter is some of the best horse flesh in Southern or Central California. For energy, perseverance and thrift, Mr. Cuddeback is recognized throughout the valley as having no peer, and his fine stock is the pride of the entire stock-raising community.

Mr. Cuddeback was married February 15, 1886, to Miss Emma, daughter of John M. Cunningham, of Orange, California, and a native of San Jose.

R. R. TAYLOR, one of the enterprising farmers of the Tehachapi valley, Kern County, California, is a native of Texas. He was born March 24, 1846, and at the age of twenty-two years left his native State and came to California. His father, W. W. Taylor, a native of Georgia and a farmer by occupation, located in Texas and finally came with his family to El Monte, California, late in 1871, where he died soon after his arrival. Seven of his nine children lived to maturity, and of the seven R. R. is the fourth born.

From 1878 to 1886 Mr. Taylor resided in Los Angeles County; returned to Kern County and located at Tehachapi. He first purchased land and lived in Cummings valley. Selling his farm there, he bought 640 acres of school land three miles east of Tehachapi Station. He has also leased other lands, and now has 1,750 acres of wheat and about 500 acres of barley, keeping sixty head of cattle and forty work horses.

Mr. Taylor married Miss Julia Wiggins, daughter of Marion Wiggins, Esq., of Tehachapi, April 4, 1872. They have four children: William, Bessie, Mary and Albert.

MOSES HART, of Bear valley, Kern County, has been a resident of California since 1852. He first located in San Jose, where he remained until November,

1853; mined in Mariposa County until 1856, after which he took up his residence in Los Angeles County. Since 1857 he has lived in Kern County, having located on his present farm of 160 acres in 1876. He was one of the petitioners for the organization of the county in 1865. Besides his home ranch Mr. Hart owns a quarter section of railroad land, and keeps a band of cattle and horses.

He was born in Conway County, Arkansas, December 1, 1833. A line of facts concerning Josiah Hart, his father, may be seen in connection with a sketch of Isaac Hart, a brother of the subject of our sketch and a resident of the same valley. Mr. Hart was married in Los Angeles County, July 15, 1859, to Miss Julia Ann Findley. To them twelve children have been born, of whom the following are living: Thomas J., Sarah E., Moses H., Charles M., Riley, William M., Edward, Mattie and Benjamin H.

WILLIAM A. SIMS, a prosperous and much respected rancher of Farmersville, Tulare County, California, was born in Greene County, Illinois, January 20, 1846. His father, Augustine Sims, was born in Kentucky, June 29, 1805, and on June 29, 1826, was united in marriage with Mary Ann Redman, also a native of Kentucky. They removed to Illinois, and in 1869 to California. At this writing, (1891) they reside in Sacramento. Of the eleven children born to them, seven are still living, one died in infancy, and their son John Fletcher was killed by the Apache Indians. William A., the tenth born, was reared on his father's farm, attended the public schools, and at the age of twenty was married to Miss Josephine Woodman, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Nelson Woodman. They sold their farm in Illinois and came to California in 1869.

After his arrival in this State, Mr. Sims settled on the Sacramento river and farmed there five years; he sold out, removed to Sonoma County, and resided there one year; in 1875 he came to his present ranch, half a mile south of Farmersville and seven miles from Visalia. Here he owns a choice farm of 320 acres, where he is successfully engaged in general farming, and on which, in 1888, he built a nice residence. Their children are all natives of the Golden West, and are named as follows: Eulo Lee, Winfield A., Volney A., Josephine, Lenora, Ava, Commodore W. and Lela.

Mr. Sims is a Prohibitionist, a prominent member of the Farmers' Alliance and the Industrial Union, and is one of the representative farmers of Tulare County.

JOHN BARKER.—It is doubtful whether there lives in California, a pioneer who has seen and experienced more of early life on the Pacific Coast than this venerable pioneer. He was born in Bristol, England, September 4, 1832. At eighteen years of age, as second officer of a ship, he navigated the seas between English ports and Constantinople. At Gibraltar, hearing of gold in California, in 1848 he immediately returned to England, proceeded to New York, and from there made his way overland to the land of Gold, arriving at Stockton September 1, 1850. He spent three years in the mines of Tuolumne and Mariposa Counties, and in 1854 rode a horse 300 miles south through the Kern river valley. He was at Visalia when the town was first founded, and in 1855 was Under Sheriff; he was appointed by Sheriff Poindexter of Tulare County, which then comprised what is now the counties of Kern and Inyo. Mr. Barker was active in subduing the Indian outbreaks in 1856. He was the first white settler on the lower King's river, on the Fresno plains, where thousands of wild elk, wild horses and antelope roamed at will. At Elk Horn ranch he kept a station on the public stage route until 1860, when he sold out and joined a military company of cavalry. The services of Cali-

fornia troops not being accepted by the general government, he did not reach the field of battle. He spent about ten years in the butchering business, and in 1870 he returned to Kern County; he located his present home in 1874. He owns 1,800 head of fine stock, and farming lands. He located on Kern river, about nine miles above Bakersfield. Upon this property are some of the most valuable sulphur springs in the State. He has discovered natural gas on his farm, which supplies him amply with lights and fuel.

Mr. Barker is a thorough nautical engineer, has made a thorough study of the irrigation problem in California, and has practically demonstrated his theory of farming by irrigation, having laid out and developed an elaborate system on his own estate. As a citizen and a social "old-timer" he is the only original "John Barker," a man of plain and quiet manners. He has a keen relish for good stories, and his natural wit and ready tongue may be depended upon to evolve an anecdote illustrating the points at issue.

He was married at Stockton, in 1862, to Miss Mary A. Weaver, a native of Ohio, and they have three children.

AMONLEOT, of Tehachapi, Kern County, California, came to this State in 1854, landing at San Francisco. He spent fourteen years in the mines of Calaveras County, and came out of the deal with no profits. He then sojourned for two years in Idaho Territory, one year in Los Angeles, and a brief time in San Diego County, being engaged in the cattle business at the latter place.

In 1870 Mr. Monleot came to Tehachapi. He worked for Mr. Shenoek eight years, and subsequently on the ranch of George Cummings, Cumming's valley, six years. After that he engaged in the sheep business, in which he was very successful. He now owns 1,200 acres of land at the lower end of Cumming's valley, where he is engaged in the stock business.

He was married in 1871, to Miss R. Veilleo, by whom he has seven children living.

WILLIAM SCODIE was born in Prussia, July 4, 1827. When a boy he learned the art of cooking at Bremen, Germany, and at the age of twenty-four years he went to sea as cook on a merchant ship, trading between German and South American ports. He spent the years 1853 and 1854 in Valparaiso as hotel cook. In 1855 he made a trip to Australia, from which point he came to San Francisco, where he remained until he came to Kern County in 1856. Here he did some exploring and prospecting for gold, but soon entered the hotel business at Old Keysville. In 1861 he purchased cattle and located on his present place on the south fork of Kern river, where he has since resided. He almost immediately engaged in merchandising at this point, keeping on sale a line of supplies for the miners, stock men and he Indians, which then made up the sole population of that entire region. He has also kept a comfortable stopping place for the traveler, and Scodie's is known far and wide as a place where an abundantly supplied table, comfortable sleeping accommodations, and in cold weather, a bright, open fire, are always in waiting for its guests.

Mr. Scodie is a typical pioneer. A man of broad views in business matters, he has gained and ever held the confidence of the settlers of his section of the country. The Indians were not slow to recognize in him their friend and well-wisher. To many he furnished employment, and taught them habits of a more enlightened people. Indeed, some of his most pleasant associations have been with this race, as he married the daughter of an Indian.

Mr. Scodie has been the postmaster of Onyx since its establishment at his place. He owns 480 acres of land, under a good state of

improvement, with abundant water for irrigating and domestic purposes.

Such, in brief, is the sketch of one of the worthy pioneers of Kern County, California.

OLIVER THATCHER has resided in South Fork valley, Kern County, California, since 1873. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1841, and made his home in his native State until 1866.

In the late rebellion Mr. Thatcher served as a soldier in the United States Navy for about four years, during a portion of which time he was on detached duty in United States navy-yards. The last year of his service he was on the war ship Augusta, a blockade runner. At the expiration of his term of service he came to California, making the journey via the Southern route. The year 1869 found him in Nevada. In 1873 he located on South Fork, where he has a farm of 160 acres of land, and is engaged in merchandising.

April 9, 1877, Mr. Thatcher married Miss Bertha Oldorff, by whom he has eight children.

EDWARD O. MILLER, of the firm of Miller & Frasier, engaged in real estate, insurance and abstract business, office Court street, Visalia, was born in Visalia, November 23, 1861. His father, Artelius O. Miller, was a contractor and builder. Mr. Miller was educated at the public schools of Tulare County, and was graduated from the Visalia Normal School. At the age of seventeen years he started in business. He obtained a certificate to teach school, but never followed the profession. For one year he labored on a farm to support his invalid father and the family. At the age of eighteen he entered the employ of C. J. Giddings, a searcher of records, which business he followed till 1886.

He was the Democratic nominee for Surveyor-General of California, and in 1888 was appointed Registrar of the United States Land Office, which position he held till September 2, 1889, when a change of administration removed him from office. He served two terms as member of the Common Council of Visalia, and was elected by the State Legislature a member of the Board of Library Trustees.

Mr. Miller has the distinction of being the youngest man in the State of California ever nominated for a State office, and he has shown himself in every way worthy the honors conferred upon him by his fellow-citizens. He is yet a very young man, full of energy, pluck and business ability. By his own exertion he has worked his way up in the world, and to such as he, the material development of the great San Joaquin valley is largely owing. At present he is engaged in the real-estate business. He owns lands in Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties, and also deals in lands in the San Joaquin valley generally. He owns valuable property in Visalia, and his residence on North Court street would be a fitting ornament to any city.

Mr. Miller was married December 2, 1883, to Miss Cora Dineley, also a native of Visalia, and the union has been blessed with three charming children.

Politically Mr. Miller is a Democrat; socially he is an I. O. O. F. and a member of the order of "Native Sons of the Golden West."

THOMAS H. SWAIN.—This gentleman came to California in 1849, has since been identified with its interests, and is now a prominent citizen of Tulare County.

Mr. Swain was born in Georgia, July 25, 1826. His paternal ancestors came from Scotland. His great-grandfather, James W. Swain, was a prominent factor in the early history of the country and was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. His father, William C., and his grandfather, Josiah Swain, were natives of

Georgia, as also was his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Saxon. In his father's family were ten children, of whom six sons and one daughter are now living. Of the two sons who were in the Confederate army, one was killed at the battle of Atlanta and the other passed through twenty-six battles without receiving a scratch. Two daughters are deceased. The subject of our sketch was the second born in this family. He was reared and educated in his native State, and at the age of twenty-three years crossed the plains to California.

On his overland journey to this coast, Mr. Swain's experience was similar to that of many others. Twice he was attacked by cholera; on one occasion their wagons came near being destroyed by a herd of buffalo; at another place they saw where two Indian tribes had met and fought, and the sight of the dead warriors lying in heaps was something not to be forgotten by the emigrant party. Los Angeles, the objective point of the company, was finally reached. From there Mr. Swain came up the coast to San Jose, and thence to the mines at Gold Hill, Tuolumne County. He mined there, at Mokelumne Hill and at Sonora, meeting with no large finds and no heavy losses in the mines, and during his two months experience as a miner averaged $25 per day. He carefully saved his earnings and purchased 320 acres of land on Coyote creek, near San Jose, where he built and made other improvements. Three years later it was decided by the land commissioners that the property was included in a Mexican grant, and he was thus obliged to lose the result of his years of labor. He then went to the Red Woods west of San Jose and engaged in teaming. While there he and his brother made a contract with the Quicksilver Mining Company to deliver them one million feet of lumber annually, and were engaged in this business three years. After this they rented 2,000 acres of land, which they farmed.

Mr. Swain soon afterward became a stockholder in the San Benito Homestead Association. That company purchased $375,000 worth of land and each shareholder was entitled to 160 acres of land. The land was sold at auction, men paid for choice of land, and the surplus was sold for the benefit of the company. Mr. Swain was president of this company for five years and Thomas Hawkins was secretary. The town of Hollister was founded by them, and the whole business of the association was conducted without lawsuit or trouble of any kind, the management of the enterprise reflecting much credit on the officers. Mr. Swain built on the property he acquired there, and made that his home from 1869 till 1881. In the latter year he sold out and came to his present location. Here he purchased a ranch of 160 acres, at $4.50 per acre, and it is now valued at $100 an acre. He has been chiefly engaged in wheat farming, sowing annually about 600 acres, but is now turning his attention to fruit and vines, and is meeting with marked success.

Mr. Swain was married, June 3, 1873, to Miss Lela Gilbert, a native of Iowa. She is the only child of D. E. Gilbert, and was brought to this State when one year old. (A history of her father will be found on another page of this work.) Eight sons and one daughter have been born to them, of whom one son and the daughter are deceased. Those living are Edward L., Robert E., Thomas H., Jr., Ira A., Charles R., Frank G. and William Arthur. Mrs. Swain and two of the sons are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Swain's people were members of the Methodist Church South. He is associated with the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Democrat.

D. B. MOSHIER, Kernville, Kern County, is a native son of the Golden West. He was born in San Bernardino County, September 3, 1859, the son of Charles Moshier, a surveyor by profession and a descendant of German ancestors. At the age of nineteen years our subject left his native county, spent two years in Nevada, and in the fall of 1880

located in Kernville. He purchased a ranch near the town, and ranges about seventy head of cattle and forty horses.

Mr. Moshier was married in 1885, to Miss Drazilla Anders.

JOHN NICHOLL.—This venerable pioneer has been a resident of California since 1852. His father, Peter Nicholl, moved from Canada to Hancock County, Illinois, in 1840, and from there to California in 1854; engaged in mining in Calaveras County, where he died in 1855. John Nicholl also had a mining experience in Calaveras County, he having come to this State two years before the arrival of his father. In 1859 he came to Kern County, mined for a short time in the vicinity of Kernville, and afterward turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He located on his present place in 1863, and the following year commenced improving it. And he now owns 480 acres of the best soil in South Fork valley, and keeps about 300 head of cattle and twenty-five horses.

Mr. Nicholl was married in 1884 to Miss Elizabeth Carden, and has two children,—John W. and Alice M.

DON YGNACIO S. VALENCIA is a leading Spanish-Mexican of Delano. His genial manners and social qualities so characteristic of his country-people have made him a thoroughly popular citizen. He dates his birth July 3,, 1836, in the Republic of Mexico. His father, Don José Valencia, was a successful stock-raiser, and a miner in Mexico, where he was born He came to California in 1847, and pursued the same business in Los Angeles County. Upon the discovery of gold in California he went to Calaveras County, where he successfully mined gold, in which business he was professionally experienced. Don Ygnacio took up the calling of a miner, which he pursued for some time in various sections of the mining regions. He has also been engaged in the stock and the butchering business. He owns several tracts of land in Kern and Tulare counties, and is now engaged in the wine and liquor trade at Delano, which is his present home. He has been twice married, in each instance to daughters of Esperela Elivarrie. The first wife died in 1878, of diphtheria, and he married Señora Carmen Elivarrie, a sister of his deceased consort. By this latter union Mr. Valencia has four sons and two daughters.

JAMES S. HURST has been a resident of California since 1876. He first settled in Clark's valley, not, however, being thoroughly contented to remain in this State. Returning East, he traveled through Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, looking for a better location, but not finding it, he came back to California, after having been absent from April till September. In 1885 he purchased the 160 acres of land, where he now resides. It was then new land, and with his characteristic enterprise Mr. Hurst set about improving it, built his home and planted an orchard, containing a variety of fruits for family use. He annually raises several hundred acres of grain, and also some alfalfa. This season, in partnership with his oldest son, he has 560 acres in wheat.

Mr. Hurst was born at Hastings, Lauton County, Canada, April 23, 1842. His father, John Hurst, a native of Ireland, emigrated to Canada when a boy, and in Canada was married to Nancy Sharp, a native of New York, of German ancestry. Of their eleven children nine arrived at maturity, and eight are still living. James S. was reared on the farm and attended the public schools, and as soon as he was old enough began to work at lumbering. He removed to Wisconsin in 1866, purchased a farm

and improved it by building, etc.; three years later he sold out and bought a larger farm, which he also improved. After selling the latter property he came to California as above stated.

He was married in Canada, September 20, 1867, to Miss Nancy McMuller, a native of Ireland. There were born to them eight children, two of whom,—Martin and John Alexander,—died before reaching manhood. After nineteen years of wedded life Mrs. Hurst died. She was a most estimable woman, a devoted wife and a loving mother, and her death was a source of great bereavement to her family and many friends. On the 8th of April, 1887, Mr. Hurst was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hogan, a native of Missouri, by whom he has three children.

He is an official member of the A. O. U. W., and in politics is a Republican. By all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, Mr. Hurst is regarded as an honest, industrious and worthy citizen.

JAMES ALLEN BACON came to California in 1859, and to Tulare County, on the 22d of October, that same year.

He was born in Missouri in 1837. His father, William Bacon, was a native of Kentucky, as was also his grandfather, Nathaniel Bacon. William Bacon married Sarah Parmalee, a native of Missouri, and there were born to them twelve children, seven of whom are still living.

When James A. reached his majority he came to California, and settled on government land, which he afterward sold. The most of his life has been spent in the cattle, sheep and hog business, ten miles northeast of Visalia, and in this he is still engaged; has often had 400 head of cattle and 4,000 sheep at a time. He has purchased fifty acres of choice fruit land at Orosi, and built a good house, and to this place he moved on the first of January, 1889. He is planting this land to fruit and raisin grapes, and the prospects for an abundant yield are most flattering. During his long experience in the stock business Mr. Bacon has become very familiar with every portion of this county, having traversed every foot of its mountains and plains.

In 1880 he was married to Miss Sarah J. Edmiston, daughter of Mr. N. B. Edmiston, (see his history in this book.) They have four children,—one son and three daughters, viz.: Alice M., Thomas A., Edith T. and Jessie E., all natives of Tulare County. Mrs. Bacon is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. Bacon affiliates with the Democratic party.

A. WELLS, of Delano, is a native son of California, born in Stanislaus County, December 28, 1854, which territory at that time formed a portion of Tuolumne County. His parents, N. W. and M. J. (Grusoell) Wells, were both pioneers of this State, the former an Englishman by birth, and the latter a native of the State of Indiana. They came to California in September, 1849. N. W. Wells was a man of means and great enterprise. He associated with him one William Swanson, purchased a ship on the English coast, loaded the same with an assortment of merchandise, sailed to America via the Cape of Good Hope, landed at a portion of the port of San Francisco, then known as Huppy Valley. They proceeded with their stock to what is now San Joaquin County, and there in 1849 opened the first store in the present city of Stockton. Mr. Wells raised a family of six children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the second. He received a thorough education at the California State University, and at the Pacific Business College. In 1876 he entered the law office of Harmon & Galpin, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State at the April term of 1877. He then returned to his native county,

and with a brother engaged extensively in grain and stock-farming, which business venture proved unfortunate. In April, 1888, Mr. Wells took up his residence and the practice of his profession at Delano. He has been received and recognized in Delano and Kern County as a man of excellent business ability. He has served two years as Justice of the Peace in Delano, and was a prominent candidate for Judge of the Superior Court of Kern County in 1890, failing of a nomination by a slight majority.

Mr. Wells was married in 1880 to Miss Susie Fitzpatrick, a daughter of O. Fitzpatrick, a native of Marysville, California. Mr. and Mrs. Wells are estimable people, and take not an unimportant part in the social affairs of Delano.

NAPOLEON B. EDMISTON was born in Tennessee, April 25, 1827. His father, Robert Edmiston, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and was a native of Tennessee. The subject of our sketch is the only surviving member of a family of five children. The family moved to Arkansas when he was ten years of age, and he remained there until 1850, when he came across the plains to California. He engaged in mining on Wood's creek, one mile above Sonoma, and after being thus engaged there nine months he purchased a team and gave his attention to freighting from Stockton to Sonoma. In 1852 he returned East, and with a partner drove 575 head of cattle across the plains to Stockton. He purchased a ranch of 160 acres on the Mokelumne river, erected buildings and otherwise improved the property, and resided there eight years. The place proved to be a Spanish grant and he sold out for $175. Later, however, it was discovered that the grant was void. From there Mr. Edmiston went to Calaveras County and in the foothills took up 160 acres of land and began over again, building and improving. This property is now known as Mead's valley. He resided there until 1874, when he sold out and came to his present locality, Orosi, Tulare County. Here he bought a half section of land from the railroad company. It cost him $5 per acre and is now valued at $100 per acre. On this property he has since resided. He also has 160 acres of land in Fresno County. For several years Mr. Edmiston has been raising wheat, and one year, in connection with his son-in-law, Mr. Bacon, he sowed 3,600 acres. He is more recently, however, turning his attention to orchard and vineyard culture. He has forty-seven acres in vineyard, thirteen of which are bearing.

In 1864 he wedded Miss Nancy A. Howell, a native of Arkansas, and to them were born five children, as follows: Sarah J., wife of James A. Bacon (a history of whom will be found on another page of this work), Allan McDougal, superintendent of the Alta Irrigating Ditch, Theodate L., became the wife of John Toler, and to them one son was born; her death occurred September 23, 1887; Robert Lee died when a year and a half old, and Elizabeth Jessie, the youngest, now resides with her parents.

Mr. Edmiston is a member and steward of the Methodist Church South. He is in politics a Democrat. He has been a member of the School Board for years, and is one of the solid and reliable men of Tulare County.

JOHN ALEXANDER DRAKE, one of Traver's enterprising business men, has been a resident of California since 1870. Illinois is his native State, and 1857 the year of his birth. His father, Simpson Morgan Drake, was born in Springfield, Greene County, Ohio, of German extraction, and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Alexander. He is the fourth born of their five children, all of whom are still living except one.

Mr. Drake received his early education in Illinois, and at the age of thirteen came to California with his parents and settled in Tulare County, sixteen miles below Visalia. They

subsequently removed to Fresno County and located on a tract of government land in Squaw valley. He remained there until 1878, when he reached his majority, after which he engaged in ranching on his own account on rented lands in Fresno County, and followed the business four years.

Possessing rare mechanical genius and being able to do any kind of mechanical work, Mr. Drake located in Traver in 1885, purchased a blacksmith shop and began business. At this writing, 1891, he has a machine shop, and manufactures carriages and wagons and does all kinds of work in wood and iron.

When he first came to Traver he built the dwelling in which he now resides with his family. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Nancy E. Turner, a native of California, and a daughter of Peter Q. Turner, an early settler of this State. Two children were born to them, Robert S., in Fresno County, and Lem, in Tulare County.

Mr. Drake is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Rebekah Degree Lodge, and the Foresters. In politics he is a Democrat.

PAIGE, ROOT AND CHITTENDEN.—After a long experience and acquaintance with Mr. E. J. Root, Mr. L. S. Chittenden came with him to Hanford in the fall of 1889. They selected a valuable tract of 960 acres of land belonging to Timothy Paige, of San Francisco, and the firm of Paige, Root & Chittenden was established and the Lucerne Vineyard organized. The land was then a wheat field. Preparations were at once commenced and on February 1, 1890, the planting of vines began, with a large force of men, and inside of two months 930 acres were set to raisin grape-vines. Thus was established the largest raisin vineyard in the world. By wise and careful management ninety five per cent. of the vines lived, an unusaul stand for so large an acreage. Twenty acres are in alfalfa for pasture, and ten acres represent the area for buildings. About fifty head of horses and mules are employed in the vineyard and about fifty men are steadily engaged outside of packing season, when many hundreds are employed. They have an improved drying house, 94 x 130 feet, with a capacity of sixty tons of fruit, through which steam is distributed by a system of pipes and hot air forced by a steam hot blast apparatus. Their packing house is 80 x 100 feet, weight room 36 x 40 feet, steaming room 40 x 72 feet, with steam steamer and box factory, 40 x 60 feet. Grapes and raisins are distributed from house to house by a track and cable system, power being gained from a seventy-five horse-power Corliss engine, which will do the steam work of the establishment. The boarding and lodging house for women is a handsome two-story structure, 26 x 76 feet, very complete in appointments. A similar house has been erected for men, cottages for families and numerous buildings to accomodate the animals and implements of the ranch. The establishment embraces thirty-eight buildings and is the largest and most complete raisin vineyard in the known world. Messrs. Root and Chittenden reside on the vineyard in their tasty cottages, which are handsomely fitted up. In their different departments they superintend and manage this vast enterprise, and with their superior knowledge of the business they are the right men in the right place.

WILLIAM SANDERS, a leading pioneer of Kern County, California, and rancher of the South Fork valley, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, August 28, 1837. He remained at home until about twenty-six years of age. His father was a cabinet-maker by trade, and in later years took up the occupation of a farmer. On leaving the home of his nativity, William came West as far as Morgan County, Illinois, where he lived some years. He then went to Dayton, Ohio, and en

gaged in the milling business one year, after which he crossed the plains to California, via St. Joseph, Missouri, reaching the booming gold fields in 1854. He mined with fair success up to 1857, when he turned his attention to stock raising, in which he has since been successfully engaged. He owns in the neighborhood of 1,300 acres of goodland on the South Fork of Kern river; has about 4,000 head of cattle and 100 horses. He is a man of strictest integrity, and commands the respect of all who know him.

LEVIN A. SLEDGE, a prominent member of the Alabama Colony of Fresno County, was born in Franklin County, Alabama, April 3, 1823. His father, Dr. Alexander Sledge, was a native of Halifax County, Nova Scotia, and in early life removed to Alabama. In 1868 the family removed to California, and the father and son purchased the lands known as the Alabama Settlement. Prominent among the early settlers were Mr. Sledge, Judge Holmes of Fresno, Dr. Joseph of Borden, (now deceased,) Joseph Borden, Mr. Strudwick, Major Redding and Mr. Mordecai.

Mr. Sledge was married in Marengo County, Alabama, in 1859, to Miss Martha Strudwick, a native of Alabama, whose father was one of the pioneers of that State. The union has been blessed with four children: Sally, Levin, Strudwick and Winifred. The daughters are teaching in Fresno, and the sons assist in carrying on the ranch.

J. M. PATTERSON.—Few men have seen more of the growth and development of Kern County in general and the South Fork valley in particular than J. M. Patterson.

He was born in Ohio, August 26, 1830. His father, Samuel R. Patterson, was a native of New York, a farmer by occupation, and a pioneer of Ohio. He married Miss Fannie Mason, a native of the Buckeye State, and by her had five daughters and one son. The last, the subject of our sketch, left home at the age of twenty-two years, came west to Colorado, and thence to Nevada and California. In 1870 he came to Kern County, via White Pine, Inyo County. He located that year on his present home, 160 acres of land in section 19, South Fork valley. He was married in Kernville to Mrs. Annie Brown, a native of Ireland. She has five children.

Mr. Patterson is a quietly deported citizen, a good neighbor and a man fully abreast of the times in matters of public interest.

JOHN LOUIS TILLEY, Esq., is one of the leading pioneers of Kernville. There is probably not a citizen of Kern County who has seen more of frontier life on the Pacific coast than the subject of this sketch,

Mr. Tilley is a native of Illinois, born in Naples, Scott County, March 3, 1834. His father, John Tilley, was a farmer and lumberman by occupation, and died when John Louis was about two years of age. He was of German and Irish descent, and was born in Louisiana. Mr. Tilley's mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Smith, was born of German parents, and her father, Judge Amos Smith, sat on the bench of a circuit comprising Lancaster and two adjoining Counties in Pennsylvania. The widowed mother was left without a means of livelihood, and from boyhood the dutiful son gave her support until her second marriage, which occurred in 1855.

Mr. Tilley left Illinois the first of March, 1853, for California, and arrived in Tuolumne the following September, having driven an ox team the entire distance. He soon engaged in mining in Tuolumne County, and afterward in the cattle trade. In 1862 he came to the Kern river country, where he engaged in mining with average success. He passed through this valley as

early as 1862, before the Government survey was made. Up to that time the land where his ranch is located, was occupied by the Indians as a rancheria. In 1861, the Owens River Indian Outbreak occurred, and Mr. Tilley joined the Owens River Home Guards, and served in the same as a Sergeant. His company was merged into the Rangers, and the Indians were pursued by this organization until effectually subdued.

As a miner, rancher and business man, Mr. Tilley has met with success. He has been twice married—first, in 1867, to Miss Carrie Fisher, of Illinois, who died in 1869. His present companion was Mrs. Jane Booth of Lynn's valley. Mrs. Tilley is a native of California, born in Sonoma County, daughter of James Pruitte, Esq.

J. M. BURTON, of South Fork valley, Kern County, California, was born in Jackson, Missouri, September 13, 1857. He came to California in 1876; he is a miner by occupation, and is also engaged in ranching. He first lived on Tule river and mined in the hills of Tulare County; he worked for some time in the Big Blue mine in Kern County, and has prospected and mined on his own account. He opened a mine which he now owns on Piute mountain. As has already been stated, Mr. Burton is conducting farming operations. He owns 160 acres of land at the junction of the North and South Forks of Kern river, which he is improving.

Mr. Burton is a man of industry, good habits, and has a promising future.

J. C. PREWITT.—One of the well known citizens of the South Fork valley of Kern river is the subject of this brief sketch.

Mr. Prewitt is a native of Kentucky, born in Todd County, July 27, 1837. His father, John Prewitt, a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation, reared a family of twelve children, of whom J. C. was the fourth born. He came to California in 1857; first located in Yuba County, where he followed farming successfully up to about 1860. He then removed to Inyo County and kept the Little Lake Hotel for fourteen years. In 1874 he located in the South Fork valley. His home place consists of 160 acres of fine land, beautifully located, and he ranges about 500 head of cattle and twenty-five horses.

He was married, in 1881, and has a family of four bright children. Mr. Prewitt is well informed on the current matters of the day, and has the reputation of being a first-class citizen.

B. M. WATTS has been a resident of California since September, 1849, first locating in El Dorado County. He has spent about four years in mining in El Dorado and Siskiyou Counties, and later, in 1852, did some work in the same line in Oregon. He met and wedded his wife in Oregon, in 1853, July 21. Her maiden name was Eliza Meeker, daughter of Enoch Meeker, a native of New Jersey, who crossed the plains to Oregon in 1852. Mr. Watts has spent a busy and eventful life on the Pacific coast. He has at various times engaged in mining, milling and merchandising. The years 1858 to 1866, he spent in Columbia County, Oregon, where he took a somewhat prominent part in local politics, and held the offices of postmaster of his town, Assessor of his county, Prosecuting Attorney, County Clerk, and County Judge, which responsible offices he filled with credit to himself, and satisfaction to his constituency. Judge Watts is a native of Pike County, Missouri, and was born November 3, 1827. He grew to mature years in his native county, where he received a good common school education. His grandfather, known in the local history of Missouri, as Major Jack Watts, was an old-style Scotchman by birth. He came to Virginia, later he lived in Kentucky, and finally located in Pike County, Missouri, in 1806, where he figured conspicuously in the affairs of his sec-

tion of country, and raised a large family. Judge Watts is descended from strong, vigorous stock; he is firm in his convictions of right and wrong, and is deeply interested in the growth and development of his county. Judge Watts has been a resident of Delano about four years, where he is developing a fine ranch property. He is highly esteemed as a citizen, and credited as a man of good business qualifications. He is President of the Kern and Tulare Irrigation District, and is identified with the development of the school system of Delano. He owns a fine fruit ranch near Delano, which, with commendable pride and zeal he is developing. He is a man of broad and liberal religious views, and aids in every good work.

J. C. HAYS, one of Visalia's enterprising real estate men, is a native of the Golden State, born in San Francisco in August, 1852; he is a son of Colonel J. C. Hays, who came to California in 1849, and was the first Sheriff of San Francisco County. At the age of fifteen Mr. Hays left the public schools of San Francisco and went to what is now Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia. He was graduated from that institution in 1870. He then came back to California, and tried to reclaim an island in the San Joaquin river. After this he farmed for one year in Alameda County, and subsequently went into the real estate business in Oakland, where he remained three years. He then came to Tulare County and bought a ranch of 500 acres eight miles south of Visalia, on which he resided till 1888. He has recently put out twenty acres of vines, and in future will make grape-culture a specialty. Two years ago he moved to Visalia and went into the real estate and insurance business, and is trading generally in lands in the counties represented in this work. He owns valuable property in Tulare City and in different places. November 3, 1880, Mr. Hays married Miss Anna McMullin, a native of Sacramento. The union has been blest with two children, John C. and Harry.

Politically Mr. Hays is an enthusiastic and intelligent supporter of the Democratic party, and is prominently connected with the Masonic Fraternity.

PATRICK O'BRIEN, a thrifty farmer of the South Fork valley, came to Kern County from Inyo County in 1877. He was born in Ireland, March 17, 1852, and in 1876, at the age of twenty-four years, came to America, landing in New York City a stranger. He proceeded to the Lake Superior mines of upper Michigan, where he worked one year. From that place he came west to Eureka, Nevada, and thence to Amador County, California. He then spent a brief time in the mines of Inyo County, coming to Kern County as aforesaid. A younger brother of his, Terrance O. by name, joined him in America in 1883. They formed a partnership, and by patient industry and frugality have accumulated a fine property. They own 320 acres of fine, rich land in sections 23 and 24, all of which is well improved, and they also have 100 head of stock. In addition to their farming interests they own a gold mine at Havilah, which they are developing.

WALKER RANKIN is regarded as one of the most prosperous and influential citizens of Kern County, California. Like many other pioneers of this State, he came with naught save a level head, a strong constitution and a determined purpose to carve from the resources of California a future success.

Mr. Rankin was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1832. His father, William Rankin, was of Irish descent and a native of Maryland. In Pittsburgh he was superintend-

ent of one of the large iron works. Leaving that city about the year 1840, he located with his family in West Moreland County, Pennsylvania, near the town of Mount Pleasant, where he engaged in farming. Mr. Rankin's mother, whose maiden name was Versula Keen, was born in Pennsylvania of Scotch and Dutch ancestry. He was the seventh son in their family of nine children, three of whom died in childhood. His boyhood and youth were spent on his father's farm, and at twenty-two years of age he left home and came to California. The years 1854–'55 he spent in the placer mines of Butte County, meeting with fair success. In 1856 he joined an older brother, Aquilla Rankin, in the dairy business in Contra Costa County, remaining there three years. He then located in Tulare County and engaged in the stock business near Visalia, where he continued until 1878. He next drove his business stake in Walker's Basin, Kern County, by purchasing land of Dan Walser, and also some of T. J. Williams. The location of his present spacious home he purchased of C. W. Wicks. Then from time to time he added to his landed estate until he now owns 4,380 acres of farming land and stock range in one body, 120 acres of fine alfalfa and grazing lands near Kernville, and 520 acres at the head of the South Fork valley.

September 18, 1878, Mr. Rankin married Miss Lavinia Lightner, an accomplished daughter of the late Abiah T. Lightner, a biographical sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin have a family of six children.

PATRICK JOSEPH DOODY was born in Ireland, August 15, 1852. His parents, Patrick and Nora (Picket) Doody, both natives of the Emerald Isle, were married in 1834, and came to the United States in 1854. All of their thirteen children, except one, grew to maturity. Upon their arrival in America, Mr. and Mrs. Doody settled at Edgerton, Ohio, and some years later removed to Chicago, the mother dying in 1865 and the father in 1889.

The subject of our sketch attended school in Ohio, went with his parents to Chicago, and in 1874 came to this coast. For one year he mined in Arizona, and experienced the usual ups and downs of a miner's life. In this State he has prospected in the mountains and worked in the mines and also in the lumber camps. He was employed four years in San Francisco and some time in Bakersfield, in the hotel business. In April, 1885, he came to Traver and built a saloon, in which he did a successful business until October, 1887, when he was burned out and sustained a loss of about $3,000. He took up 160 acres of Government land near Traver, which he still owns. At present Mr. Doody is conducting a saloon in the Del Lante Hotel, his apartment adjoining the hotel office and being run in a first-class way.

Mr. Doody is a Democrat, and is regarded as a reliable citizen. He is a member of the K. of P.

WILEY WATSON, one of the earliest settlers of the city of Visalia, was born in Greene County, Georgia, April 6, 1812. His parents were James and Temperance (Helfin) Watson, of Irish and German origin, respectively. James Watson was twice married. By his first wife he had nine children, and by the second, Elizabeth Coopwood, thirteen. By trade he was a mechanic. In November, 1812, he moved to East Tennessee, where he farmed till March, 1818, when he moved to Alabama, and remained till March, 1829. He then emigrated to Greene County, Illinois, in which State he lived till his death. The subject of this sketch had very little opportunity to get an education. It is all told by saying that he attended school six weeks in a log shoolhouse, with split logs for seats and writing desks. He started out in life for himself in Illinois, in 1832, being at that time

twenty years of age. In 1836, at Naples, Scott County, Illinois, he married Miss Emily P. Dillon, a native of Guilford County, North Carolina. Her parents were Peter and Lydia (Clemens) Dillon. On May 4, 1852, Mr. Watson started for California with an ox team. They stopped two months at Salt Lake City, and subsequently proceeded on their journey westward, reaching Stockton in about four months, by the Southern route.

Mr. Watson was one of the first settlers of Visalia, and helped to lay out the town. He pre-empted 160 acres of land now in the city limits. When he first came he camped out for some time. He built there a good brick residence, where he has since resided. He has sold the greater portion of his land, some of which is occupied by the fair grounds. Mr. Watson has been prominently identified with the place for thirty seven years. He has served as County Treasurer, and has been a member of the City Council a number of terms. He also served as Deputy Sheriff of Tulare County, and was at one time Mayor of the city.

Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. His first vote was cast for General Jackson, and he has ever since been an enthusiastic and intelligent supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have never been blessed with any children of their own, but have adopted and reared several. Mr. Watson was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. He entered in 1831 under Captain Thomas Carlin, and served about six months. He is now well down the shady side of life's hill, and is living quietly in his neat home with the wife and partner of his youth.

GEORGE RACINE is one of the pioneer landmarks of early California. There are few men in Kern County who can talk more fluently upon matters of early occurrence in California than George Racine. His life has been full of the romance of pioneer days. He is a resident of Delano, and a genial, social person, whom no one shrinks from meeting. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, October 25, 1839, and is a son of Toussaint Racine, and of French-Canadian ancestry. His mother, Amelia Grenia, was of like nativity and extraction. They lived near Montreal, came west with General Fremont as far as the Humboldt river, and from there joined a party to the Hudson Bay country. He became a very successful hunter and trapper of fur-bearing animals. He finally returned to St. Louis, Missouri, where he sold merchandise and kept a popular hotel. George Racine came to California in 1855 and farmed in Santa Clara County. He soon took up stock ranging. He came to Chamola, now in San Luis Obispo County, and there remained until 1858. In 1860 he came to this side of the mountain range and was the first settler of the Avenal ranch, where he lived until 1873, when he adopted Delano as his future abiding place. He is a modest man. In political matters he has asked and received few public favors. He is a well-read man, and can talk intelligently upon the current topics of the day. The name of George Racine is familiar through the San Joaquin valley.

JAMES ANDREW BOYD, a successful horticulturist of Traver, crossed the plains to California with his father and family in 1859. He was born in Arkansas, June 24, 1848, the eldest child of James Saxton and Mary M. (Little) Boyd. (See their history in this book.)

After the family arrived in this State they spent their first year in Napa County, thence to Placer County, thence to Calaveras County, and in the spring of 1866 located in Tulare County, where James A. worked for wages. Visalia was then a small town, and only a few settlers were scattered throughout the county. Since that time the growth and development in this section of the country have been marvelous.

Mr. Boyd at first took up what he supposed was government land, but when surveyed was found to belong to the railroad company, and he lost it. He then purchased 160 acres, improved his property and added to it by other purchases until he had 800 acres, on which he lived and farmed until 1888. That year he sold out and came to his present locality, three miles north of Traver. Here he owns forty acres of choice land, abundantly supplied with water, on which he is engaged in horticultural pursuits, his trees and vines showing luxuriant growth and bearing heavily.

Mr. Boyd was married, in 1869, to Miss Letha A. Work, a native of Missouri and a daughter of Flemming Work. They have one daughter and two sons, namely: Annie L., now the wife of John H. Johnson, resides at Dinuba, this county; James F. and Zachariah Elphenos.

In politics Mr. Boyd is a Democrat. When a young man he held the office of Constable, but he is not a politician. He is a member of the Christian Church, is an honorable and upright man and is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens.

LEANDER BLOYD was born in Illinois, March 8, 1850, son of William and Lydia (Thurber) Bloyd. His father was a descendant of Scotch ancestry, and was born and reared in Kentucky, removing from there to Illinois. In 1861 he brought his family to California, Leander being then eleven years old. They settled on a farm in Sutter County, and resided there seven years, the children (three in number) attending school there.

When he became of age, the subject of our sketch settled on a government claim in Washington. He was married to Laura L. Robinson, and continued to reside on his ranch and improve it for six years, after which he sold out. In 1883 he came to Tulare County and located on his present farm of eighty acres, there being few settlers in this vicinity then. At first he was a renter, and afterward purchased the property. He has planted trees and made all the improvements on the place, and as the result of his own industry and well-directed efforts, is now the owner of a nice ranch and pleasant home. His chief products are fruit and alfalfa. To him and his wife six children have been born, of whom three are now living, viz: Clemmie, Jennie and Madella.

In 1865 Mr. Bloyd enlisted in Company A, First Oregon Cavalry, and served against the Indians, principally in Washington and Idaho Territories, receiving an honorable discharge in February, 1866. He was only fifteen years old when he entered the service, but was very large of his age, being now six feet and six inches tall. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is quartermaster of his post. Is also associated with the A. O. U. W.

GLORD, whose hardware store is on Front street, Hanford, and who figures prominently as a successful business man of the town, dates his birth in Dover, Delaware, in the year 1840. His father, E. Lord, Sr., was a a merchant of fifty-one years continuous experience, the family having settled in Delaware about 1806.

The subject of our sketch was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of eighteen entered upon a four years apprenticeship to the tinner's trade in Wilmington. In 1867 he commenced a business career at Ravenswood, West Virginia, where he opened a a small tin and stove store, continuing there until 1870. That year he moved to Glenwood, Missouri, and established himself in the same industry, conducting his business there with marked success until 1879, the year in which he came to California. Arriving in this State, he settled in San Francisco and purchased an interest with Martin Kelly in the manufacture of files and edge tools. This, however, proved a

losing investment, and after five months the business was closed out and Mr. Lord lost all of his capital invested, amounting to $3,260. Thus reduced to penury, he began working at his trade by days' wages, which he continued until 1881. That year he came to Visalia, borrowed $200 and opened a small tin shop in a room 10 x 12 feet. By close application to his business, often working night and day to accomplish his purpose, he pushed steadily forward, and in two years he netted $4,000 from his borrowed capital. He bought out the two shops in Visalia and became the sole representative in his line of business in that town. In July, 1887, he came to Hanford and purchased the hardware store of Frank Blakely. Again misfortune beset him. The very day the transfer was made a destructive fire swept over the town, and the new purchase was wiped out of existence, Mr. Lord thereby losing $600. Foreseeing the business activity which would necessarily follow, within ten days he was again established, and his shop was the only one of the kind in Hanford. In September of that year he disposed of his interests in Visalia, and settled permanently in Hanford. He purchased 30 x 150 feet on Front street, and built his present fine store, 30 x 96 feet, with full basement for storage purposes. He keeps a large stock of hardware, tinware, stoves and agricultural implements, and has a work room fitted up for his tin and plumbing business. Having bravely met and surmounted all obstacles as they presented themselves, Mr. Lord is now comfortably situated and in the enjoyment of a very extensive patronage.

In Parkersburgh, Virginia, in 1866, he wedded Miss Sarah Foster, and their union is blessed with five children, William P., Nellie, Edith, Katie and Pauline.

JOSEPH ANDREW HOUSE.—On the list of successful ranchers in Tulare County will be found the name of this gentleman. He is a native of Missouri, born January 28, 1849. His father, Thomas House, was born in Illinois, of German descent, and married Hannah Coleman, a native of Missouri. To them eight children were born, Joseph A. being the second and one of the five who are still living. He was reared on the farm and remained with his father in Missouri until 1874, when they came to California.

In 1886 the subject of our sketch purchased his present ranch of eighty acres in the vicinity of Traver, paying for it $25 per acre. He built his home and otherwise improved the property, and it is now valued at $100 per acre. He has a fine bearing orchard, containing a variety of fruit, all the trees being of his own planting. He also raises alfalfa and horses and cattle. This farm is well supplied with water, and is indeed a desirable one. In order to have pasture for his stock when the grazing in the valley is poor, Mr. House purchased 320 acres of pasture lands in the mountains.

He was married in 1889, to Miss Martha Baker, a native of Pennsylvania, and their union has been blessed with a son, whom they have named Roy Earl. Mr. House is a member of the Christian Church, and contributed to the building of their house of worship in Traver.

G. F. HAMMERS is one of the substantial and well-to-do farmers of Fresno County, California, as well as a pioneer of this locality—the son of Joel Hammers, deceaesd. He was born in Missouri, September 27, 1830. His early life was spent at home on his father's farm, and when he was fifteen years old the family moved to Texas.

In 1848 Mr. Hammers started out to make his own living, and for many years his career was full of the excitements, dangers and vicissitudes of frontier life. At first he was associated with General Joseph E. Johnston, who was engaged in work on an engineering commission in Texas. He was one of the guard appointed to accompany the General on his various expe-

ditions—an experience that was full of excitement and adventure throughout. Later, he was recommended to the well-known Major Bartlett by General Johnston, and was in the service of the Major for a long period, going with him to El Paso, Mexico, where he engaged in business and remained three years.

In 1853 he crossed the plains to California, reaching Los Angeles first, and a short time afterward moving on to Mariposa and Tuolumne counties, in which localities he was successfully engaged in mining. This period extended from 1854 to 1864. He then settled down on a farm in Tuolumne County and did well, making considerable money and thoroughly enjoying his surroundings and occupations, which, compared to his rough mining experiences of the earlier period, was a great relief. In October, 1877, Mr. Hammers moved to Fresno County and took up half a section of land where he now lives, two miles from the town of Selma. He has been engaged continuously in farming and stock-raising on this fine property, and is regarded as one of the most successful farmers in the community. There was no water and not a sign of vegetation here when Mr. Hammers settled on this property. A desolate sand plain was all that the eye could see, and $2.50 per acre, the price he paid for his land, seemed exorbitant at that time. All is changed now. The visitor, whose good fortune it is to drive out in this locality, will find on every side raisin vineyards and finely cultivated farms, with a general air of prosperity pervading the whole country.

Mr. Hammers was married in 1868 to Mrs. Seasle.

WILLIAM MENZEL, of Havilah, Kern County, first set foot on California soil in 1857. He is a native of Germany, born April 8, 1836. In early life he followed the sea for about five years, going before the mast of a German merchant ship, trading between German and American ports. Upon coming to San Francisco in 1857, he worked as a sail rigger for two years; spent a time in the Mono County mines, and in 1860 he came to Kernville and clerked in a store. He subsequently engaged in various pursuits in Kern County—mining, butchering and hotel-keeping. At this writing he is proprietor of the Golden Gate Hotel, Havilah, the principal hotel of the valley.

Mr. Menzel was married in 1871, to Miss Johanna Goelenrath, a native of Hamburg, Germany. They are the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters.

EDWARD A. CUTTER, the pioneer druggist of Dinuba, Tulare County, California, is a native of Hopkinton, New York, born October 24, 1870. He was reared and educated in the province of Quebec.

Mr. Cutter came to California August 16, 1888, and to his present location in March, 1890. At Dinuba he opened the first drug store. His well-kept store is located in the new hotel building, and from this place he supplies drugs to the citizens of Dinuba and to those in the country contiguous to it.

JOSEPH CYRUS.—This genuine California pioneer crossed the plains from Kentucky in 1850. He is a native of Franklin County, that State, born near Frankfort, September 15, 1826. His father, Joseph Cyrus, a native of Cumberland County, Kentucky, was a farmer by occupation.

The subject of our sketch learned the trade of a millwright in his native county. At the age of nineteen he entered the Mexican war as a private under Captain G. W. Cavenaugh, a Kentuckian. Colonel W. R. McKee and Lieutenant Colonel Henry Clay, son of the great statesman, were his superior officers. He fought

at Buena Vista, where the two former officers were killed. Although he enlisted for twelve months he served fourteen, and now draws the allotted pension of a Mexican veteran—$12 per month.

At the close of the war Mr. Cyrus returned to Kentucky and resumed work at his trade, subsequently coming to California, via Salt Lake and Truckee, landing in Nevada County the latter part of that year. For one year he tried his luck in the mines, after which he engaged in erecting mills, and built several of the first and best quartz and saw mills in the central counties of the State. From 1868 to 1874 he was employed in railway bridge work in California and Oregon. In May, 1874, he purchased his present ranch, which is beautifully situated on the Kern river opposite Kernville. He has 600 acres, comprising a variety of soil, a portion of which he devotes to grain culture, the whole ranch being well fenced. The best quality of apples, apricots, peaches, cherries, etc., are produced on this farm. Mr. Cyrus gives much attention to stock-raising; he ranges about fifty head of cattle, thirty horses and 250 hogs—100 of the latter being extra graded stock. He has been especially interested in breeding Hambletonian stallions, and has some fine specimens of stock on his ranch. Prince, a five-year old, weighs 1,400 pounds, is dark brown, has fine action and is fleet footed. Grant Belmont, Morgan dame and Cleveland Bay sire, is four years old, weighs 1,600 pounds, stands sixteen hands and three inches high, is a beautiful dappled gray, is kind in disposition and was also foaled by Mr. Cyrus on his ranch.

Mr. Cyrus is a thorough farmer as well as an expert mechanic. Reference has already been made to his mill work. He built an eighty-stamp quartz mill on Carson river for Hayward & Jones, and in 1874 also erected the eighty-stamp quartz mill—a water mill—at Kernville, known as the Sumner Mill, both of which are models of their kind and monuments to his mechanical skill.

In 1880 Mr. Cyrus married Mrs. Rose Brofield at Kernville. She died in 1882 without issue.

Mr. Cyrus is a man of good social qualities, and is well informed on the current questions of the day. He is hospitable and generous in disposition, and is generally esteemed as a most worthy citizen.

HENRY RHOADS was born in Edgar County, Illinois, April 9, 1834. He comes from French ancestry. His grandfather, Newman Rhoads, participated in the Revolutionary war as one of General Washington's body guard. His father, Thomas Rhoads, was a native of Kentucky, removed to Mississippi, thence to Illinois, thence to Missouri, and in 1846, to California. Thomas Rhoads married Miss Elizabeth Foster, and to them were born sixteen children, ten sons and six daughters, all of whom they reared to maturity. Five sons and four daughters are still living.

The subject of our sketch passed his thirteenth birthday on the plains, while the family were *en route* to this State, and after a most delightful journey of five months and five days they entered California. Our young friend first found employment in herding stock on a large ranch on Dry creek, near Sacramento. As soon as gold was discovered he became a miner, and until 1852 was engaged in the mines. During that time the largest piece of gold he found weighed an ounce, and his largest day's work netted him $100. Leaving the mines, he invested his earnings in stock, and was engaged in raising cattle until 1864. The dry year he and his brother lost about 3,000 head of cattle and 100 horses.

In 1865 Mr. Rhoads came to Fresno County and took up the government claim upon which he now resides, and located three miles northwest of Lemoore. Here he built a neat adobe house, planted trees and vines, and here he has since lived. His cozy home presents a most in-

viting appearance, shaded as it is by a fine grove of trees, planted by the hands of this worthy pioneer and his estimable wife and family.

Mr. Rhoads was married in 1857 to Miss Jane Good, a native of London, England. She came with her parents to Illinois when a small child, and from there to California, settling at Sacramento. To Mr. and Mrs. Rhoads seven children and nine grand-children have been born. All their children are living save one, and all but two are married and settled in life. The names of those surviving are Ellen, Maria, Sarah, Mary, Louisa and Henry.

When Mr. Rhoads first settled in this County all their provisions were brought from Stockton, a distance of 175 miles, and from Yerba Buena, now the great metropolis of California. They made a trip with their teams once in six months and hauled in their supplies. Although the country was new, and the settlers far apart, they experienced little danger from the Indians. At one time, when the Indians were fighting the miners, Mr. Rhoads and some others came upon an Indian fort in the mountains, and, in the absence of the Red men, fired it. They were pursued by the savages, but fortunately made their escape. Although only a boy at that time, he remembers the excitement about the Donner party. He remained with the family while his father went to rescue those sufferers in the mountains. A history of his brother, Daniel Rhoads, will be found elsewhere in this book.

DANIEL McDONALD was born in Nova Scotia, May 10, 1850. His parents, George and Mary (Cameron) McDonald, were both born in Tennessee, their ancestors having resided in America for many years. Donald McDonald, the original progenitor of the family in America, came here from the Highlands of Scotland at an early period in the history of this country. The Camerons were also of Scotch descent. Daniel was the second born in a family of five children, all of whom are now living in California. At the age of twenty he came to this coast, first to San Francisco, then to Solano County, and in 1873 to Tulare County. At first he did farm work, for wages, and afterward learned the blacksmith trade. In 1873 he opened a shop and has since been engaged in business. He came to Dinuba on the 12th of May, 1888, when the town was just starting, and opened the pioneer blacksmith and carriage shop, and has conducted a successful business, which, as the town and County grow, constantly increases. He built the pleasant home in which he resides.

Mr. McDonald was married in 1877, to Kizzie B. Fowler, a native of Missouri, and their union has been blessed with five children, all natives of California, viz.: Don D., Dick C., Lena Estella, Frances Vivian and Fred Holt.

In politics he is a Republican.

CALVIN DUNLAP, of Bakersfield, is a member of one of the American pioneer families of California. From a recently published history of Los Angeles County, this State, we take the following carefully recorded facts concerning John Dunlap (deceased), the father of the subject of this sketch: "John Dunlap was among the emigrants to California, from Texas, in 1854. He brought some means with him to this new country, but his capital consisted of almost an inexhaustible fund of energy and ambition. Two years following their coming were spent on a ranch near El Monte. They then removed to Tulare County, (which point of their location has since become a portion of Kern County, and lies in what is now Lynn's valley,) and there soon become known far and wide as a successful stock-grower and dealer." Mr. Dunlap sold his interests in Lynn's valley to Hiram Hughes, (who still owns the property), removed to San Bernardino County, where he continued actively engaged in business until his death, which occurred July 6, 1875,

aged sixty-four years. John Dunlap was twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Early, bore him two children,—James E. and Mary, who became Mrs. Glen. About five years after this sad occurrence, he married Miss Mary Ann Heurton, and to her were born, Jennie, Calvin, the subject of this sketch, A. H., Franklin P., Laura, Louis N., Andrew J., Ida and Ella. Mrs. Dunlap still survives and makes her home with her children in Los Angeles County.

Mr. Dunlap was a broad-guage business man and operated in stock on an extensive plan. He brought with him to California 1,500 head of large Texas steers, which he drove into Lynn's valley, losing from various causes about 150 head on the route. His operations in sheep-raising were on an equally extensive scale.

Calvin Dunlap is the second oldest of the children, was born November 29, 1847, in Bell County, Texas, and was about seven years of age when his parents reached California. He was married September 7, 1871, to Miss Eliza, daughter of William Fugitt, of Lynn's valley. They have six children,—Cora, Estella, Sara C., Josie G., Blanch and Clara.

He is engaged in business in Bakersfield and owns the hotel and other property at Glennville.

J. P. CLARK, one of the prosperous farmers of the Tehachapi Valley, was born in Ireland, April 5, 1836, and came to America in 1845. He first located in the East, where he remained several years, and in June, 1855, came from Carbondale, Pennsylvania, to California, making the journey via steamer from New York to the Isthmus of Panama and thence to San Francisco. From that city he went to Sonoma and worked in a saw-mill on the Russian river. In 1864 he commenced work for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and continued with them for ten years as section boss and division road-master. After that he took a pleasure trip to Japan and China and also visited Lima and Peru, being absent a year. Returning to California in May, 1875, he located at Tehachapi and resumed work for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. In 1880 he purchased 160 acres of land of John Dozier, and from time to time continued to make other purchases until he now owns 1,210 acres, upon which he is raising grain and grazing stock, keeping about forty-five cattle and twenty horses.

Mr. Clark was married in Truckee, California, to Miss Sarah Hetten, also a native of the Emerald Isle. She came to America in 1861. They have three sons: Peter F., John A. and Charles H. Another son, Michael, died on the 6th of April, 1891, aged three years.

WILLIAM D. SPRAGUE has been identified with the interests of Tulare County since 1872, and is regarded as one of her enterprising and reliable citizens.

Mr. Sprague was born in Ohio, November 2, 1846. His ancestors came to the United States before the Revolution, and were participants in that struggle for independence. His father, Enos Sprague, was a native of Ohio, his family being among the early settlers of that State. He married Miss Jane Price, also a native of Ohio and a member of a pioneer family. Her mother was of Spanish ancestry. To them were born two sons and a daughter. The last is deceased. From the time he was six until he was in his eighteenth year, William D. lived in Iowa. At that time, in 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served with Sherman on his memorable march "from Atlanta to the sea." After the grand review at Washington he returned to his home and learned the carpenter's trade, following it three years. We next find him engaged in farming on rented lands in Missouri.

In 1872 Mr. Sprague came to California and located at Visalia. At first he worked for wages, afterward rented lands, and now has a

ranch of 400 acres of his own. For five years he has been engaged in raising wheat, cultivating his own and other lands, annually sowing about 700 acres; he owns a header, and harvests and threshes his crops himself.

In 1869 Mr. Sprague wedded Miss Margaret E. Hill, a native of Indiana. Their five children were all born in California, and are named as follows: Clara Adaline, Charles Henry, Minnie Alice, Elizabeth and Maud. Mr. Sprague's political affiliations are with the Republican party. He is a charter member of the G. A. R., and has held the office of junior vice-commander.

G. M. BLOWERS, a rancher near Grangeville, was born in Indiana, in 1845. His grandfather, John O. Blowers, was a native of England and was among the early settlers of Crawford County, Ohio, where, as a minister of the Methodist Church, he was first to preach in Crawford County. The father of our subject, Lemuel L. Blowers, with his young son, came to California by steamer and the isthmus of Panama, in 1854, settling in Yolo County. He engaged in farming until illness came upon him in 1855, and he was called to the other world, leaving his young son, C. M. Blowers, a stranger in a strange land, and dependent upon his own resources. He was taken by one Fisher until he was twelve years of age, then he began rustling for himself, working upon ranches until the age of seventeen, when he bought a team and began freighting from Sacramento across the mountains to the mining localities of Nevada. He followed teaming about six years, then came to Tulare County and put in a crop near Porterville, but the season being dry, his efforts were fruitless, and he then returned to Yolo County, rented land and farmed until 1874, when he came to the Mussel Slough district and bought a claim of 160 acres of railroad land, and was one of the first among fifteen settlers to purchase their lands of the railroad company at the first grading.

He was married in 1875 to Miss Susan B. McLaughlin, a native of Ohio. Erecting their little cabin, and the country being too dry to farm, he then bought an interest in the Last Chance ditch and began work on the ditch, thus getting water upon his land about 1876. He then put in a summer crop of corn, potatoes, beans and pumpkins, which did well, and in 1877 he secured a fine crop of grain. In an experimental way he planted a few vines and fruit trees about 1878, and continued farming, gradually working into stock, mainly hogs and horses. In 1881 he began setting a larger acreage in vines, and thus laboring, through the profits of farming and stock business, he has acquired other lands and now owns 260 acres, sixty-five of which are in alfalfa, fifty-five acres in vines and thirty in fruit. He keeps about forty head of horses and an average of 250 hogs. Realizing the importance of water Mr. Blowers has closely guarded his ditch interests and for eight years has been president of the Last Chance Ditch Company. Mr. and Mrs. Blowers have seven children: Hurlburt L., Mack R., Olive G., Francis I., Bessie, Mary and Ralph C., all living and at home.

W. B. TIMMONS, Postmaster of Delano, Kern County, has been a resident of California since 1887. He is a native of Indiana, born in La Fayette, Tippecanoe County, September 4, 1833. His father, a native of Ohio, and a minister of the United Brethren Church, reared a family of ten children, of whom the subject of this brief sketch is the oldest. The father removed with his family to Peoria County, Illinois, in 1849.

W. B. Timmons was married in 1858, to Miss Vashti Koontz, a lady of German descent, and by her has ten children living. He has all his life been interested in agricultural pursuits. During a residence of ten years at Hallsville,

Missouri, he served as postmaster of his town, which experience qualified him for the position he now fills at Delano, having received the appointment in 1889. Besides performing the duties of this office, he also manufactures brick and carries on farming and stock-raising.

During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Timmons served as a private in Company B, Twenty-first Missouri Veteran Volunteers, being mustered out in April, 1866.

G. CHAUVIN, one of the first settlers, and a present active merchant of Delano, is not only a pioneer of Kern County, but also one of the early pioneers of the State. He was born in the South of France, November 1, 1833, the son of Jevene Chauvin, who was a scientific scholar, a newspaper editor, and one of the outspoken and aggressive patriots of the Republic of France, and as such suffered not a little persecution at the hands of the former governmental authorities. He left his country in the latter part of 1847, and located at Martinique, an isle of the West Indies. In 1848 he went to the Isle of Porto Rico, thence to the city of Havana, Cuba, where he died in 1877, still a strong advocate of the principles of free government. He had but two sons, the older, Achille, died a retired officer of the French army in Africa or "Chasseurd Afrique."

The subject of this brief biography was the second son. Upon reaching the new continent he proceeded to Philadelphia in March, 1849, and left that city for New York, and the latter city the same year for San Francisco, via Isthmus of Panama, crossing the Isthmus on foot; 145 days were consumed in making the voyage up the Pacific coast to San Francisco, during which time supplies ran short, and much suffering from extreme hunger was experienced.

Upon his arrival in San Francisco, Mr. Chauvin went to San Jose and engaged in the purchase and sale of native fruits, and continued in the fruit and provision trade in San Jose, and later in Monterey, for about six months. He was in Sacramento in 1851, with Generals Riley and Fremont, and in Southern California, at San Juan Cupistrino, in 1853.

In 1854–5, he engaged in mining at La Grange, and later in the Kern river country. During the time intervening between that and 1873, he was engaged in merchandising at La Grange, and in the stock business, in which he was prospered. In 1877 he visited Havana, Cuba, to pay a last visit to his aged father, continuing his journey to Europe, where he, with his son, visited Constantinople, London, and Paris. In 1858, Mr. Chauvin was married to a Parisian lady, who bore him one son, Ande, in 1859. She died in 1861. The son grew to manhood, was finely educated at Santa Clara College, in this State, and developed a brilliant scientific mind. He died in 1885.

Mr. Chauvin was the first postmaster and merchant of Delano, locating there as he did in 1873, when the Southern Pacific Railway terminated at that point. He has been an enterprising business man, and still continues in business, owning large amounts of real estate in and about Delano. He is quiet in his demeanor, constantly at his post of duty, and is a man of strict integ ity, widely known and highly esteemed.

ROBERT L. STOCKTON is a son of the venerable Dr. I. D. Stockton, a pioneer of Kern County, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work.

Robert L. was born in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, California, October 25, 1863. He was educated in the public schools of Kern County, and in Los Angeles Business College. His studious habits and aptitude for acquiring knowledge soon qualified him for teaching, and in 1881 he took up that occupation professionally, and since that time has taught in various sections of Kern County. At this writing he

holds a State certificate. Mr. Stockton has also engaged in ranching and cattle raising on an extensive scale. He owns various tracts of land, situated as follows: East half of northwest quarter section 32, township 26, range 29; section 25, township 26, range 28; northwest quarter of southeast quarter, northwest quarter and south half of northeast quarter, and southeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 26, township 26, range 20—nearly 1,000 acres. He ranges 100 head of cattle and twenty horses.

Mr. Stockton was united in marriage, December 27, 1885, with Miss Frances Engle, who was born in Kern County, December 24, 1866, daughter of David Engle, Esq. They have two children, Ralph T. and David D.

LOUIS SCHMIDT furnishes a striking example to "Young America" of what honesty of purpose, perseverance and industry will accomplish in the way of acquiring and developing a good property. He is a son of William Schmidt, a shoemaker by trade, and a native of Germany, born in Mecklenburg, December 10, 1844. He came in 1853 to this country with his parents, who located in Ohio. After five years sojourn in the Buckeye State, they removed to Tuscola County, Michigan, where they still reside. Louis remained with his parents until August, 1864, when he joined the army, to assist in putting down the Rebellion. Enlisting in the Twenty-ninth Michigan Infantry, he served as a non-commissioned officer from August, 1864, to September, 1865, when the war closed and the armies of the United States were disbanded. He served with General Thomas, and participated in the advance upon Decatur, and later upon Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where they were when the fall of Richmond was announced. Soon after this he was honorably discharged from the service, at Detroit. He then returned to his Michigan home, there he remained until he came to California, in 1867. First he located in Napa County, later he lived two years in Sonoma County, subsequently spent three years in Los Angeles, and later, five years at Tehachapi, Kern County. It was not long after until he acquired his present place of 160 acres, which is the west half of the east half of section 28, township 31, range 27—160 acres. This he keeps well stocked and under a good state of improvement. Mr. Schmidt is a man of unassuming ways, of an even temperament, and is eminently fitted for the calling he has chosen.

W. H. WERFIELD.—The subject of this sketch stands prominently forth among the active young men of Madera, and through his colony system he is doing much toward developing that part of the valley. He was born in Shamokin, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1856. His father, Henry Werfield, was a well-known mining expert of that locality, and after forty-five years of anthracite coal mining, he came to California in 1890 and is now settled upon a forty-acre ranch, southwest of Madera, which he is improving in vines and trees.

After a common school education, young Werfield took up the study of mechanical engineering, in which he became very proficient and which he followed very successfully in the mining districts of Pennsylvania until 1881. With a desire for travel and a broader development, he then visited the Western States and located in Denver, Colorado, and engaged in the real estate business. In 1885 he returned to Nanticoke, Pennsylvania, where he accepted the position of general time keeper with the Susquehanna Coal Co., a position of great responsibility, as the list of laborers numbered 4,500 hands. After four years of faithful service he resigned his position for the purpose of coming to California and entering into the colonization business at Madera, as president of the first colony organized in that locality, which was

incorporated in September, 1889. The colony was a success from its inception, which was largely due to the extensive business acquaintance and executive ability of its able president. On October 10, 1890, Mr. Werfield resigned his position, and then organized the Border Farm Colony, to which he now gives his undivided attention. This colony land consists of 640 acres, and is considered of the finest land in Fresno County. It has been subdivided in blocks of five acres and upwards, and according to the system, the purchaser can pay for setting and cultivation of vines and allow the fruit to pay for the land; or he can pay for the land, receive deed, and direct his own improvements. Mr. Werfield began his improvements on January 15, 1891, and on March 21, 1891, he completed the planting of 420 acres, a large portion of which was already sold to colonists, the balance of land to be set in the spring of 1892. Mr. Werfield will continue a general colonization and real estate business in both ranch and city property. He was married, in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1882, to Miss Janet S. Nesbit, a native of Pennsylvania, but of Scotch descent.

Mr. Werfield is an energetic, progressive and careful business man. He enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him, and he has proved himself an enterprising and valuable citizen.

HENRY W. BYRON dates his birth in Ohio, February 22, 1840, and his advent to California in 1857. His father, Peter Byron, a native of England, came to America when a young man, and in Pennsylvania married Mary Hesketh, a native of that State. To them were born seven children. Their son James served his country with that heroic band of soldiers who took the city of Mexico, and in that struggle lost his arm. Two other sons, William and Philander, were volunteers in the Union army, and both lost their lives in the service. Henry W., their youngest son, was reared on his father's farm in Illinois, and was educated in the district schools.

At the age of seventeen, our young friend, filled with the spirit of adventure, started for California. After an uneventful journey he arrived in El Dorado County, where he mined for fourteen months with moderate success. At the end of that time he went to Australia, and was engaged in the mines there until 1864, making and losing money and making it again. In the Colony of Victoria he and two others each took out £3,000 sterling from the Bendigo mine on Jenny Lind Flat.

In 1864 Mr. Byron married Miss Rosina Gallard, a native of Australia, and soon after sailed with his bride for California. He settled at Antioch, Contra Costa County, and took up 160 acres of land where Byron Station is now located. In 1869 he sold this property and came to his present ranch in Tulare County, half a mile from the village of Lemoore. The country here was then all unimproved, and the stockmen did all they could to discourage settlers. Mr. Byron took up a quarter section of government land and at once began the work of improvement. Since that time he has been an important factor in the growth and development of this portion of the county. He was one of the twenty-five settlers who organized the King's River Ditch Company and opened a new era for this country, brought the water with its life-giving power to the thirsty soil, and made the wilderness to produce in abundance all varieties of delicious fruit. Mr. Byron has seventeen acres in apricots and nectarines, and forty acres in raisin grapes, all bearing abundantly. He is also carrying on general farming, and sows annually about 1,200 acres of wheat.

Mr. and Mrs. Byron are the parents of seven children, one having died in infancy. Those living are as follows: Lincoln H., Olive A., Albert, Rupert, Eddie and Willie. All the children are at home except Lincoln, who is married and has one child. Olive has exhibited

considerable talent as an artist, and their parlor is ornamented with a number of fine landscape paintings, the work of her brush.

Mr. Byron is a Republican, an I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W., a Red Man, and a member of the Farmers' Alliance, being vice-president of the latter organization. He has been president of the King's River Ditch Company ever since its organization, eighteen years ago. He and his estimable wife maintain the same cordial and hospitable ways of the early settlers, and the stranger, as well as their many friends, both old and young, is sure of a hearty welcome at their door.

THOMAS J. TOPHAM, proprietor of the Madera Soda Works, was born in Huntingdonshire, England. He was reared on the farm of his father and was educated at Eton College. In 1872 he came to the United States with his parents and landed at Boston during the disastrous fire in that city. They then went to Wythe County, Virginia, where Mr. Topham bought a farm of 420 acres and carried on general farming. After five years in this country, on account of failing health, young Topham took a trip to England, and after one year there went to Australia and New Zealand, hoping to derive benefit from the sea voyage. After four years passed in traveling about Australia, with health restored, he started for California, where he arrived in February, 1884. He then settled upon a farm of 120 acres in Tulare County, where, for three years, he carried on general farming. In 1887 he came to Madera, purchased land and erected his present establishment, which is fitted up with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of soda water and the bottling of wines. Mr. Topham purifies the water used in his soda water by a chemical process. The water is then carefully filtered before being used, making the soda of better quality and causing it to keep for a longer time. He has a bored well, 100 feet deep, which supplies the factory and an ice house for the storage of manufactured stock. He is pleased with his success, as he is building up an extensive patronage throughout the county. Mr. Topham was married, in Australia, in 1884, to Miss Carrie Reinhardt, a native of Australia, but of German descent. They have no children.

LAUNCELOT GILROY was born in Ireland, in 1849, was reared in British Columbia, and when seventeen years of age came to California. He is the only son of John and Catharine (Chancy) Gilroy. His first work in this State was that of dry goods clerk in San Francisco, in the service of D. Samuels & Co., by whom he was employed two years. In 1868 he came to Fresno County as a clerk and bookkeeper for Elias Jacobs, and was with him three years as clerk and seven years as partner in the general merchandise business. Then for two years he was railroad and Wells-Fargo agent at Lemoore, after which he built a store at this place and engaged in the general merchandise business on his own account. After conducting his business successfully for two years he was burned out. He then accepted a position with Scisson, Wallace & Co., Tulare, at $150 per month, continuing with them until they sold out, and then for a time being employed by their successors. In 1862 he accepted the nomination for County Clerk, was elected by the Democratic party, and held the office for six years, conducting the business of the same with marked ability. At the end of that time he declined to run for office, and came to his ranch, where he has since resided. This property consists of eighty acres devoted to fruit trees and vineyard, and is located half a mile northwest of Lemoore. He also has 160 acres of land nine miles north of Hanford, besides several other tracts.

Mr. Gilroy was married in 1878 to Miss Lizzie Esrey, daughter of Thomas Esrey. Four chil-

dren have been born to them only one of whom, Robert, is now living, the others having died in infancy.

Mr. Gilroy is a Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery Mason, and has from time to time held various offices in the order. He is widely and favorably known in this county.

CAPTAIN RUSSELL P. MACE.—There is much of historical interest connected with the lives of the pioneers, but few have passed through more thrilling adventures than the subject of this sketch, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 14, 1821. His father, Eliphalet Mace, was a manufactnrer of planes and carpenter tools, and having a large family and small income, Russell was adopted at an early age by his uncle, Russell Perry, then living at Putney, Vermont. Young Mace was not of a studious nature, but of a more adventurous disposition, and the country life soon irritated him. Anticipating the delights of a sea life, though still but a boy, he went to Boston, and as a cabin boy shipped on board a coaster, bound for New Orleans. But the life was not all his youthful dreams had pictured, and he found one trip quite sufficient. At New Orleans he left the ship, and with an old friend led a rambling life, spent one season with a French trader in visiting the Comanche country and trading with the Indians. He then went to Independence, Missouri, and joined the trading train of the American Fur Company, *en route* for Bent's Fort on the Arkansas river. The train was loaded with blankets, shot guns, blue and red cloth, beads, and a general stock of Indian goods, to trade for otter and beaver skins and hides. The company was represented by the four Bent brothers and Mr. St. Vrain. At Bent's Fort his adventurous life began. It was desired to send important messages to Charles Bent, then at Taos, a distance of 180 miles, the trail leading through a country infested by the Ute Indians, then very hostile to the white man. Robert Fisher, a noted scout and trapper—the man who raised Kit Carson—volunteered to go, but wished a companion, and young Mace, seeking adventure, though warned of the dangers of the journey, agreed to accompany him. They were three days on the trip, and but for the experience of Bob Fisher, they would surely have been killed, as they followed the Indian trail and lay concealed in cañons while Indians passed but a few feet away. Tney journeyed mainly by night and arrived safely at Taos midst great rejoicing, as the mission was an important one. They returned to Bent's Fort accompanied by a strong guard of trappers and hunters. Young Mace was in the employ of Charles Bent for six years, and was considered one of his most trusty and faithful scouts and express riders. He carried express from Bent's Fort to Fort George, another very dangerous trail, usually traveling with a mule, trusting to familiarity with the country and strategy to escape the Indian, rather than speed of travel. His arms were his trusty rifle, two belt pistols and two Holster pistols, and with these on one of his rides, he kept five Indians at bay. At another time, disguised as a Mexican, he rode directly through an Indian village where detection meant instant death. For two years, in connection with Kit Carson, the noted scout, they hunted buffalo for the fur company simply for the meat, as the company employed about 400 men. Mr. Mace has chased thousands of buffalo over the site now occupied by Denver, Colorado, and he was at Pueblo, Colorado, when the first adobe was named for a trading post. Buffalo meat was the staple food, and they had little other meat, and rarely bread or vegetables, following vast herds of buffalo and killing only the fat ones. These six years were one round of thrilling adventure, but space must limit our sketch. In 1844, then but twenty three years of age, Mr. Mace returned to New Orleans, and for three years acted as clerk in the wine rooms of Mr. Werfield. At the opening of the Mexican war Mr. Mace was among the first to volunteer, and for three months served under

General Gaines. During this time the Secretary of War had made a requisition upon Louisiana for a regiment, and by leave Mace returned to New Orleans and recruited the first company under the requisition—Company A, First Regiment, Louisiana Volunteers, and was appointed Captain of the company, and being Senior Captain, had command of the regiment until all officers were elected. The regiment then served through the war until the treaty was made with the Mexicans. About that time Governor Barbechanoa, of Yucatan, applied for troops to help quell the Indian uprising, and Captain Mace, with a company of men, went to Yucatan and performed some heavy service, succeeding in driving the Indians from many strongholds which they had occupied for years.

At this time the gold excitement broke out in California, and on his return to New Orleans, Captain Mace started at once via Panama and arrived in San Francisco in August, 1849. He then went into camp at "Happy Valley" for a few weeks, and then to Rose's Bar on the Uber river, and with the usual experience of miners, being rich to-day and poor to-morrow, he followed mining through the districts of California for about twenty years. On the San Joaquin river, above Millerton, with a company, they spent three years in building a race to turn the river. They then struck it very rich for a short time, making the first day, from a few buckets of dirt, about $900, and for several days, $1,000 per day, but the bed soon played out and became valueless. Captain Mace also discovered a rich quartz mine at Fine Gold Gulch, which, during his absence was mismanaged and destroyed. He then returned to his ranch and attended to his stock interests. He was a heavy loser by the "No Fence" law, and he had to kill his stock to dispose of them. In 1874 he came to Borden and rented and managed the hotel until the start of Madera in 1876, and Captain Mace was among the first to buy town lots. In 1877 he built a two-story frame hotel at Madera, which was subsequently destroyed by fire, and the present brick structure was reared over its ashes. Captain Mace has been twice married. His present wife was Mrs. Gilmore, a widow with one child, Matilda, who married Dr. Edgar Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Mace have four children: William F., Mamie, Russell and Inez.

Captain Mace is a member of Madera Lodge, No. 280, F. & A. M., and Trigo Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is also a member of the California Pioneers and of the Veterans of the Mexican War. He has been elected Justice of the Peace many times, and for three terms has been elected to the General Assembly

Thus are summed up a few incidents from a long and diversified life—a life filled with adventure, yet replete with honorable actions in the unwritten side and of strict integrity in his business transactions.

THOMAS W. BROWN is, in a sense, one of the earliest pioneers of Kern County, He crossed its barren plains and explored them while on a southward trip to Los Angeles as early as 1861. While he entertained thoughts of permanently locating at some favorable spot, he saw nothing at that time in this now favored section that attracted him as a place for permanent abode The present beautiful city of Bakersfield had not at that time been thought of, there being only one house any where in that vicinity. Captain Stevens had made a very modest beginning at that time, and a few scattering stock-herders were seen at various points as he crossed the valley. He proceeded southward until he reached Los Angeles, and from that point made various trips of exploration into different sections of the country. He returned to Kern County in 1875 and spent the following year in the mountain regions of Havilah and Kernville. In December, 1876, he sold out his business and went to Arizona and remained until his return, when he settled in Bakersfield in 1888. He has been an extensive traveler and explorer, and has an accurate knowledge of the "Great West" and the Pacific Slope. He

married, in 1866, Miss Cornelia Glass, a daughter of Robert Glass, then a pioneer of Los Angeles County and later of Tulare. Mr. Brown has one son living, two children having died.

J. P. MURRY.—Prominent among the earliest stockmen to settle upon the Tule river is Mr. J. P. Murry, who was born in Louisiana. His early life was passed upon the home farm until his eighteenth year, when he struck out in life and started for California in 1852. He went to Independence, Missouri and was there engaged by John Montgomery to assist in driving a band of 600 cattle across the plains to California. The trip was successfully made and they entered California through Carson and Ione valleys to Stockton, and then to Bear creek, in Merced County, when the cattle were turned out to graze. Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Murry soon after returned to Missouri by water, and in 1853, another band of 700 was started, with Mr. Murry in charge, crossing by the old route. There were many Indians seen along the route, but they were not troublesome, and the passage was made without particular incident, driving their cattle to Bear creek. Subject remained with Mr. Montgomery until 1855, when he started in bnsiness with a Mr. Johnson, who was later called "Tule river" Johnson, to designate him from others by the same name. They went to Los Angeles and purchased cattle in 1855, and wintered on Tule river. The only stockmen then on the river were Elisha Packwood and Joshua and Jesse Lewis—and with abundance of fine feed and free grazing the cattle fattened, and in the spring of '56 they were driven to the mines and sold. Making a succes of this first venture, Mr. Murry continued in the business and became one of the prominent stockmen of the valley. The range of the San Joaquin valley was then common property, and the private brand of the stockmen was the only identification of their cattle. The stockmen had undisputed possession until 1859, when the sheepmen began coming in, seeking the mountain ranges of the Sierras. Soon after followed the farmer, who to protect their crops, evolved the "No Fence" law, prohibiting free grazing, and this was a death blow to extensive ranges, and the stock business gradually decreased, Mr. Murry has been an extensive dealer, and in in 1874, in partnership with Henry Mentz, they owned 12,000 head; but the dry year of 1877 was very disastrous, as they lost 5,000 head from starvation, and for want of suitable range, sold the balance to J. B. Haggin at $10 per head, who turned them off the following year at $40 per head, making a handsome speculation. Mr. Murry was then out of business for several years. In 1883 he went to New Mexico to buy cattle and stock ranches for Messrs. Haggin & Heart, and was in their employ about four years. purchasing over 8,000 head of cattle. In 1887 Mr. Murry returned to Porterville, and has continued in stock speculations, owning a range of about 1,400 acres lying upon or near the Tule river. In 1888 he attached Murry's addition to the town of Porterville, and subdivided eighteen acres for building purposes. Mr. Murry was married in Visalia in 1858, to Miss Martha Kenney, a native of Ohio, and to the union has been added two children—Theodore R. and George G. He is a member of Porterville Lodge No. 199, A. O. U. W. Mr. Murry has speculated somewhat in mines, but only as a side issue, as cattle-raising and selling have been his business first, last, and all the time.

GEORGE W. COFFEE, a leading rancher and stock raiser and dealer of Bakersfield, is a native of Johnson County, Missouri, and was born December 13, 1855. His father, Eli Coffee, was a resident farmer of that County, but came to California in 1857 and located in Visalia, Tulare County, where he lived until about 1875, when he went to Texas. Mr. Coffee came

to Kern County in 1876. He has been one of the foremost men in his occupation. He did for several years a very extensive business in the butchering and meat trade, which he closed out in 1878 He now owns and occupies 160 acres of land about four miles west of Bakersfield. He married Miss T. F. Thompson, and they have no children.

O. C. HIGGINS, M. D., is one of the oldest practicing physicians of Porterville. He was born in Ellsworth, Hancock County, Maine in 1855. His father, Josiah H. Higgins, was a school teacher by profession, and a boat builder by trade. For twenty-five years he taught winter schools about Hancock County, and his summers were devoted to his trade on Union river, where Ellsworth was situated. In 1875 he came to California, accompanied by his son Charles R., and together they worked at ship-carpentering at San Francisco. O. C. Higgins was educated in common schools, and at the age of sixteen years he began the trade of boat-building and ship-joining, which he followed at Ellsworth until the fall of 1876, when he, too, started for California to join his father at San Francisco. They then took a house and followed boat-building by day, while the subject devoted his evenings to study, and in the winter of 1879 he took up the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Alexander Mc Rea, paying all fees of tuition and expenses from his personal savings. He graduated from the California Medical College—Eclectic—at Oakland, April 26, 1882. He was married in San Francisco, November 1, 1881, to Miss Hattie G. Perry, a native of Maine. The doctor commenced practice on Mission street, San Francisco, and came to Porterville in June, 1882, upon the suggestion and recommendation of Dr. G. G. Gere, a professor of the medical college, and a former practitioner at Porterville. Dr. Higgins rented Dr. Gere's house on the corner of Oak and Gum streets, and after five years of practice the location seemed so desirable, that he purchased the property. The doctor built up an extensive practice, traveling in every direction within a radius of forty miles. While he has made much money, he has also performed much gratuitous service; the circumstances of the applicant were never considered, as the appeal from the poor when suffering or in distress, received the same prompt attention. He is a devoted attendant to business, and either at his office or in professional attendance, is constantly engaged. He was elected coroner and public administrator in 1888, but after six months of service, was obliged to resign, owing to professional duties. Dr. and Mrs. Higgins have three children: Robert M., Eloise L. and Hattie M.

HERMAN PIPER, a prosperous farmer of Kern County, is a native of Prussia, born October 7, 1854. He is the oldest of a family of ten children of Samuel Piper, and is the only one of the family in this country. He emigrated to America at the age of twenty-eight years and located at Watertown, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming. This he continued only one year, however, and he then turned his attention to lumbering on the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers. His last work in this line was rafting lumber from Warsaw, Wisconsin, to St. Louis, Missouri. He came to California in 1879. After spending a year in Stockton he took up his residence in Kern County, where he has devoted his energies to raising grain and stock. Mrs. Piper is of Swiss parentage. There are two children in the family.

L. D. WHITT was born at Gallatin, Daviess County, Missouri, April 23, 1849. His father, John Whitt, was a native of Kentucky, but emigrated to Gallatin, Missouri, in 1838, and helped build the first house after the

town was destroyed by the Mormons. He purchased a farm of 800 acres near Gallatin and carried on general farming. Subject was educated at the district school and followed the farm life at home until his marriage, April 7, 1872, to Miss Mary Noah. He then rented a farm of 160 acres, but after two years they decided to try their fortunes in California, upon the suggestion of friends then living at Tulare. He closed his business associations in the East, and in due time arrived safely in Tulare, and while looking about the country for a proper place to settle, he found employment with George D. Bliss in fencing the L— C— ranch of 7,040 acres. He then came to Portersville and helped build eight miles of fence for R. E. Hyde; this fencing was made necessary by the passage of the "No Fence" law at about that time, compelling ranchers to take care of their stock. Mr. Whitt followed ranch life until June, 1882, when he began buying and selling stock for the Visalia market, and being a successful buyer his business has gradually increased and he now represents leading houses in Sacramento and San Francisco, and also buys and speculates on private account, dealing in all live animals. In August, 1890, he bought four lots of the Pacific Improvement Company, south of Porterville, where he has built his home and stock corral for shipping, and he owns a stock range of 230 acres twelve miles east of town. Mr. and Mrs. Whitt have six children: John N., Mary H., Sarah J., Jessie G., Lycurgus R. and Henry A. He is a member of the Portersville lodges, F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

G. M. AND R. S. ASHE own and conduct a 320-acre ranch on section 34, township 30 north, range 27. They are both natives of Orange County, North Carolina, and came west in 1868 and located in Merced County, California. They came to Kern County n 1875, and settled upon their present home property in 1880. They are successfully engaged in the raising of live-stock and have their ranch under excellent cultivation and well improved with substantial buildings.

PETER VAN VALER, one of the early stock men of Tulare County, who settled upon King's river, and whose interests are now in the line of fruit and farming, was born in Monroe, Orange County, New York, in 1832. His father, Cornelius Van Valer, settled in Monroe in boyhood, and in 1844 moved to New York City, where he was prominent in mercantile life. Our subject was educated in the public schools of New York, with a practical business course, in the store of his father, where he remained until nineteen years of age, then going to Stony Point, New York, he was married to Miss Sarah Knight, and entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Knight, and for two years they were engaged in mercantile business; then Mr. Van Valer bought the entire business and continued the store. In 1859 he first came to California to visit his brother, Andrew Van Valer, who came to this State in 1849, and was engaged in the cattle business near Stockton. While here Mr. Van Valer was induced to embark in the business, and after a visit of six months he returned to New York. Then with frequent visits to California, time wore on until the war in 1861, when he returned and enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-second New York Infantry, stationed at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore. Then the regiment consolidated with the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth New York, and organized the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery. Mr. Van Valer was on detatched service as Quartermaster, and in other departments for nine months, and was then discharged and returned to Stony Point He then sold out his business, and in 1869 he came to California for permanent settlement, living at Visalia, and from there superintending their stock-interests

upon the King's river. They ran about 1,000 head of cattle and 200 horses. In 1874 they entered the sheep business, which prospered until 1877, when they were caught in the dry year and lost about 4,000 head. The average band was 8,000 head, and the business was continued until 1886. In 1874 Mr. Van Valer was appointed Deputy Clerk, United States Internal Revenue, Ninth Division, First District, under John Sedgwick, and later, William Higby, continuing in office for seven years, but all the time engaged in his stock business. In 1875 he bought his brother's interest in stock and lands, but lived at Visalia until 1884, when he settled upon his ranch of 1,000 acres, and reduced his stock to horses, keeping about seventy-five head. He has 160 acres in alfalfa, 140 acres in prunes and peaches, and 60 acres in vines, renting a large part of his farm lands.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Valer have three children —John K., who resides at Stony Point, in the furniture business, Cornelius, living at Fresno, in real estate, and Eugenia A., now Mrs. B. S. Gurnee, of Fresno.

The ranch of Mr. Van Valer borders on King's river, about six miles northeast of Hanford with his ranch houses pleasantly situated in the heavy oak timber, and there midst Nature's solitude, he is busily employed in the management of his extensive intereste.

ROBERT W. WITHINGTON is one of the "old timers" of California, having first set foot on Californian soil in 1854. He was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1838, and at seventeen years of age left home, sailed around Cape Horn for San Francisco, and from San Francisco he went to Stockton, thence to Knight's Ferry, in Merced County, where he worked for a time for a man by the name of Buckley. From Knight's Ferry he went to Shaw's Flats, in Tuolumne County, and engaged in mining there and in Calaveras and Mariposa Counties up to about 1859. In the winter of 1861 Mr. Withington came to Kern County, and was located at Tehachapi until 1862. He made a trip to Los Angeles, and returned north by way of Solidad Cañon, and with a partner proceeded to execute contracts for the sinking of mining shafts and tunnels, at what is now called Ravenna. He bought his partner out of this deal, completed his contracts, and then took up his residence at San Bernardino, (old town) where he lived until 1866. He then returned to Caliente in 1867, and took a hand in the development of the Joe Walker mine. In the meantime he purchased land on the South Fork of Kern river, continued mining at Havilah during a portion of the mining boom at that point, and also engaged in a freighting business between San Bernardino, Los Angeles and Kern County towns.

In 1868 he came to Bakersfield, purchased the property upon which stands his present place of business, where he is engaged in the sale of wines and liquors.

Mr. Withington's experience in California is the same as many other early time men who have lived to see what was once a somewhat barren plain, blossom as the rose.

WILLIAM CARVER is one of the venerable pioneers of the Golden State, first setting foot upon California's soil in 1850. Reports of the discovery of gold in California is what induced him, his brother Joel and a cousin, Daniel Carver, to leave their old Missouri home, make the journey overland, then a perilous one, and adopt the life of a miner. He first located at Placerville and spent about two years in the mines of that region, when he returned to Missouri and remained until 1875, pursuing the life of a farmer. Then, with his wife and a step-daughter, he returned to California and Kern County, by rail, and took up his residence in Lynn's valley, where he remained three years, when he removed to his present

place, in the Woody precinct, where he has since resided. He has 640 acres of foothill land, adapted to grazing and general farming purposes.

Mr. Carver was married, in 1872, to Miss Leetha Stover, a native of Meigs County, Tennessee, and a daughter of Abraham Stover, a planter. Mrs. Carver's ancestry is German; her grandfather being a native-born German. Mr. Carver is also born of German parents' and his grandfather, Christian Carver, was a soldier, having spent seven years of his life in the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Carver have two children: Mary, now Mrs. Kern, and a second daughter, Allie.

H. W. RAWLINS.—Is a native of England, born in Warwickshire in 1858. His father, Samuel Rawlins was a prominent business man of Birmingham. His mother, Catherine (Donaldson) Rawlins was a native of Scotland. Our subject was educated at the Repton school in Derbyshire, and in 1874 went to London to study for the India Civil Service After three years of study, and failing in the rigorous examination, his plans were then changed, and in 1878 he came direct to California to join his brother, J. E. Rawlins, who came to the State the preceding year. They then followed farming until 1881, when the partnership was formed between J. E. & H. W. Rawlins and J. S. Robinson & Brother, firm Robinson & Rawlins. They then purchased 400 acres of land in the coast range near Coalinga, and developed a coal mine which, after being placed upon a paying basis, was incorporated as the San Joaquin Valley Coal Mining Company, with a capital stock of $300,000. The firm also established the Hanford Waterworks, by boring four wells 48 to 160 feet deep, then pumping to an elevated tank. They distribute through the town by pipes for domestic and fire purposes. In the fall of 1890 they sunk an artesian well 500 feet, and thus secured an ample supply of water. In 1881 Mr. Rawlins also engaged in the sheep business, which he followed for two years, and then changed to the cattle business, buying, fattening and selling on the market.

Mr. Rawlins' ranch of eighty acres lies about one and one-half miles southwest of Hanford, where he has twenty-five acres in fruit and vines, thirty-five acres in alfalfa and the balance he farms in wheat.

He was married in London on November 3, 1887 to Miss Florence Holder, a native of England, daughter of Colonel C. Holder, of Tiverton, Devonshire. In 1888 Mr. Rawlins built a handsome three-story brick residence on his ranch, which is the first and only brick residence in the County, and surrounded as it is with shrubbery, lawn and flowers, makes a comfortable and attractive home.

To the household have been added two children—Eleanor Marjorie and Henry Guy, who bring their quota of sunshine and brightness to the family.

J. H. BERRY.—Few citizens stand higher in the estimation of the people of Kern County than J. H. Berry. His career in Kern County has been eminently creditable from a moral and social standpoint. He is one of the well-to-do farmers of Lynn's valley, a native of the State of Alabama, and born in Franklin County, February 19, 1833. His father, John S. Berry, was a native of Maryland, a tailor by trade, which was his life occupation. He lived at Tuscumbia, Alabama for many years, and there died, leaving a family of three sons and one daughter. The subject of this sketch was the third of this family and is now the only one living. He was educated in the public schools of Alabama and California, having come to the Golden State in 1851; he took up school teaching, which for many years he pursued with signal success. He was elected to the office of Superintendent of Schools of

Kern County, and held the position from 1884 to 1887 with credit to himself and his constituency. He owns 730 acres of good agricultural and grazing lands in Kern County on sections 10 and 15, township 25, range 31. He is President of the County Board of Examiners of Teachers by appointment, and is authority in Kern County upon many educational matters.

He was married February 22, 1872, to Miss Hannah I., daughter of William Clapp, in El Dorado County, California, a merchant of the town of Newton.

Mr. and Mrs. Berry have five children living: Herbert, born August 5, 1875; Clara, born October 10, 1877; James H., born April 28, 1881; Susan W., born February 11, 1885; Charles D., born April 19, 1887. Two children are deceased: Henry I. died June 11, 1880, and Byron H., died August 17, 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Berry are influential members of the Christian Church of Glennville.

WILLIAM J. DUNLAP, of Glennville, is one of the later generations of Dunlaps, a son of James E. and Lucy (Ellis) Dunlap, now resident at White River, Tulare County, this State. James E. Dunlap came to California in 1854 from Bell County, Texas, where he was born. He lived about twenty-five years at Glenville, where he pursued the stock-raising business. He had four children, two of whom are deceased. W. J., the subject of this brief sketch, is the youngest of the family; he is a native of Glennville and was born August 16, 1868. He is an ambitious, industrious and frugal young man. He owns 160 acres of land at White river, upon which he grazes sixty head of cattle and about twenty-five head of horses.

ELIAS GALLUP, proprietor of the Jonesa Poland China Farm, was born in Mystic, New London County, Connecticut, April 10, 1840. He was the youngest in a family of nine children. His father, B. F. Gallup, was a mechanic and followed his trade in the above town. Subject lived at home until eighteen years of age, when he started for California to join his three brothers who had preceded him. Coming out by water and the Isthmus of Panama, he arrived s fely at San Francisco and then joined his brothers at Sacramento, where his elder brother, Josiah Gallup, had a prominent position in the forwarding of Chinese emigrants to the mining districts. The brothers also had a large stock ranch at Salino County, where they had 1,300 head of Spanish cattle and forty riding horses; subject went to the ranch and was there employed. In the fall of 1858 his brother died, and after the estate was settled, Elias and Calvin Gallup went into the sheep business in Salino County, keeping only fine South Down sheep which they imported from New Jersey and Vancouver's Island. They exhibited at the fourth State Fair held at Sacramento in 1860, and were awarded first premium. They followed the business until 1864, —the dry year,—and then lost everything; but in various occupations they followed sheep interests until 1867, when they began farming in Yolo County, and there Mr. Gallup was married in 1872 to Miss Almina B. Ruggles, a native of Michigan. He continued farming until 1876, when he came to Tulare County and bought his present ranch of eighty acres, six miles northeast of Hanford. Water was then brought to the land, but there were very few improvements about the valley. He started in with farming and stock, bringing with him a small band of Poland China hogs—all standard bred, registered animals. Mr. Gallup has built up an extended reputation, and ships pigs to Japan, China, Sandwich Islands, Central America, Arizona, Nevada and the East. He is a stockholder of the American Poland China Record Company, and has been vice-president for many years, and is the most prominent breeder in the State, having the largest herd of recorded Poland Chinas on the Pacific coast. About 1885 he engaged in breeding Holstein

cattle for dairy purposes, and now has a fine band of thirty head. He also has a small band of horses, and breeds for driving purposes. He has only planted an orchard for family use—has forty acres in afalfa, and farms in grain. Mr. and Mrs. Gallup have three children,—Walter W., Maud and Elmer H.

JAMES SUTHERLAND is a native of England, born near New Castle in 1838. His father, John Sutherland was engaged in coal mining near New Castle. He emigrated with his family to the United States about 1838, and settled near St. Louis, Missouri, and connected himself with the coal mining interests of that vicinity, remaining until 1850; he then crossed the plains for California by wagon and ox team. The trip was a long and dangerous one, as the Indians were very hostile; but after six months of travel, Mr. Sutherland and family arirved safely at Big Cañon, south of Hangtown, when he at once commenced mining operations. After three years of successful work, he went to the Sacramento valley, took up 1,000 acres of land and engaged in the stock business, and also kept a public house. As to the price of provisions in those early days, flour cost $1 per pound, and hogs brought $1 per pound on foot, meals were served from one to two dollars each.

In 1855 Mr. Sutherland returned to the States and picked up sixty fine horses and about 350 head of American cattle. These he drove across the plains, and with slight loss landed them at his ranch. In the fall of 1855 he gathered his stock and drove south through the San Joaquin valley and settled on the lower King's river, in what was then called the swamp land—very few settlers at that time in the locality—and the valley filled with wild horses, cattle, antelope and elk. Grazing was then free through the valley, but Mr. Sutherland wisely took up land then and later, until he secured 14,000 acres, he then dealt extensively in cattle and horses, with about 20,000 of the former and 5,000 of the latter. During the settlement of the country in the early '70's, and the digging of the irrigating ditches, it was Mr. Sutherland's cattle which supplied the half-starved settlers in a country too barren to sustain life, until water was secured for irrigation. After the passage of the "No Fence" law, Mr. Sutherland went into the sheep business very exten sively, increasing his band to 30,000 head. His interests were all in stock, which were gradually reduced, and at his death in 1881 his interests were small in comparison. He had been twice married, and left ten children, among whom his large land interests were divided.

James Sutherland lived at home through his father's life. He was married in Sacramento in 1890 to Miss Augusta Young, a native of Missouri. After the division of the estate our subject lived upon his allotment until 1886, when he sold out and moved to Grangeville, purchasing four and one-half acres for a home, and subsequently 100 acres one mile south of Armona, sixty acres of which are in alfalfa snd forty acres in vines. He also farms outside, and sows annually about 300 acres.

Mr. and Mra. Sutherland have six children—Thomas, Amelia, Dora, John, Fred and Eva. Mr. Sutherland has been a hard working man through life, attending strictly to his ranch interests, and now congratulates himself that what he owns, he owns without incumbrance.

G. WICKER is one of the pioneer citizens of Lynn's valley. He came to California from the State of Illinois, in 1852. He is a native of Fayette County, Ohio, town of Washington, and was born April 12, 1829. His father, Andrew Wicker, was a farmer by occupation, a native of North Carolina, who emigrated to Illinois, and located near Springfield, where he died in the year 1848. His mother, Sarah Glaze, was born in Maysville, Kentucky. She bore twelve children, seven of whom lived to maturity, of whom the

subject of this sketch is the eighth. He received a good education, and adopted the calling of a farmer. He arrived at Placerville, California, in 1851, from Illinois, mined in El Dorado and Calaveras counties for about three years. He then went to Santa Clara County, and lumbered for a brief time, and located then in what is at present Kern County, where he has since remained. Mr. Wicker has 240 acres of the best soil in Lynn's valley, all well improved and stocked with cattle and horses. He was married January 1, 1863, near Bakersfield, to Miss Sarah J. Doherty, daughter of Anderson Doherty. She is a native of Illinois, and they have four children living. Mr. and Mrs. Wicker are regarded as among the valuable citizens of Lynn's valley.

WILLIAM LOYD is a native of Arkansas, born April 17, 1849, and is a son of William Loyd, a farmer by occupation. His father died when the subject of this sketch was a mere boy, and his mother married Mr. Henry Coker, who came with his family to California in 1851. They located in Nevada County, this State, where he pursued farming. Mrs. Loyd had four sons and four daughters, and the subject was the fourth born of the family. He was educated in the public schools of Placer County, and in the higher branches by a private tutor. He commenced school teaching in the year 1876, in the public schools of Tulare County, and with the exception of one year (1878) has been continually in the service. The past two years he has been in Kern County. Mr. Loyd has been twice married; first to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Tulare County, who bore him one son, William C., born October 19, 1871. She died in 1886. His second marriage was to Miss Mary Carothers, of the same county, in 1879. She lived only about four months after the union, dying of quick consumption.

Mr. Loyd is an excellent tutor. He is thoroughly posted in the science of good school government and educational ethics, and in his profession stands in the front rank.

NATHAN.—The mercantile firm of Schwartz & Nathan, situate at Grangeville, represents one of the oldest business houses in that section of the valley. The firm consists of Mr. B. Schwartz, who resides at San Francisco, and attends to the buying for the firm, and the selling of grain, of which the firm handle large quantities; and Mr. H. Nathan, who resides at Grangeville, as business manager. Mr Nathan was born in Milaslaw, Germany, in 1857, his father being a merchant of that locality. Subject remained at home until fourteen years of age, and then entered a wholesale dry goods house at Breslau, Germany, where for three years he was thoroughly drilled and educated in mercantile life. Having friends in California, he then came to this State, with his father, about 1874, and after passing six months in school at San Francisco, learning the English language, he began mercantile life as clerk for D. Brownstone, at Watsonville, remaining until 1875, when he came to Grangeville in the employ of B. Schwartz. After three years of faithful service he became a member of the firm, which has continued with a steadily increasing business. Mr. Schwartz began business with the early settlement of Grangeville, in a little building 25 x 50 feet. With the increase of business he increased his facilities, and his store then covered 50 x 100 feet, which was destroyed by fire in 1887, and over its ashes was raised the present building 62 x 100 feet, with sheds for agricultural implements, a house 16 x 60 feet as a residence for their employees, and all conveniences for the management of their extensive business, carrying a complete stock of supplies for the family and household, with all the requirements of the ranch in agricultural implements and machinery. In 1884 they built an extensive warehouse at Armona,

Philo D. Jewett.

Jeanie Deans Jewett.

64 x 200 feet, for the storage of grain, which they have handled in very large quantities. In 1888 they incorporated the "Verona Vineyard and Orchard Company," and planted 160 acres to vines and tress. In 1891 they planted 240 acres to vines, prunes, peaches and olives, which they incorporated as the "Felicia Vineyard and Orchard Company,"—the firm controlling and managing both corporations. They own 800 acres in the "76" country, in Fresno County, and other land interests. Mr. Nathan is one of the incorporators and directors of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, which was organized in Hanford in 1891, and opened its doors for business on July first of same year.

PHILO D. JEWETT, whose name is a most familiar one through the San Joaquin valley, and who has figured more effectively in the settlement and material development of Kern County than almost any other man, was born in Vermont, July 31, 1837, and reared in the town of Weybridge, Addison County, that State, only a short distance from the shores of the beautiful and historic lake Champlain.

His father, Solomon W. Jewett, was born May 22, 1808, in the same town, and for many years was one of the most distinguished men of his State. He represented the Weybridge District in the Vermont Legislature in 1838–39, and was prominently before the State convention for Governor, and lacked only three votes of a nomination. He represented his State as commissioner to the World's Fair at London, England, in 1851, and has been for over half a century a prominent contributor to the agricultural press. He was given added prominence by the introduction of high-grade sheep into that country, the outgrowth of which gave Vermont a world-wide fame as a sheep and wool-producing State.

In 1863 he came to California and made the acquaintance of one Solomon Fried, a squatter on the present site of Bakersfield. Fried abandoned his claim in favor of Mr. Jewett, who paid him $32 for his improvements on 160 acres. He soon sold that portion of his claim covered by Chinatown for eight days work (six only of which he received) to one Stine; this property is now valued at upwards one million dollars. He gave to the city of Bakersfield its name in honor of its first settler, Colonel Thomas Baker. His ancestors were among the first settlers of the old commonwealth of Massachusetts, they having emigrated from Lincolnshire, England, in 1638, and located at Rowley. The annals of New England mention the name in various historical connections, showing the Jewetts to be as a family, resolute and of progressive tendencies.

Solomon W. Jewett was twice married. Fidelia Bell, his first wife was, born at Weybridge, Vermont, and the marriage took place June 5, 1831. She departed this life May 20, 1838, leaving the following dependent children: Louisa M., born January 19, 1833; Solomon, born March 13, 1835; Philo D., born July 31, 1837.

Mr. Jewett's second marriage was to Miss Mary K. Jewett, a native of New Haven, Addison County, Vermont, where she was born July 16, 1819. This union was blessed with six children: Mary, born March 6, 1840; Susan Nash, born August 19, 1841; Charles Elam, born April 27, 1843; Martha Caroline, born May 5, 1845; Fidelia, born October 3, 1851, and Kate Wright, born July 27, 1858. All but the last named of this family were born at Weybridge, and she at Racine, Wisconsin. The mother and wife died at New Haven, the place of her birth, June 12, 1891. The father still survives, and is spending his declining years in San Francisco, frequently visiting his relatives and friends on the coast and various points in California.

Philo D. Jewett was educated at Weybridge and the Middlebury (Vermont) Academy, and later graduated at Racine (Wisconsin) College, in 1858, to which point his father and family had removed. In the spring of 1859 he started for

Pike's Peak, with an ox-team, accompanied by a brother, Solomon, now an influential business man and financier of Kern County. They reached St Joseph, Missouri, and after proceeding about 300 miles westward, they met wagon trains of Pike's Peak emigrants, who were disappointed with the prospects there, and were on their return eastward. These unfavorable reports determined the Jewett brothers to change the course of their journey, and they proceeded overland on foot, and reached California in September, that year, having walked the entire distance across the plains from the Missouri river, and consuming about five months time. The last day of their travel they covered about thirty-five miles, and arrived at Hangtown, now Placerville.

The following spring Mr. Jewett returned to Carson valley to get cattle which they had left there the year before. He spent about sixteen months in teaming in and about Virginia City, and then returned to California. He and his brother embarked in the stock business, near the Tejon reservation, now the Beale ranch, in the fall of 1860, and in the following year they removed to Kern river, and located the "Rio Bravo" ranch, remaining there until the fall of 1874, when they sold the ranch, and a portion of their sheep for $42,000. They then removed to their farms adjoining the town of Bakersfield, having previously purchased about 2,000 acres of choice land, for which they paid twenty-five cents to $1 per acre. The lands lying nearest the city of Bakersfield were purchased at the latter price.

In company with the late Julius Chester they erected the first store at Bakersfield, the second building in town. In 1874 the subject of this sketch was one of the incorporators of the Kern Valley Bank. In 1865 these enterprising pioneers raised the first crop of cotton ever planted in Kern County, on 120 acres of soil. The prosecution of this enterprise required the importation of Chinamen for labor from San Francisco. A fine crop of cotton was produced, but before the crop was gathered the war closed, and cotton fell from $1 to twenty five cents per pound. That, and the high price of labor made the venture an unprofitable one, and cotton-raising was abandoned. They built, and with Julius Chester operated the first store in Bakersfield, which occupied the present sight of the beautiful Southern Hotel.

In 1885 Mr. Jewett removed with his family to San Francisco, where he owns, with a brother-in-law, Mr. John Farnham, the celebrated Crystal Baths, the largest and most complete salt-water baths in the world, which are located at North Beach. He still has large interests in Kern County, and is indisputably claimed as one of her most respected and interested citizens.

Mr. Jewett was united in marriage, October 8, 1873, to Miss Jeanie Deans Ketcham, a daughter of Andrew J. Ketcham, an influential farmer of Sudbury, Rutland County, Vermont, and Mrs. Adaline Buckmaster Ketcham, a lady of rare intelligence and culture.

Jeanie Deans was born at Sudbury, Rutland County, Vermont, March 3, 1851. She attended the district school at her native town, and also a seminary at Fairfax, Vermont. She came to California in May, 1870, to attend school at "Laurel Hall," San Mateo County, a seminary for young ladies, of which her aunt, the late Miss Buckmaster, was principal and proprietress. And it was at this schoool that she was married to Mr. Jewett. Mrs. Jewett's ancestors were men of position, and prominent for their wealth and intelligence. Her paternal grandfather, Major Bernard Ketcham, major of the war of 1812, was born March 2, 1778. He was the most influential man in the town of Sudbury, Vermont, where he resided, and was the largest land owner in that section of the State. Her maternal grandfather, John Buckmaster, was born August 31, 1794, and resided at Shrewsbury, Rutland County, Vermont, where he was a noted and successful lawyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Jewett are the parents of six children: Adaline Bell, born at Vallejo, California, August 6, 1874; Lathrop William, born at Sudbury, Vermont, October 27, 1875; Helen

Ketcham, born at Bakersfield, California, January 23, 1879; Hugh Saxe, born at Bakersfield, California, February 26, 1882; Jeanie Deans, born at San Francisco, California, July 4, 1885; Phelps Dodge, born at San Francisco, California, July 1, 1890.

Mrs. Jewett is a lady of rare force of character and energy, and possesses the qualities of a true helpmate. A fond and ambitious mother, her education and artistic and musical culture have fitted her for the proud position she occupies, as the ruling spirit of an attractive home.

Mr. Jewett is a member of the California Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of San Francisco, and of California Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; he also belongs to the Islam Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and to the socialistic order of the Native Sons of Vermont of San Francisco.

The following thrilling adventure is related by Mr. Philo D. Jewett. It happened at the house of Jewett Bros., at Rio Bravo ranch, on the night of July 13, 1865. "I was a Union man during the late civil war, which circumstance nearly cost me my life. The war had been closed nearly three months, and yet there were some people in the remote portions of the United States who believed it had not. Among those who shared that belief was a band of forty guerrillas, who went by the name of "The Mason and Henry gang," from the names of their leaders. This gang had committed many depredations, and murders in the San Joaquin valley, and were a terror to the people from Visalia to San Diego. At about dusk on the night above mentioned, Mason and one of his men by the name of Tom Hawkins rode up to our house at Rio Bravo ranch. The house was a long, low adobe, containing three rooms; the middle one was used for a kitchen and diningroom, a bedroom being at each end, but there was only one outside door. The house was situated on the south bank of Kern river, or "Rio Bravo," as it was called by the Mexicans, and was about two miles below the point at which the river comes out of the Sierra Nevada mountains. This house, with a new and large one, was washed away by the great flood of December, 1867. A miner by the name of Johnson, who was acting as cook for me at the time, and I were living at the house, and a Mexican who was sick, was lying in one of the bedrooms. Just after the guerrillas rode up, I arrived from one of my sheep camps. The men had dismounted, and were standing near the door, while their horses, which were large and beautiful ones, were unhitched near by. Mr. Johnson, who was standing in the door, spoke to me, and said, these gentlemen wish supper; I replied, 'All right, give them some; I am hungry and will take some, too.' I told them that there was good grass near the house, and asked them if they would like to stake their horses, and stay all night. They replied that their horses were accustomed to stand without hitching, and that they expected to travel farther that night.

The repast being placed upon the table, we all sat down to our meal. The large, heavy-built desperado (who proved to be Mason) was very talkative, but his companion was silent.

His principal topic being guerrilling, I remarked that I thought that guerrilling never did any good, and now that the war was over, it could not help the Southern cause. He replied, 'You will find out that guerrilling has just commenced in California.' Each had a canteen of whiskey hung to the horn of his saddle. They brought one in, and handing it to me, said, 'This is Eugene's best.' I had noticed when I came up that each had a bundle of new clothing tied to his saddle. It was afterwards proven that they had robbed Eugene's store on Green Horn mountain, on the morning of that day, and had shot at Eugene, an old Frenchman, as he ran away. I also noticed that each carried two large Colt's revolvers, and a villainous looking knife, stuck in their belts.

After smoking their pipes, and conversing awhile after supper, they arose, and the spokesman said, 'Well, let's have another drink before we go,' handing the canteen to me; I pretended

to drink, and said, 'Well, here is luck.' Then villian No. 1 drank, and said, 'Well, here goes.' They went out, and I supposed that they were going to leave. Johnson and I were sitting side by side near the back end of the room, facing the outside door, I being nearer the door of the bedroom on our left. I was about to arise and close the outside door, thinking they were gone, when Mason appeared at the door, and walking up to me, said, 'Where did you say that good grass is back of the house?' I replied, 'I will go and show you if you wish to stake your horses' He said 'No, you will not do any such thing,' and at the same time he drew a revolver, and I heard three quick clicks of the hammer as he cocked it, and put it to my breast. Just then villain No. 2 appeared, and stood in the door, with a drawn revolver in his hand, which without saying a word he pointed at Johnson. I began to think that 'I was in it,' and as I arose, I said, 'Don't kill me.' The powerful villain by my side replied, 'I am not going to kill you, keep your hands off from me.' He turned his eyes for a moment toward Johnson (who sat like a stone,) and with his other hand he appeared to be drawing his two-edged knife, when quick as a flash I jumped through the open door into the bedroom on my left, which luckily was dark. There was but one small window in this bedroom, that was on the front of the house, and near the door, which was being guarded by villain No. 2. This window was partly open, but the opening was only 15 x 24 inches. The window was raised fifteen inches from the sill, and the sill was covered by large and small quartz specimens; the window was further obstructed by a large dry goods box placed under it in the room, and by several smaller ones piled up on the ground just outside. Through this window I went like a frog. I cleared the boxes without touching them, and did not brush off a stone from the sill. I landed on my hands and knees. At this moment villian No. 2., who was but a few feet from me, stepped out of the door, and snapped his pistol at me, but it did not explode. This fact I did not know until over a year afterward, when the night before Hawkins was hung at Visalia for the murder of Johnson, he confessed it to a fellow-prisoner. After making my escape from the house, I ran around the west end of it, passed the cow corral and out into a plowed field about fifty rods away, and lay down between the furrows.

I now had time to collect my thoughts, and I said to myself, 'What a coward I am to run away and leave poor Johnson there, alone! Especially, as the man said that he was not going to kill me. They are only a couple of drunks, so I will go back to the house and see what they are up to.' I did not dream they were murderers, and one of them was the captain of the terrible Mason and Henry gang. As it was, I got up, and started back for the house, but I had not gone many steps before I heard the report of a pistol. I wisely concluded that it was better for me to lie down again. Up to this time, the night had been lighted only by the stars, which circumstance aided me in my escape, but I had not been in the plowed field more than ten minutes, before the beautiful bright moon arose over Mount Breckenridge, and lighted up the hills and the little valley in which the house was situated. A new thought now struck me, which was to go to the river, which was but a few rods away; its banks at that time were covered with a heavy growth of cottonwood and willows. By keeping among the trees, I could safely walk up the river to a point opposite the house, which was situated only about ten rods up the sloping bank from the river; I could thus observe everything that was transpiring in front of the house and not be seen myself. In a few moments I was opposite the house, when peering out from among the trees, I was much relieved to find that the horses were gone, but there was a dense smoke rolling out of the door and windows. I went to the door of the house; there were no lights burning, and the darkness inside was more intense on account of the smoke. I called for Johnson, but there was no response; all was still as death. I dared not go into the

house, so I went to get my horse which I left staked but a few rods away (expecting to go to our store on Kern Island, where my brother Solomon was, thirteen miles down the river). The horse was gone. The villains had anticipated what I would do and hid him among the brush by the river, where he was found next morning. I then decided to walk to our store and inform my brother of what had happened, but being very tired, I concluded to lie down by the side of the house until morning. I had had two Indians that day making hay on the table land about a mile south of the house. They had spread their blankets on a piece of canvas near the east end of the house. Immediately after Johnson was shot and stabbed in the bedroom through which I made my escape, the murderers left. And the sick Mexican who had been lying on the floor in the opposite bedroom being frightened, ran out of the house; on passing through the dining-room, he saw poor Johnson staggering out of the bedroom from the opposite side, and fall on his face before he reached the outside door. The Indians hearing the shot and seeing the Mexican run out, they left their blankets, ran to the river and swam across, the river being very high that year. After I concluded to not walk to our store that night (which was thirteen miles away), I noticed the canvas and blankets which the Indians had occupied only a few minutes before, and being completely exhausted I rolled myself in the canvas and was soon fast asleep. I had been asleep but a short time, when I was awakened by what appeared to be the sound of horse's hoofs galloping down the little hill back of the house; I jumped up and ran for the river, but before I reached it, I was informed of my mistake by the braying of one of my jacks, as they came rushing up to the house. I went back to the canvas again and slept undisturbed until about four o'clock in the morning, when I was awakened by the crowing of the cocks that roosted nearly over my head at the gable end of the house. I arose, and going to the door and looking in saw poor Johnson lying on his face near the middle of the kitchen; he had not lost a drop of blood and he appeared to be asleep.

I went up to him and took hold of his hand; then for the first time I knew that he was dead. The bullet had gone through him from side to side, then struck the adobe wall just over my bed, then bounded back on to the bed. He was also stabbed in the breast, the knife passing through him, and cutting his suspender nearly through on his back.

I now discovered the cause of the smoke at the time I went back to the house. The villains had set fire to some clothing which was hanging on the side of the adobe wall in the bedroom, with the intention, no doubt, of burning the house. The house was thatched with tulies, many of the ends of which hung down on the inside two and three feet; and they would have burned as easily as so many strips of paper (only a few loose boards were laid on the horizontal timbers overhead), but just above the clothes which were set on fire there happened to be stretched three large California lion skins, which prevented the flames from reaching the roof.

I now went to my sheep camp, which was near the mouth of Cottonwood creek, about a mile above the house on the river, where I found my sick Mexican, who came direct to the camp on leaving the house. He had informed my old herder, a faithful Yaqui Indian, of what had occurred at the house, telling him that Don Pablo (as I was called by the Mexicans) and Johnson were killed. Judge of his surprise upon my appearing to him alive. The herder had started on foot for our store as soon as he heard of what had happened. The Deputy Sheriff of Tulare County (which then included what is now Kern County) chanced to be stopping with my brother Solomon at the store that night. At about 3 o'clock that morning my brother with the Deputy Sheriff, Mr. E. H. Dumble, and three other white men started on horse-back for our sheep ranch. They arrived at our house just as the sun was rising. I saw

them coming down the trail single-file as I was returning to the house from my sheep camp. Not knowing whether they were friends or guerrillas, I took to the brush along the river to await developments. The party first stopped at the house. Then my brother and one of the number continued on up the river. On their coming near enough for me to recognize them, I came out of the brush to meet them. On returning to the house we lifted the body of Johnson from the floor. We gently laid him under the shade of the willows, by the river's bank. Soon my father and that old pioneer, Captain Elisha Stevens (who was captain of the first wagon train that crossed the plains and entered California), arrived with lumber from Kern Island (as Bakersfield was then called) to make Johnson's and my coffin. We buried Johnson that day near the river a few rods above the house.

HIRAM L. ALLEN (deceased) was one of the pioneers and an early miner of California. He was born in Alabama, January 27, 1820. He was a son of James Allen, a farmer who emigrated to Arkansas in the early days of the settlement of that country. Of a family of ten children, Hiram was the third born, and aside from a brother John M. Allen, was the only one of the family who ever came to this State. Mr. Allen mined in Calaveras County up to the time of his location in Glennville, in 1866, when he engaged in the raising of stock. He was married in 1849, April 3, to Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Samuel Plummer. Her father was a pioneer, a saddler by trade, and an influential citizen of Plummerville, Arkansas, from whom the village took its name. He was a native of the district of Columbia, and was raised in the city of Washington, District of Columbia. Mr. Allen was a good man, and his influence in his community was on the side of right. Mrs. Allen is an estimable lady, and is greatly respected by all who know her. She has four sons and one daughter: Alexander S., born October 15, 1852; John C., born September 12, 1855; Samuel P., born April 10, 1860; Robert N., born January 26, 1863, and Fannie H. Mrs. Allen is still a resident of Glennville, where she resides with Samuel P., landlord of the hotel at that point.

OLIVER S. DAVIS, an old-time Californian, and an esteemed citizen of Lynn's valley, is a native of North Carolina, born July 12, 1829. His father, Elnathan Davis, was a farmer, and a native of the same State.

Mr. Davis left his native home in 1851, and went to Indiana, where he remained until 1858, when he came to California. He mined and pursued stock-raising in Kern County for many years. He spent five years in Texas, returned in 1887 to this County and purchased a home of 180 acres in Lynn's valley, where he intends spending the declining years of his life. Mr. Davis is a man of the strictest integrity, and is highly respected by all who know him.

F. A. BLAKELEY is one of the representative real-estate men of Hanford. He was born in East Aurora, Erie County, New York, in 1850. Up to manhood his life was passed upon the home farm with his parents, and his education was acquired at the Aurora Academy. He was the youngest of two children, his brother, J. O. Blakeley, now residing in Los Angeles.

In 1873 the father of our subject, Mr. Isaac Blakeley, with his wife and two sons, emigrated to California and settled near Visalia, and engaged in the fruit business. F. A. Blakeley passed the winters of 1873 and 1874 in teaching school at Visalia, and in 1875, in partnership with E. A. Luce, they started a hardware and tin business at Visalia, which they continued until 1878, when Mr. Blakeley sold his

interest and came to Hanford soon after the settlement of the town. Purchasing property on Front street, he erected a building 25 x 64 feet, and therein established the pioneer hardware and tin store of Hanford, and for several years he conducted a large and profitable business, almost ruining his health from close and constant application. Finding a change of life necessary, he sold out his business in 1887 to Mr. E. Lord, and he passed six months in idleness and travel about the southern part of the State. Then returning to Hanford, he engaged in the real-estate business in a general way, and securing sixteen prominent fire insurance companies, mainly foreign, he has worked up an extensive business in that direction. In 1890, in partnership with J. H. Dopkins, they bought fifty-six acres of land north of town, which they subdivided, and as Dopkins addition placed it upon the market.

Mr. Blakeley has also built several residences in town which he has sold on the market. He was married in San Francisco in 1874 to Mrs. V. B. Haslett, a native of Indiana, daughter of E. Bingham, a California pioneer of 1858. To this union have been added three children: Ada I., Franc Ethel and Mabel A.

Mr. Blakeley is a member of Hanford Lodge, F. & A. M., Visalia Chapter, No. 44, R. A. M., and Visalia Commandery, No. 26, K. T.

W. C. RING is a native of Missouri, and was born in St. Louis in 1857. His father, W. C. Ring, was a professional book-keeper, who brought his family to San Francisco in 1860, but he survived the change of climate only two years. Mrs. Ring then moved her family of three children to Placerville, El Dorado County, where our subject received a grammar-school education. He left school at the age of seventeen years, and then took up mercantile life as clerk in a store at Placerville, and later he engaged in mining, but as neither occupation was congenial or profitable, he took up teaching, which he followed very successfully in Northern California and Nevada for six years. Upon coming to Madera in 1884 he was appointed superintendent of the Madera Grammar School, which position he filled for three years, giving eminent satisfaction to the towns-people. In the spring of 1887 he gave up teaching and was engaged as book-keeper by the Madera Flume and Trading Company, where he is still employed. Mr. Ring was married in San Francisco in 1890 to Miss Laura A. Zuiver, a native of California.

He is a member of Madera Lodge, No. 280, F. & A. M., Trigo Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M., Visalia Commandery, No. 86, K. T.; Sincerity Chapter, No. 53, O. E. S.; also a member of Morning Star Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F.; Zeta Encampment, No. 5, I. O. O. F., and Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 159, I. O. O. F.

O. B. PHELPS is a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, born March 2, 1847. His father, Captain Benedict Phelps, was a native of New York, but settled in Milwaukee in a very early day, and there raised his family of nine children,—subject being second in order of birth. His father was a ship-owner and freighter. He built the first vessel at Milwaukee, and called it the "Emily," after his eldest daughter. He freighted on Lake Michigan, from Green Bay to all points of settlement, and continued the business about nine years. He then moved to Sheboygan, and engaged in mercantile business. While there he was stricken with rheumatism, and for thirteen years was a helpless invalid. He subsequently moved to Willamette valley, Oregon, and purchased a ranch of 240 acres, where he now resides, in improved health, and engaged in the hop business.

O. B. Phelps was educated at Milwaukee and Sheyboygan, and remained at home until 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, Fourth Wisconsin regiment, but being under age, he was

not allowed to go to the front with his regiment, but was placed in the State Militia, where he served until the close of the war. As to the active service of the Fourth Wisconsin regiment, suffice it to say that of the original enlistment of Company C but three men survived and returned at the close of the war. In 1866 the subject started on a trip through the territories into Texas, and was gone about two years. He caught the Texas fever, which quite broke him up physically and financially, and on recovery had to start a little school and teach to get funds with which to return home. In 1870 he came to California, and settled in Contra Costa County, and followed coal mining about three years. He was married, in 1873, to Miss Esther E. Robertson, daughter of J. W. Robertson, a pioneer of 1857, and commonly known as "Tod" Robertson, quite prominent in the stock business on King's river. He was a staunch and fearless Republican, and during the excitement of the Lincoln campaign in 1864 the Democrats swore no Lincoln votes should be deposited at the poles at Kingston, Fresno County. Mr. Robertson was not intimidated, but deposited his vote, and he became a martyr to his convictions, as on his way home he was waylaid and mercilessly killed. The villains were pursued, but never captured. Mr. Phelps moved to Oakland in 1875, and was engaged as traveling salesman in portrait work, and in the patent-right business. In 1878 he moved to the Willamette valley, Oregon, and followed grain-farming for six years, when he returned to California overland, driving by the old emigrant trail and bringing his family and effects, and settled at Cross creek, Tulare County.

Upon the starting of Traver he was one of the pioneers of the town, and was engaged in the grain commission business, purchasing for prominent San Francisco parties. He homesteaded 160 acres near Traver, which he has farmed through hard labor. In 1887 he moved to Hanford, purchasing resident property on Eighth street, and continuing the grain and insurance business, purchasing grain on his own account. He is improving his ranch in fruit, has forty acres set in vines and prunes, and will set forty acres more in the spring of '92, the balance of the ranch being in grain land and alfalfa.

Mr. and Mrs. Phelps have six children: Ida May, Emmet V., Zesah L., Orilla B., Chester Arthur and Cuthbert. Republican principles have descended through the Phelps family from remote ancestry, and Mr. Phelps is very prominent in political work, and a member of the Republican County Central Committee.

MUNROE MINTER, of Glennville, is an old-time citizen of the town. He was born in Virginia, January 15, 1833. His father, Anthony Minter, was a physician, a farmer, and a pioneer of Campbell County, that State. He removed to Shelby County, Missouri, in 1836, where he practiced medicine successfully and raised and educated his family. He died at Shelbina in 1870. He was married to Jane Biby, who bore him nine children, and died in 1841. Munroe was at that time about eight years of age, and the sixth born of the family. He received a common-school education, and inherited the instincts of honest and industrious parents. He came to California in 1853 and located at Sonora, in Tuolumne County, where he worked in the mines for about eight years. He took up farming and continued in that occupation until 1863. He then located at Glennville, in Kern County, where he has been conducting a hotel and boarding-house, which he discontinued in March, 1891.

Mr. Minter was married in 1859 to Miss Louise Arnold, a native of Mississippi, and they have six children living: Alice, wife of James G. Murrell, M. D., of Glennville, John F., Ella, now Mrs. William Fugitt, of Lynn's valley, Jessie, Columbus and Ida M. Mr. and Mrs. Minter are members of the Christian

Church at Glennville, and are highly respected people.

G. S. RUSSELL, rancher, near Borden, was born near Bi:kville, Cumberland County, Kentucky, in 1833. He lived at home on the plantation of his father until 1852, when he started for California to get the benefit of the climate, and as strength was restored to engage in mining. He first lived at Mariposa, mining a little, and later at Sonora, Tuolumne County, where he was engaged in mining and teaming until the spring of 1858. He then went to San Joaquin County, and in the fall was married to Miss Catharine Baker, a native of Arkansas. Mr. Russell then took up ranching, which he followed until 1873, when he came to Borden to settle upon land he preempted in 1872. He annually sows about 800 acres of grain. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have twelve children, the younger ones living at home and the older ones upon ranches near. He is also tax collector for the Madera Irrigation District, which was organized in the fall of 1888, under the Wright irrigation law. He has been collector since the date of organization. The system will cover 335,000 acres.

Mr. Russell is a member of Madera Lodge, No. 280, F. & A. M.

G. M. CROCKER, like many other pioneers of California, has seen and experienced phases of frontier life, that, if fully portrayed, would thrill the lover of adventure and romance.

The boyhood scenes of Mr. Crocker's life are almost identical with those of his older brother, James C. Crocker, which are described elsewhere in this volume. He was born in Whitesboro, Oneida County, New York, March 31, 1835, and is the fifth son of the family. After his arrival in California, in 1851, he devoted much of his time to mining, pursuing that calling with varied success. He also engaged in team freighting, cattle raising and various other occupations common in early California. Joining his brother, as partner in their Kern County enterprises, he bore an active part in their development. (See sketch of J. C. Crocker). Their operations were all conducted on a large scale, as is illustrated by the fact that on their Tembloer ranch alone they ranged 56,000 head of stock. The Crocker brothers have never done business by halves. They were notably successful in their San Joaquin County and Kern County enterprises, and the recent removal of their base of operations from Kern to Inyo County was a loss to the former and a corresponding gain to the latter. They have invested a large amount of money in Inyo County. Aside from their extensive ranch interests, they have erected a commodious hotel at Big Pine, which fills a great want to a growing country.

Besides James C. and "Ed" M. Crocker, who comprise the firm of Crocker Brothers, Anson and Milton, two other brothers, are residents of Big Pine and indirectly associated in these enterprises.

D. H. COOLBAUGH has been a resident of Kern County since 1880, coming here from Stockton, and engaging in stock-raising six miles below Bakersfield, where he developed 640 acres of land. He continued there until 1888, when he located in Bakersfield, where he has made his permanent home. Mr. Coolbaugh is a native of Bradford, Pennsylvania, of German descent, and was born December 8, 1836. His father, Moses Coolbaugh (now deceased), emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ogle County, Illinois, during the days of the early settlement of that country and became an influential citizen. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Brewster, was a sister of Henry Brewster, an eminent lawyer and jurist of New York. The subject of this sketch was the third born of

a family of eight children. His life has not been an eventful one. Being a man of quiet demeanor and unassuming ways, he has sought to do his whole duty as a straightforward, upright citizen simply, and it is safe to assert that never has his conduct brought contempt upon the good family name. He married in 1864, Miss Elizabeth Blevins, a native of Oregon, and daughter of Alexander Blevins, a pioneer of that State.

JEFF JOHNSON, a rancher east of Lemoore, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1837. His father died when he was but four years of age, after which he lived with his mother until the age of twelve years, when he struck out in life to gain his own support. He worked for wages upon farms in Indiana until 1859, when he came to California. Joining a company of twelve men and six wagons they crossed the plains and landed at Placerville, after an uneventful trip of about six months. He then began mining on the middle fork of the American river, but after an unsuccessful year he went to Oregon and engaged in lumbering. In 1868, he returned to the East, making the trip by water and the Isthmus; he began farming in Illinois and in different localities in Iowa and Missouri; in 1883 he returned to California and settled in Fresno. The last time Mr. Johnson crossed the plains he was accompanied only by his family. The journey was made in a wagon with a single span of horses, and consumed five months and one day. He purchased forty acres near town, and also rented about 400 acres outside, and followed grain farming until 1888, when he sold out and purchased his present ranch of forty acres near Lemoore. He has a small orchard and thirty acres in vines, and now devotes his time to his vineyard interests.

He was married in Bureau County, Illinois, in 1873, to Miss Emeline Hartley, a native of Illinois, and of this union have been born four children: May, Essie, Warren and Viola. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and through the influence of the order expects greater protection to farming interests.

G. E. LECHNER, one of the enterprising business men of Bakersfield, is a native of Indiana, born in Evansville, Vanderburg County, October 22, 1863.

He has been a resident of California from his youth, having come to this State in 1876, at the age of thirteen years. His mother is still living in California, as are also a brother and business partner, H. C. Lechner, and two sisters, Helen and Hortensia.

GEORGE W. COTTON, a California pioneer of 1850, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1839, the youngest in a family of eight children. In 1843 his father started with his family to Illinois, but died on the journey. The family continued and settled at Pittsfield, Pike County, Illinois, where our subject received a limited education, and also worked on a brick yard. In 1849, accompanied by two brothers, he started for California with an ox team, in a company of thirty wagons. The trip was saddened by the death of one of the brothers, who was buried in the Black Hills. The company then continued on their journey, and arrived at Placerville in September, 1850. Though but seventeen years of age, our subject began mining at Rattlesnake Bar, on the American river, and followed that occupation through the chief districts of California and Nevada for a period of twelve years. He and his partner, "Jim" Brown, discovered the Indian diggings, which became celebrated for their rich prospects. In the early days of the diggings our subject and his partner were confined twelve hours in a hollow tree fighting the Indians, who were very hostile at that time. In 1862 Mr. Cotton gave up

mining and went to Stockton, and engaged in draying for eighteen months. Then, going to Woodland, he followed ranching for a number of years, working 400 acres of land. Subsequently he moved to the O'Farrell Redwoods in Sonoma County, where he was engaged in a saw-mill, ranching, teaming and in the dairy business in different localities. In 1874 he came to Tulare County and settled at Jonesa, six miles northeast of Hanford. Purchasing 160 acres of land from the railroad company, he began farming, and was also appointed postmaster of Jonesa, which position he had for three years, or until the office was abolished by the organization of the town of Hanford. He continued farming until the fall of 1887, when he sold out and bought forty acres three miles west of Hanford. He then built his cottage home, and began improving his ranch by setting out twenty acres in vines and trees and sowing the remainder to alfalfa.

Mr. Cotton was married in Woodland, in 1866, to Miss Sarah Fowler, a native of Indiana. In April, 1889 she was called to the next world, and in August, 1890, he was again married, to Miss Ella Heath, a native of Maine. Mr. Cotton is a member of the A. O. U. W., the Good Templars and the Farmers' Alliance.

THOMAS JENKINSON, a rancher east of Armona, and a pioneer farmer of the Mussel Slough district, was born in New York State, April 20, 1835. His father, William Jenkinson, a native of Ireland, emigrated to the United States at an early day. In the infancy of Thomas his parents moved to Canada, and subsequently to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where they both died about the year 1845. Our subject then lived with his brothers and sisters, he being the youngest of six children, until 1852, when he crossed the plains for California, via Fort Laramie, Fort Hall, the Snake river and the Columbus river to Portland. There they stopped on Rogue river, and passed the winter in mining. The snow being deep and supplies giving out they were obliged to live for six weeks on deer meat, without a particle of salt or seasoning. In the spring of 1853 they went to Humboldt bay and engaged in lumbering, cutting logs and hauling to the sawmills. In 1855 our subject left his oxen, valued at $400 per yoke, with a partner and went to the mines. During his absence his partner sold the oxen and "skipped" without reporting to Mr. Jenkinson. The latter continued mining in Placer County until 1856, and then engaged in wheat farming, which he continued until 1868, when he came to Hill's Ferry, Merced County, and farmed two seasons He again pushed South and landed in Tulare County, on the banks of the historic Mussel Slough, August 18, 1870, settling upon 160 acres of government land. The slough was then dry, the plains an arid waste, covered with wild horses and cattle, and their only canopy from the sun's rays was the spreading branches of a massive oak. Here they rested for two months, and during the time Mr. Jenkinson cut and hauled hay from Tule lake to feed their jaded horses. He then hauled lumber from the mountain sawmill, seventy-five miles distant, and built his house, 12 x 12 feet, yet they were glad enough for even this protection from the wild cattle of the plains.

In the spring of 1871 Mr. Jenkinson went to Tule lake, and upon its moist border put in a summer crop. At that time groceries were all hauled from Stockton, a distance of 160 miles, to Kingston, the nearest trading post. In the spring of 1873 our subject was one of five men to organize and commence digging the People's Ditch, the number being increased as later settlers came in. While Mr. Jenkinson worked on the ditch his wife supported the family by raising turkeys, having at one time 2,300, which she carefully herded as one would herd sheep. One season she netted $1,500 from her turkeys, besides guarding the crops from the wild animals. After securing water Mr. Jenkinson began farming more extensively, also sowed afalfa

and started the stock business in a small way. He was among the earliest in planting fruit experimentally, to which he has since added to the amount of twenty-six acres, and will soon plant a large part of his ranch of 100 acres.

He was married in Placer County, in October, 1862, to Miss Abby A. Jewett, a native of Massachusetts. They have three children: Henry R., Thomas A. and Lucy M., all living at home. Mr. Jenkinson is a member of Hanford Lodge, A. O. U. W., and a stanch supporter of the Farmer's Alliance.

EUGENE W. KAY, Sheriff of Tulare County, was born in Howard County, Missouri, June 10, 1851. He is the son of John W. Kay, a native of Virginia, and their ancesters were Virginians as far back as they have any history. His father married Mary Johnson, a native of Kentucky, and of Kentucky ancestry. There were four daughters and three sons born to them. Eugene W. is their oldest child; he was raised and educated in Kentucky, and when nineteen years old, in 1870, he came to San Joaquin County and engaged in the live stock business with his uncle, W. B. Johnson, who was one of the early settlers, coming in 1850. Mr. Kay continued with him five years. In 1875 he was married to Miss Dorlusea A. Castle, a daughter of George H. Castle, ex-Sheriff of San Joaquin County. There have been born to them a daughter and son, both natives of San Joaquin County. Mr. Kay then engaged in the hotel business at French Camp, San Joaquin County, which he continued two years; he then went to San Francisco, and remained there a year and a half in the same business. He returned to San Joaquin County, and ranched it with his uncle, giving some attention to the dairy business till 1881, when he sold and came to Tulare County. He purchased 320 acres of land, and engaged in grain farming. He became one of the pioneer wheat raisers of the valley, and has continued in the business, raising from 1,000 to 3,500 acres of wheat annually. In the fall of 1890 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of Sheriff, was elected, and is filling the office in a worthy and highly satisfactory manner. He is very highly spoken of by his fellow citizens of Tulare County, as an officer and citizen. He has united with the I. O. O. F. in all its branches. It can be said of him, that he was born and raised a Democrat. He has made a fair improvement on his ranch; has an artesian well, with three and a half inches of water flowing; it is conveyed in pipes to his house, farm and orchard.

SAMUEL WALLACE BRIGGS, a rancher southwest of Borden, was born in Howard County, Missouri. His father, S. G. Briggs, was a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Missouri, and died in Amador County, California, in 1875, at the age of seventy-six years. His mother, Nancy Wallace Briggs, died the same year, at the age of sixty-eight years. Our subject lived at home, until 1849, and then with his brother, E. M. Briggs, in the company of Captain Bess, crossed the plains for California by the old emigrant line to Salt Lake, and then north by Headspith Cut-off, landing at the Peter Lassen ranch. They dug their first gold at Redding's diggings, now Shasta City, and the first day made thirteen dollars and three "bits." He then followed mining until 1853, when he was married at Santa Clara, to Miss Anna A. Hope, a native of Kentucky. He then followed farming for about two years, when he returned to the mines in the spring of 1855, and his was the first white family to settle at West Point, Calaveras County. He was elected assessor and tax collector of the West Point district, holding the office for many years, and until the office and district were abolished. He was then appointed Deputy Sheriff, under B. K. Thorn, for a period of four years.

He next mined and kept a boarding house at Mosquito Gulch, and Sheep Ranch, both mining settlements, until 1881, when he came to Borden and took up land for farming purposes. He now rents 800 acres, all of which he sows to grain.

Mr. and Mrs. Briggs have four children: William Samuel, Flores Belle, Ruth Wallace and Eugene C.

HARVEY P. GRAY is one of the pioneer farmers of the Mussel Slough district, and a native of Wayne County, Pennsylvania, born in 1841. His father, A. W. Gray, followed an agricultural life, and did much pioneer work. In 1847, he emigrated to Rock County, Wisconsin, and farmed until 1850, when the gold excitement started him for California. Leaving his family he then crossed the plains for the undeveloped State. Arriving safely, he then followed mining for three years with fair success, and in 1853 he returned to his family in Wisconsin, but soon after arrival moved to Fillmore County, Minnesota, and continued farming until 1859, when, accompanied by his four sons, he again started for California. Traveling with ox team, they followed up the Platte river by Forts Laramie and Kearny, passing Salt Lake, and crossing the Humboldt Desert they landed safely at Placerville and began mining. After one year A. W. Gray returned to the States, and the brothers separated. Harvey P. followed mining one year at Oak Flat, and then went to the valley and followed ranch life. In 1861 he started an apiary with bees at $50 per stand; after two years his bees increased to 100 stands, when a dry year caused a shortage of flower food, and his bees starved out, and he lost everything. He then tried farming in Stanislaus County, but he was again a victim of a dry year. In the fall of 1864, he enlisted at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County, in Company H, Eighth Regiment, California Volunteers, under Colonel Woods. They were then sent to San Francisco and stationed on Albatros Island, and there remained until the close of the war. Receiving his discharge, he returned to ranch life, and subsequently bought 320 acres near Stockton, and farmed until 1869, when he sold out and came to the Mussel Slough district, in Tulare County, with his brother, R. P. Gray. In partnership they took up and bought about 1,000 acres of land and engaged in farming, but the plains then being so barren and dry, in 1873 they entered the sheep business which was continued successfully until 1877, when the dry year struck them, and about cleaned them out. In 1875 they put in 320 acres of alfalfa which was the first large field in Tulare County. They farmed every year, and though losing heavily on sheep in 1877, they made a raise on wheat and alfalfa seed, and thus saved their land. Mr. Gray was among the organizers of the Peoples and Last Chance Ditch, the completion of which began the prosperity of the locality. In January, 1879, Mr. Gray was married at Lemoore, to Miss Emma C. Hurd, a native of Illinois. During the same year Mr. Gray and brother dissolved their partnership interest, and subject continued farming, working about 1,200 acres each year. In 1882 he entered the fruit business, among the first to set a considerable acreage, he planted twenty acres to vines and thirty acres to stoned fruits, gradually increasing each year, until now his entire ranch of 335 acres is set to fruit and vines, a large part being in full bearing. Mr. Gray makes a practice of packing and handling his own product, in which he has been very successful. About 1887 he engaged in the nursery business with marked success. In 1890 he devised the method of setting grape cuttings in adobe moulds for summer planting, thus enabling the removal and setting of vines through hot weather, without disturbing the roots. To prove his experiment he planted sixty acres in mid summer, with great success, which will revolutionize the system of vineyard planting. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have two children, Donly C., and Dallas H.

Mr. Gray has always been a Republican in poli-

tics and in the early days of partisan strife and feeling, was decided, outspoken and very active, but in later life he has retired from politics in the attention to his manifold duties. He has farmed with his head as well as his hands, and always being in the advance line in improvement and development, has foreseen the times and been generously rewarded thereby.

D. BROWNSTONE.—A leading merchant of the town of Lemoore, was born in the Province of Posen, Prussia, in 1839. In boyhood he entered the store of his father, and when but sixteen years of age he came to the United States and began peddling through the eastern part of the State of Massachusetts. In 1859 he came to California by steamer and the Isthmus of Panama, to join his brothers already in this State. After a short term of clerkship he entered into partnership with his brothers, I. & J. Brownstone, of Santa Cruz, with a branch store at Soquel, same county, where subject passed his time. After the flood of 1862, the town was so badly damaged, that they moved the stock to Watsonville, same County, and there remained until 1873, when the firm dissolved and subject retained the Watsonville interest. He then opened a store at Grangeville, and after a few months he closed out the store at Watsonville and took in Mr. B. Schwartz as partner at Grangeville, and in 1878 the firm opened a store at Lemoore, with Mr. Brownstone as manager. In 1880 the firm built the present fine structure 32 x 150 feet of brick, for store purposes, and the firm continued until 1886, when they dissolved and Mr. Brownstone retained the Lemoore interest. He then entered into partnership with his brother, H. Brownstone, and they started branch stores at Traver, Hanford and Grangeville, and conducted a very large business, untill the fire of Traver in 1888. This, in addition to heavy losses in wheat speculations, so crippled the firm, that they dissolved, but subject has now overcome his reverses, and he is again doing a prosperous business, carrying a general stock of merchandise, agricultural implements and farm machinery. He also deals extensively in grain, and has two warehouses 50 x 75 and 60 x 100, for the proper storage. He is still interested with Mr. Schwartz in ranch property, and individually owns town property improved and unimproved. Mr. Brownstone was married at San Jose, in 1864, to Miss Adeline Cohn, a native of Prussia, and to this union have been added seven children, Alfred, Caria, now Mrs. M. I. Haber, of San Francisco, Lily, Mabel, Louis, Minnie and Samuel.

J. S. ELLIS is another one of the venerable pioneers of Kern County. He was born in West Randolph, Vermont, October 24, 1828. His father, Josiah Ellis, was a farmer and a native of the "Green Mountain State," as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Anna Jones. Of their five children, Jonathan S., the subject of our sketch, is the youngest.

Leaving home at the age of eighteen, young Ellis went to the city of Boston, where he clerked in a hotel. There he remained until 1851, the year in which he came to California. He sailed for San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama, and entered the Golden Gate in December. After his arrival in this State he began mining in El Dorado County, but on account of sickness, soon went to Sacramento, where he remained five months. He kept a hotel for a time at Pleasant Grove on the Placerville pike. In 1853 he sold this business, and in partnership with his old friend, Vining Barker, opened a hotel at Diamond Springs, near Placerville. While there he married Miss Nancy, daughter of Owen Ingersoll, Esq., a farmer and pioneer of Sacramento County. He then engaged in farming, and in the meantime conducted the dairy business near Truckee.

In 1869 he came to Kern County and established his home on his present location, twelve

miles southwest of Bakersfield. Here he owns 416 acres all under a good state of cultivation. His chief crops are alfalfa and grain, and he also raises stock. He and his wife are the parents of two daughters, Ella and Alma. The latter is the wife of Vandoran Stoner.

Mr. Ellis is well known throughout Kern County as a leading agriculturalist.

J. E. CHITTENDEN, an old settler of Kern County, is a native of Illinois, born at Warsaw, Hancock County, May 17, 1839. His father, E. F. Chittenden, a farmer and merchant by occupation, was a native of Connecticut, and a student of Oxford College. His mother, whose maiden name was Julia Rogers, is now a resident of San Francisco. Mr. Chittenden spent his youth in Illinois, leaving there in 1855 to come to California. He first located in San Joaquin County, where he followed ranching, and remained during the years 1869–70–71. He located in Kern County in 1875, and engaged in the forwarding and commission business at Sumner. He discontinued this business in 1890, and took up his residence on 160 acres of land in Lynn's valley.

He was married at the latter place, November 26, 1885, to Miss Elizabeth Clapp, daughter of William Clapp, of El Dorado County, California, and they have two children, Virgil and Justin L. Mr. Chittenden is a well informed man, and while a resident of Sumner held the office of Justice of the Peace nine years.

V. E. HILL, proprietor of the Durham Dairy Farm, situate one and one-half miles east of Hanford, is a native of Buckinghamshire, England, son of the Rev. E. Hill, a clergyman of the Church of England.

V. E. Hill was educated at Lansing College, Sussex, and at the age of twenty-one years, went to Riga, Russia, where he began his business career in a mercantile life. After two years he learned of the advantages and opportunities of the soil and climate of California, through his friend Mr. James Robinson, and he immediately came to this State, and Tulare County, spending eighteen months on the ranch of Mr. Robinson in gaining an insight into agricultural life. In 1883, he purchased his present ranch of 160 acres and began farming, and in a small way entered the stock business. In 1888 he bought a band of registered Durham cattle, from the celebrated stock farm of Robert Ashburner of San Mateo County, and his herd now numbers twenty-five head of registered stock, and fifty-five head of grade Durhams, and his dairy is run in the interests of butter and cheese making. Mr. Hill has 130 acres in alfalfa and twenty-five acres in fruit and vines—all in bearing and doing well. Mr. Hill built his cottage home in 1887, which is under the direct supervision of his sister, he being a bachelor.

LAND N. HANSEN, ranchers near Armona, were natives of Denmark, who came to the United States in the early seventies to escape enrollment in the German army, and to enjoy the privileges offered under the protection of the American flag. L. Hansen came to California in 1873 and worked for wages until 1876, when he leased a dairy of seventy-five cows in Sonoma County and for seven years was engaged in the butter and cheese business. N. Hansen came to California in 1875 and followed ranch life up to 1880, when he settled in the Mussel Slough district, and purchased 172 acres one-half mile west of Armona and began farming. In 1884, L. Hansen came to Armona and began buying lands, and in partnership with his brother, engaged in the dairy business, keeping about 100 cows.

N. Hansen was married at Armona, in 1886, to Miss Josie Hutton, a native of California.

In 1887 the brothers dissolved partnership and L. Hansen moved to his ranch of 492 acres, three miles south of Armona, and engaged in the stock business, keeping horses and cattle and doing some farming.

N. Hansen, has set out about thirty-five acres to vines and fruit, with balance of ranch in alfalfa and farm land. Eighty acres three miles south of Armona he has subdivided and sold in colony lots. In 1890 Mrs. Hansen was stricken with disease and passed away, leaving an afflicted husband and two little ones: Jessie and Alexander.

The two brothers are jointly interested in the stock business, although their land holdings are separate and individual.

L. P. ST. CLAIR was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1831. His parents both died when he was young and he moved with his grandfather, Philip Covert, to southern Ohio, where he received his early schooling, living on a farm until sixteen years of age, In the spring of 1849 he went to Iowa, worked on a farm near Burlington awhile and then learned the blacksmith's trade. In March, 1852, he left Burlington and started across the plains on foot, driving an ox team part of the way. There were three wagons in the train and eleven people, three of whom were women, who, of course, rode in the wagons. None of the party except the subject of this sketch are now in the State. They arrived at the head waters of the Feather river August 1, 1852.

Mr. St. Clair went to work mining on Feather river where he had fair success for a few weeks, when he resolved to set out for the mines of Australia, but got no farther than Sacramento, and finally gave up the trip.

He spent the winter of 1852–53 in Auburn and vicinity. The following spring he went to the Middle fork of the Amerian river. He tried mining a short time, and then engaged in the butchering business at Volcanoville, El Dorado County. He continued in this business till 1856, when he sold out and bought a tannery on Otter creek in company with Judge Aaron Bell, now of Shasta County. This proving a failure he returned next year to butchering. In 1859 he went to the town of Red Dog, in Nevada County, following the butchering business for a year or more, and then went to Dutch Flat in Placer County; but he soon returned to Red Dog. In 1865 he went East on a two years' visit. On his return to California he located in Dutch Flat and followed the butcher's trade till in the fall of 1887, when he came to Bakersfield and engaged in the same occupation a year where he has developed one of the most important and successful public enterprises of Bakersfield, the Bakersfield Electric Light & Gas Company, of which he is the manager and controling spirit, and of which more extended mention appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. St. Clair was married, in 1869, to Miss Mary F. Dunn and they have four children.

R. P. GRAY, rancher, east of Lemoore, is a native of Wayne County, Pennsylvania, born in 1840. His father, A. W. Gray, (whose biography elsewhere appears,) was by occupation a farmer. In 1847 they moved to Rock County, Wisconsin, and settled near Janesville, and in 1853 they moved to Minnesota, where subject secured a common-school education and attended to the duties of the ranch, remaining at home until 1859, when, in company with his father and two brothers, they started overland for California. The father was taken sick in the mountains, and it was only by great difficulty that they reached Placerville, and then securing medical attention, he partially recovered, and then returned to the States. R. P., with his brother, Harvey, then went to the mines at Oak Flat and mined in that locality about one year. In the spring of 1860 subject left the mines, and near Stockton he found

occupation with a threshing machine, which he followed during the season. In 1861 he enlisted at Stockton in Company A, Third Infantry, California Volunteers, under Colonel Connor and Thomas E. Ketchum as Captain of Company A. Companie's A and B were then sent to Humboldt County, California, to relieve the regulars, who were then forwarded to the front. This disturbed the California boys, who were also anxious to go East, but their service was by no means a sinecure, as the Indians being very troublesome, Company A soon engaged in active measures for suppression. They were the picked men of California quick, resolute, daring, and with such qualifications were sent to Fort Seward in the Eel river country where the Indians were the most troublesome. Passing the winter at the fort in the spring of 1862 the warfare commenced, the company dividing into squads, which through ambush and ambuscade, eluded the Indians and captured many prisoners. Mr. Gray was detailed for scout duty, and with slight support was frequently placed in trying and dangerous positions, but by presence of mind and fearless actions, he escaped his pursuers and at one time and another captured several prisoners. The company were so active, vigilant and successful, that after quelling the outburst, the people of the Eel river district presented the company with a handsome silk flag, as a token of appreciation. Upon return to Stockton the companies were then forwarded to Salt Lake to join the regiment, and they performed guard duty until 1864, when they were discharged and returned to California. Mr. Gray then followed threshing about Stockton or lumbering and freighting in the mountains until 1869 when he came to Tulare County, and in partnership with his brother, Harvey P. (whose biography elsewhere appears,) they began farming and the sheep business, which they continued jointly until 1880, when they dissolved and divided their lands, subject retaining 1,000 acres near Lemoore. He then continued farming and the stock business until the fruit interest succeeded the farming interest; then Mr. Gray began selling his lands, and now has but eighty acres, thirty-five of which are in vines and trees, ten acres in alfalfa and balance in wheat and farm land.

Mr. Gray was married at Salt Lake City, in 1864, after his discharge, to Miss Roxana J. Slocum, a native of Pennsylvania. To this union have been added five children: Josie, now Mrs. R. Giddings, Clarence A., Julian O., Jennie and Florence. Mr. Gray is a Republican in politics, but believes in universal rights and perfect freedom to all, allowing each man to direct his own life, so long as he does not oppose the laws of his country.

WILLIAM REED was born in East Tennessee, December 27, 1839. His father, William Reed, M. D., was a physician of that locality. Subject began his education in the private schools of Tennessee, and then attended the Farmer's College near College Hill, Ohio, where he graduated in 1860. In May, 1861, he enlisted at Indianapolis, Indiana, in Company B, Seventeenth Indiana regiment, Colonel Milo S. Haskill in command, who later became Major General. The regiment was first sent to the army of West Virginia, under General Grant, and later to the army of the Cumberland; was also with the army of the Ohio and the Army of Tennessee. Mr. Reed was in thirty-nine engagements, wounded five times, and passed five months in Andersonville prison. He enlisted for three years, but in 1864 he was veteraned for the war and served four years and five months, and was discharged at Indianapolis August 25, 1865. He then came to Wyoming for his health and to recover from his wounds, and later went to the mining districts of Colorado. He passed one winter in the camp of Sitting Bull, living with the medicine men. He remained in Colorado, and was engaged in mining at Leadville until 1882, when he came to Fresno County. He then began prospecting thirty-five miles east of Fresno, on the bank of the San

Juaquin river and discovered a very rich quartz mine, which he is now working, using an arastra in pulverizing his quartz. The mine was discovered in 1884 and in its working Mr. Reed has met with satisfactory results. Mr. Reed was married in Indiana in 1873, but his wife survived but two years, leaving no children. He now lives at his mine near Hamptonville.

EDWARD ERLANGER.—There presentative real-estate man of Lemoore, is a native of Germany, born at Marburg in 1852. His father and ancestors were all engaged in the banking business. His cousin, Emil de Erlanger, made the confederate loan, and married the daughter of Slidel, of confederate fame. The Southern railroad system is owned by a syndicate of Erlangers. Edward Erlanger was educated at Marburg ffiniversity, a very prominent college of instruction, and at the age of sixteen years, he entered the Vereins bank at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and remained until 1870, when he came to the United States. Then traveling by easy stages through the south, visiting Old and New Mexico, he arrived in San Francisco in February, 1871. Through letters of credit he then visited the leading banking houses, with a view of studying the American banking system, to apply in his own country on his return. In February, 1872, he went to the Sandwich Islands, on his return trip around the world, but was taken sick at Honolulu, and then came back to San Francisco, where he lay in the German Hospital for many months, and when convalescing sought the warm climate of the San Joaquin valley, and at Visalia met Mr. Einstein, of Einstein & Jacobs, and was employed by them as book-keeper at their store at Kingston, then a prominent trading point in the valley. At a certain age all the young men of Germany are obliged to enter the army, and upon recovery of health Mr. Erlanger discovered that it was too late for him to return, as he would be considered a deserter. He then took action toward becoming an American citizen, to secure the protection of the American flag, and also to be enabled to return home at will. In December, 1873, Kingston was raided by that noted bandit and robber, Vasquez, and thirty-two men were tied down, subject among the number, while they committed their depredations. Mr. Erlanger remained in Kingston until 1877, when the town of Lemoore was organized. He attended the auction sale in the spring and purchased property and in the fall came to reside, as book-keeper for J. J. Mack & Co., general merchandise. Mr. Erlanger built the Park Hotel and in 1878, he opened a general merchandise store in his own behalf, and the same year built the Masonic hall, all of which were destroyed in the fire of 1882, except his stock which had been moved to another locality. He lost, however, a valuable scientfic library with a collection of curiosities which he had gathered in his travels. He retired from mercantile life in 1885 with the intention of returning to Germany, but land interests had so increased, with his stock interests of thoroughbred and standard bred horses, that he postponed the trip and entered the real-estate business with Dr. Brandt, a prominent landholder of the locality. In 1889, Mr. Erlanger again engaged in the mercantile business which he still continues. He is a genial, affable gentleman and deeply interested in the advanced improvement of the town of Lemoore.

M. J. MOWRY was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1852, but his earliest recollection is of Iowa, where his parents moved in 1853, and to Missouri in 1865, where young Mowry attended school, and assisted his father in his extensive farming duties and stock business, as for farm and grazing purposes they worked from 400 to 1,000 acres. In 1871 both father and son came to California and the father, Mr. L. Mowry, bought a small ranch at Lodi, San Juaquin County, which he has since set to

fruit, and the subject of this sketch began his own support. He followed ranching until 1874, when in partnership with his brother, G. M. Mowry, they began the butchering business and market at Lockford, San Juaquin County, and there remained until 1881. He then gave up the business for several years, and followed ranching industries in San Juaquin and Tulare counties until 1890, when, in partnership with Charles Eaton, they started a butchering establishments at Tulare, with their market on Kern street. With a small capital and in the face of a strong opposition they opened business, but by close application and honest dealings, they have built up a very extensiue patronage, and now average seventy-five head of cattle per month in supplying their trade, of which they are justly proud. Their market is well equipped with all conveniences, and with a small steam engine for chopping and other purposes. Mr. Mowry was married at Lockford, July 18, 1887, to Miss Sarah E. Pygall, a native of California. They have three children: Walter J., Amelia and Willie.

Mr. Mowry is a member of Tulare Lodge, No. 78, A. O. U. W.

CHARLES G. WILCOX, senior member of the firm of Wilcox & Frazier, is a native of Honolulu, born April 17, 1862. He is the son of Captain P. S. Wilcox, who was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts; he sailed into San Francisco bay in 1843, and settled in California in 1865, residing in Oakland. He had been a merchant in Honolulu. He was the founder of the Oakland Savings Bank, and was its president for seven years. He married Miss Mary D. Davis, born in his native town. They had four children. Charles G. Wilcox was educated in Oakland, in Dagan's Classical, Sacket's School, and in the old university; he also attended the Visalia Normal school in 1875. He returned to Oakland and remained there till 1880. He spent some time on a ranch, owned by his brother, W. D. Wilcox, and himself; they had a section and a half of land and were engaged in wheat farming. He finally sold out and engaged in his present business. Mr. Merrille P. Frazier is his partner; they are both courteous, capable men, have a good business, and enjoy the full confidence of the citizens of the county.

Mr. Wilcox was married in May, 1889, to Miss Fay Brown, born in Visalia, and daughter of Mr. S. C. Brown, a prominent retired lawyer of Visalia. Their union has been blessed with a daughter, Maud H. Mr. Wilcox deserves the prosperity he has every prospect of realizing in the future.

O. C. BROWN, the pioneer fruit-grower of Lemoore, is a native of Illinois, born in Hillsboro, Montgomery County, in 1829. His father, John Brown, is a native of Kentucky, and was an Illinois pioneer of 1828. O. C. Brown was educated at the public schools of Hillsboro, and resided with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he purchased eighty acres of land adjoining his father's farm, and was married in St. Louis County, Missouri, to Miss Elizabeth J. Kelso. He then lived upon his farm, to which he added to the amount of 400 acres, and followed general farming and the stock business. In 1872 Mr. Brown sold his farm and moved to Geneva, the county seat of Filmore County, Nebraska. He there took up a timber claim of 160 acres, farmed in grain, and engaged extensively in the raising of Polan-China hogs, keeping a very large band. Continuing until 1879. Mr. Brown then came to the Mussel Slough district, of which he had heard through his son, then living in the district. Mr. Brown purchased 160 acres one and one-half miles east of Lemoore, which he farmed until 1882, and then began the planting of fruit as a business. He first set ten acres to fruit and vines experimentally, and continued the raising of grain, and hogs, with a band of about 500.

In the early days of fruit growing the market was soon overstocked, but with greater facilities for shipment Mr. Brown increased his planting, and now has 100 acres in vines, with the balance of his ranch devoted to a variety of fruits, and has given up all other agricultural work. He dries all of his own fruit, and then sells to the packers. The raisin crop of 1890 paid him $350 per acre, and his fruits paid from $400 to $500 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have six children: John W., James F., William H., Edward E., Charles C. and Cora May. In the fruit industry Mr. Brown has been successful, watching carefully the cultivation of his vines and trees, and superintending the gathering of fruits; he is now enjoying the reward, which has been acquired through years of application and vigilance.

EDUARDO SALCIDO, a prominent citizen of Kern County, is of Spanish-Mexican origin. He was born in Mexico, in the State of Sonora, October 30, 1852. He spent his boyhood and early youth in Mexico, and then came to Los Angeles, and later, to Bakersfield, where he was engaged for some years in the liquor and restaurant business, from which he has recently retired. He married, July 4, 1890, Mrs. Alexander Gody, of Bakersfield. They have a fine residence and other property in and around Bakersfield.

F. M. POWELL, rancher two and a half miles southwest of Armona, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1832. In 1840 his parents moved to Iowa, and there the boyhood of our subject was passed, assisting his father upon the farm, and improving the limited opportunities of securing a common school education, which consisted of a winter school for three months; but the boys were only allowed to attend when it was so stormy that they could not work. F. M. Powell remained at home until 1852, when he joined an emigrant train of about twenty wagons with ox teams, and started for California. They crossed by the northern route and landed at Portland, Oregon, where they remained about one year, and subject then took his blankets and, on foot, crossed the mountains for California. He then followed mining in Siskiyou County, at Cottonwood and on Scott river, remaining about three years and meeting with favorable success. He then returned to the States by water and the Panama route. After visiting his family in Iowa, he then followed the recommendation of Horace Greeley (who claimed that the climate of Kansas was equal to that of California), and preempted 160 acres in that State, but found the country unsettled and filled with rascals and bushwhackers.

He was married in Johnson County, Kansas, in 1857, to Miss Elizabeth DeTar, a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1860 he sold his ranch for just enough money to land him again in California. He made up three teams of oxen and horses and with his family, started to cross the great plains by the old emigrant trail, through Salt Lake City. He was taken sick on the way, and he speaks feelingly of the heroic manner in which his wife took the whip and, through dust and dirt drove the oxen forward, until his recovery. Without other incident they landed safely at Placerville, and then settled near Sacramento on the lower Stockton road and upon rented land, engaged in farming. Subsequently going to Lake and Santa Clara counties, he followed farming until 1872, when he came to Tulare County and settled upon the Tule river near Woodville, and purchasing 200 acres of land he farmed for five years. The land was very dry, and the wild stock very troublesome, the stock men placing every discouragement in the way of the farmer. In 1877 he sold out and came to the Mussel Slough district and after renting for two years, in 1879, he bought his present ranch of 160 acres, and began farming, which he continued until the advent of the

fruit industry. He has sold twenty acres, and of the 140 remaining, twenty-five acres are in fruit and vines, twenty-five acres in alfalfa, and balance in grain.

Mr. and Mrs. Powell have seven children: Marcus J., born in Kansas; William A., Dumont C., Frank Lincoln, now postmaster at Lemoore; Alfred M., Louis M. and Elizabeth A. Mr. Powell is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, but in politics is a Republican—very strong and decided in his partisan principles.

M. ESPITALLIER is one of the enterprising citizens of Sumner. He is a native of France, born in Hautes Alpes in 1854. He emigrated to America in 1874, landing in San Francisco, December 15. He had learned the trade of a baker in his native land, and found employment at the same upon his arrival in San Francisco, and later in San Jose. January 7, 1887, he located in Kern County and engaged in sheep-growing for himself, which he followed until 1887. He then located in Sumner and resumed his former business, in which he still continues with success. He was married in Los Angeles, to Miss Apolonie Eyranod, in 1888.

MICHAEL J. RYAN, a successful merchant of Sumner, California, is a native of Scranton, Pennsylvania, born May 15, 1858. He is a thorough mechanic, having served a five years' apprenticeship in the locomotive works of the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad Co. in Scranton. His father, P. D. Ryan, is a skilled blacksmith and is still a resident of Scranton. He emigrated from Ireland to America when a small boy. The subject of this sketch occupied a responsible position as foreman in the locomotive works at Scranton, when he left and turned his face toward the setting sun in 1880. He spent four months at Springfield, Illinois in the shops of the Wabash Railroad Co., thence pushed westward to Sacramento, California, and finally to Sumner in February, 1881. Here he resumed work at his trade, which he continued until 1888, when he established himself in mercantile business, in which he still continues. He has recently taken a partner in the person of John Dugan. The firm are straightforward, enterprising and eminently "square" in their dealings, their aim being to supply their customers with the best quality of general merchandise at the lowest possible price, retaining only the customary margin to cover expenses and yield the legitimate profit.

Mr. Ryan was married, in 1883, to Miss Carrie, daughter of John Henderson, now a locomotive engineer on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad. Mr. and Mrs Ryan have two children: Jessie and May.

JOHN N. ALBIN was born in Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana, in 1843. His father was an extensive farmer and stock raiser, a native of Kentucky, who emigrated to Putnam County, among the earliest settlers. Young Albin received a very limited education in the private schools of that period. In 1854 his parents moved to Gentry County, Missouri, and purchased 1,400 acres, where he continued his farming and stock interests. In 1858, at the age of fifteen years, John N. struck out for himself and secured employment with Holliday & Carlyle on their overland freight line between the Missouri river and Salt Lake City, and here he was engaged until 1861, when he entered the Missouri State Guard under General Price, in sympathy with the Confederate cause. At Lexington they engaged in a three days' fight. The regiment was then sent South, but young Albin escaped and went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where, in 1863, he was drafted into the Union army—the Twenty-sixth Indiana. The regiment was sent to Kentucky, but was captured at Union-

town. Our subject was then sent home on parole, and in the spring of 1864 went to Virginia City, Montana, and engaged in placer mining, with success. Alternating stage driving, freighting and mining, he followed these interests in Montana and Nevada up to the spring of 1872, when he came to California, first settling in Vaca valley, Solano County, where he engaged in farming. In 1874 he bought a threshing outfit, which he ran with success until 1875, when he came to Fresno. In 1876 he leased the United States Hotel and later the Ogle House, and continued in the hotel business about eight years. He and his partner, T. R. Brown, built the Russ House on I street. In 1886 he entered mercantile life by building a store on Mono and E streets, and keeping general merchandise and later a grocery store on K street, which he sold out in the summer of 1890. He then bought a ranch of 160 acres sixteen miles east of Fresno, seventy of which are in vines, six acres in fruits, and the balance grain land, which he is now managing. Mr. Albin was elected a member of the City Council in the fall election of 1888 for a term of four years. He was married in Solano County in the fall of 1873, to Miss Carrie Layton, a native of Indiana, and the union has resulted in five children, all of whom are at home.

STEPHEN GREGG has been a resident of California since 1852. He lived in El Dorado County, and engaged in placer mining up to 1857. He then turned his attention to the raising of cattle and horses, continuing that business until 1860, after which he went to Owens river, prospected for silver, and located several mining claims, which he subsequently sold. In the organization of his County, in 1864, he took an active part and about that time resumed the stock business, which he continued until appointed Deputy Sheriff of Inyo County, in 1875, by Sheriff Thomas Passmore. He was elected Sheriff of Inyo County in 1880, and was chosen for a second term in 1887. Mr. Gregg has seen much of the pioneer settlement and growth of this County. During the terrible Indian outbreaks that have darkened the history of this section of the country he resided there and witnessed its awful results. About 75 whites and 1,000 Indians were killed at various times, constituting one-third of the then limited population of the new County. Mr. Gregg is an upright and conservative citizen, and has made a most popular and efficient officer. He is now devoting his time chiefly to his private interests.

He was married at Owens river, in 1872, to Miss Carrie A. Moore, a native of the State of Illinois. They have four children living, viz.: Carrie, Stephen, Clarissa and William.

W. H. COONS, of Rosedale, has seen Kern County develop from its primitive state into what approaches a veritable garden. The latter term is especially applicable to the Rosedale district. He came to California by the Southern route in 1858, from Callaway County, Missouri, spent the year 1860 in Los Angeles, and in January, 1861, he went to San Francisco, and then to the mining districts of Trinity County, where he spent two years in gold-mining, with moderate success. In January, 1863, he went to Tehachapi, and thence to Kernville and Havilah, in Kern County. In 1867 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Kern County by W. B. Ross; later he served in the same capacity under B. F. Sagerly. He was elected to the office of Sheriff to succeed Mr. Sagerly in 1869, and served four years as Sheriff. He was connected with the office as Deputy eleven years. In 1888 he entered the stock business, in which he still continues. He was married in April, 1872, to Miss Louise F. Reed, daughter of John C. Reed, of Bakersfield, one of Kern County's pioneers. They have five children living. Mr. Coons owns eighty acres of choice land in the Rosedale

district, which is under improvement. He has been and still is a conspicuous figure in the civil and political history of the country, and possessed of strong traits of character which have insured him the kindly feelings and esteem of the community.

J. W. MAHON arrived in California in 1875 from Tennessee, his native State. He was born at Dyersburg, Dyer County, February 24, 1858, and is the son of Rev. W. J. Mahon, now presiding elder of the Merced Methodist Episcopal conference in this State, and a resident of Modesto. Rev. Mr. Mahon has been twice married, and the subject of this sketch is a son by the second marriage. Young Mahon attended the high schools in Tennessee, and read law in Merced with R. H. Ward, Esq., and was admitted to the bar of the State in 1882, at Merced, where he commenced the practice of his profession, and in 1883 located at Bakersfield. He makes a specialty of the criminal practice branch of his profession. Mr. Mahon stands high in professional circles, and is classed among the best criminal lawyers in central Califor. ia. He married, in Bakersfield, August 20, 1885, Miss Rachel E. Nash, a native of Dyer County, Tennessee, born February 22, 1865, and daughter of John Nash, deceased. They have two ahildren: Ruth, born August 10, 1886; and Jackson H., born August 6, 1889. Mr. Mahon is a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias. He is held in the highest estimation in the community where he resides.

E. L. BORGWARDT, JR., Sheriff of Kern County, was born in El Dorado County, California, March 13, 1857, at the town of Greenwood. A carefully prepared sketch of the life and expiriences of his parents as pioneers of California, which appears elsewhere in this work, gives an idea as to the manner in which the early life of our subject was spent. During his boyhood he was afforded the advantages of a good common-school education, which he improved. He inherited the instincts of a first-class business man, which were developed by actual experience with his father, who earned to depend on him to shoulder some of his business cares. In 1877 he embarked in the stock and butchering business for himself, in which enterprise he was eminently successful, and in which he continued in Bakersfield until elected to his present responsible public position, when he closed out the best organized and conducted meat market and slaughtering business in the County. Sheriff Borgwardt's excellent business qualifications are a safe guarantee that the duties of the office which he has at this writing just assumed, will be performed in a manner alike creditable to himself and the Republican party.

He has property in Kern County, both ranch and residence. He was one of the original organizers of, and stockholders in, the Bakersfield Water Company, and is a stockholder in the Bank of Bakersfield; is a member of the order of the K. of P., and a social, genial and popular citizen.

He was married April 10, 1882 to Miss Nora C., daughter of Miller Smith, a pioneer of Kern County, a miller by occupation, and now retired from business. Mrs. Borgwardt is a native daughter, being born in Visalia, Tulare County, and she has one daughter, Gertrude Louise, born August 18, 1884.

JACQUES DUSSERRE, of Sumner, was born in France in 1853. He came to America at eighteen years of age, and commenced life as a sheep herder in Los Angeles County, California. Industry, frugal habits and economy soon enabled him to acquire a herd of sheep of his own, which he increased to about 3,000 head, and finally sold. He invested

his money in his present property in Sumner. He owns real estate and one of the best regulated wine rooms in Sumner, which he personally superintends.

HENRY T. FREEAR, residing near Bakersfield, was born in London, England, December 18, 1845. His father, Rev. H. T. Freear, presided over a parish in Norfolkshire, England, for many years, where he died, in 1852, leaving a widow and one son, the subject of this sketch. The mother re-married, came with her husband and son to this country, and located at De Kalb, Illinois, where she died in 1881. Henry T. came west as far as Cass County, Nebraska, where he engaged in farming six years, and then came to California and located in Kern County, his present home near Bakersfield.

Mr. Freear was a soldier of the rebellion. He joined the Union army in De Kalb County, Illinois, in 1863; was mustered into the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He was at that time only about nineteen years of age.

Upon his return from the war he married Miss Mary Garlick. They have five children living. One is deceased. Mr. Freear is a member of the G. A. R., Hulburt Post, No. 127, Bakersfield. He is counted among Kern County's most upright and esteemed citizens.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY was among the few very early-comers to Bakersfield, and took an active part in its early development. He is a native of Ireland, born in County Longford, in 1841, and emigrated to Canada in 1865, where, in the city of Montreal, he learned the trade of tinner and plumber. After remaing there four years he came to San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama. He remained there but a short time, however, and in 1869 came to Kern County and entered the employ of Solomon Jewett. By faithful services and economy he was enabled to engage in the sheep-growing industry on his own account, in which enterprise he was successful, and which he pursued until 1869. He then closed out his stock, took up his residence in Bakersfield, and resumed his former business in the fall of that year. He owns and conducts one of the most complete tin and plumbing establishments in the city of Bakersfield. It is located in the new Scribner Block.

Mr. Montgomery was married, in 1876, to Miss Emma S., daughter of J. G. Benninger. She is a native daughter of the Golden West, born in Sierra County, this State. They have a daughter, Agnes, and a son, William C.

Mr. Montgomery is esteemed for his good qualities of heart; is an enterprising, yet safely conservative business man, taking an interest in the public affairs and welfare of this town and County. He is active in promoting the cause of education in Bakersfield, and his influence as as a member of the Board of School Trustees is salutary. He is a Master Workman of Justice Lodge, No. 81, A. O. U. W.

P. O'HARE is one of the prominent figures of Kern County. A native of Ireland, he emigrated to America and settled in California in 1854, spending a brief time in Massachusetts. He is an enterprising business man, as his transactions in Kern County have shown. Prior to locating in Kern County in 1869, he spent some time in Mariposa County and that region of country. At the latter named date he visited the United States land office at Visalia, where he made duplicate maps of Kern Island. He then visited the island and located thereon 250 acres of land adjoining the Bellevue ranch, which he still owns. He has been a leader in some of the political movements of the County, and was a member of the Board of Supervisors from 1882 to 1886, re-

ceiving the election in the face of strong opposition and as an independent candidate. He made quite as independent and popular an official, his labors being in the direction of reform in local governmental affairs. He has taken an active part in irrigation matters, and is one of the originators of the Buena Vista Canal. Mr. O'Hare was born December 7, 1843. He is temperate in his habits and manner of speech, and is in all respects highly esteemed.

D. HUDSON, a prominent vineyardist and fruit packer of Fresno County, was born in Bangor, Maine, in 1834. His father, S. D. Hudson, was an all-round business man, and emigrated to Ohio in 1840, where he followed farming, trading and a general business life. Young Hudson was educated at the Wesleyan University and Oberlin College, and at eighteen years of age he started out in life to make or break, but dependent upon his own resources. Inheriting the business tact of his father and the indomitable will of New England's sons, he pressed forward, and passing successfully through a business career, from a commercial drummer to proprietor of a paper manufactory, he acquired general business habits of management and directorship, which were primal elements in his California success.

Mr. Hudson came to California in 1870, and has since engaged in the improvent and management of vineyards and the cultivation of the grape. He passed three years near Los Anceles in the cultivation of fruit and vineyards, and in January, 1874, he came to Fresno County and bought twenty acres near the town, which he improved, and to which he has since added, until his vineyard now covers 275 acres, all in raisin grapes. He made the second pack of raisins in the County in 1877, and since then has packed or sold as the market best afforded. In 1890 he made a specialty of the packing business, opening his packing house on the corner of Santa Clara and H street in May, and receiving every variety of green fruit offered, suitable for either drying or canning. He has handled over 300 car loads of green and dried fruits, and has paid out over $250,000 therefor. During the season of 1890 he packed 100,000 twenty-pound boxes of raisins, which are handled by A. Lusk & Co. of San Francisco. Mr. Hudson has had an extensive experience in the planting and care of vineyards, and for eight years was manager of the Fresno Vineyard of 400 acres, which he also planted, and which was very prosperous while under his management.

Mr. Hudson was married in Ohio in 1867 to Miss Ellen M. Allyn, and four children have been added to the household.

A. YANCEY, rancher and hotel-keeper at Toll House, was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1833. His father, R. H. Yancey was for many years the Sheriff of same County, and also operated the well-known Yancey Mill. He emigrated to Joe Daviess County, Illinois in 1835, and then carried on general farming. Young Yancey was educated at the public schools, and lived at home until 1850, when he came across the plains to California. He came with the Miller & Harper Emigrant Train, who charged for transportation one-half of first year's receipts. The company was quite large, and they divided at the junction of the Fort Hall and Salt Lake route, and after traveling over 1,000 miles—as a singular coincidence—the trains again united with the union of the two trails, and arrived at Hangtown, September 22, 1850. Young Yancey then followed mining in Amador County about one year, and in 1852 bought a team and began freighting from Stockton to the mining districts, which he followed until 1856, and then bought a ranch and ran a hotel on the north side of the San Joaquin river. He followed ranching until 1858 and then went into the stock business, which he

followed until 1868. He then came to Toll House and bought a claim of about 900 acres and built a hotel 18 x 90 feet, with a dining room 20 x 40 feet, and he has since built up the town around him—consisting of six dwellings, box factory 30 x 80 feet, blacksmith shop, store and the necessary barns and outbuildings, all of which he owns and rents. He is ever ready to build for a renter, but says he has nothing to sell.

Mr. Yancey went there without a dollar in ready cash, and the results speak volumes for his enterprise and business sagacity. He carries on general farming and all the decidious fruits grow to advantage.

Mr. Yancey was married at Millerton in 1860 to Mrs. Black, a widow with two children, a daughter of Judge Gillum Baley. Mr. and Mrs. Yancey have had nine children, but three only survive. They lost five children inside of eleven days in a terrible epidemic of diphtheria.

Mr. Yancey was appointed postmaster of Toll House under the administration of President Hayes in 1876.

He was a charter member of the first Odd Fellow Lodge established at Millerton.

A. H. CUMMINGS, the oldest telegraph operator in the United States and the present superintendent of streets of the city of Fresno, was born in New York City in 1822. His father, James M. Cummings, was a wholesale dry-goods merchant of New York, but died when subject was a small lad. Young Cummings began mercantile life as clerk, at the early age of twelve years, which he followed about nine years. In 1843 he began his career in telegraphy, under his brother-in-law, Alfred Vail, who invented the instrument to apply to the Morse telegraph system, and subject received his first appointment under Samuel F. B. Morse, and for several years was directly connected with the business, in establishing and operating lines, and instructing operators. In 1853 he was appointed general freight agent of the New Jersey Central Railroad, holding this position until 1856, when he came to California by steamer via the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco in January, 1857. He came out under engagement as book-keeper for Van Winkle & Duncan, of Sacramento, who were wholesale iron dealers. In 1858 he was elected Justice of the Peace of Sacramento, and was also secretary of the fire department and clerk of the waterworks. He also had a ranch of 160 acres, near town, which was flooded out in 1861 at a loss of $36,000. In 1862 Mr. Cummings went to San Francisco as general freight agent of San Jose and San Francisco Railroad, and was also elected Supervisor of the County. In 1864 he was appointed superintendent of the Alameda Railroad, holding this position until the fall of 1867, when he entered the produce business, and in the spring of 1868 he returned to Sacramento and engaged in fruit shipping. He was the first shipper of California fruits to eastern markets, and going east with the first car of California grapes he realized a net profit of $2,800. He also shipped the first car of California fresh salmon, which was sold at $1 per pound. His shipping business became very extensive—as high as 250 cars per year—and he became prominent in the shipping circles in all the leading cities in the East, and England and Germany. While in Europe in 1888, through unwise speculations of his partner in mining properties, the firm became involved, and business was wound up. Mr. Cummings then engaged in speculation in the coast towns until 1884, when he came to Fresno and took charge of the Farmers' Grain Warehouse until 1887, when he was elected superintendent of streets, which position he has continuously held to date (1890), and on completion of sewer system, in 1890, he was elected superintendent of sewers. Having had a long connection with the fire department service, being an old volunteer in New York City, and foreman for thirteen years in Fresno, he organized the fire department of Fresno, and was chief for about

eighteen months. When the system became well established and in running order, he then resigned.

Mr. Cummings was first married in New York in 1844 to Miss Wilcox, who died in Sacramento, leaving two children. He was again married in San Francisco in 1882 to Miss Josephine Higgins, and this union has been blessed with one child. Mr. Cummings is a Master Mason; he is Past Commander of the American Legion of Honor; Past Noble Arch of Ancient Order of Druids; a member of Veteran Fire Association of New York and San Francisco, and an ex-Major of Seventh Regiment of New York.

JUDGE CHARLES A. HART.—The only surviving resident of the once prosperous town of Millerton, was born in Geneva, New York, in 1820.

His father, Truman Hart, was a lawyer in early life and prominent in both law and politics in that part of the State. At the time of the Embargo between the United States and England, he gave up practice and entered mercantile life, which was then a field for great speculation. In 1825 he moved to Palmyra, New York, and during the excitement of the New York Safety Fund Banking System, which pledged all banks to redeem the notes of the others, he was elected State Senator on that issue, and when about to make a speech in the Senate, he was stricken with paralysis and died without regaining consciousness.

The first bank organized under above issue, was the Bank of Geneva, which still exists, and it is said that no bank ever lost one dollar by that banking system, which for years was the popular system of the country.

Young Hart attended the high school at Palmyra and graduated at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, about 1840. Having made surveying and engineering a special branch of study, he then accepted a position of engineer on the New York & Erie Railroad in surveying and setting grades between Elmira and Binghampton. In 1841 he returned to Palmyra and began the study of law in the office of Judge Theron R. Strong, where he remained until 1845. He then formed a copartnership with Albert G. Heminway in the practice of law, and continued about one year when he gave up practice and went to New York and entered the wool business with Wm. K. Strong; remaining until December, 1848, he joined a party of forty men from Massachusetts and started for California by steamer to Brazos, Texas, then overland through Texas and Arizonia, and across the Big Desert, entering California at the south, then journeying north through Los Angeles and into the San Joaquin valley, arriving at Hill's Ferry August 7, 1849. Then forward to the Merced river near which they found an old Mexican cart, abandoned, but containing two gold rockers, which they appropriated and took with them to the mines, though with no knowledge of the necessary mining instruments. On the river they met Captain Cutter, a captain under General Taylor in the Mexican war, who was familiar with mining, and under his instructions they began operations at a camp near by, and the Cutter camp and that of Hart and Johnson still retain their names, and the relation with Captain Cutter always continued very cordial. Mr. Hart and party mined for two seasons, making one pound of gold each day, and in 1853 the Judge settled at Fort Miller, later changed to Millerton, then in Merced County and resumed the practice of his profession. Upon the organization of Fresno County in 1856, Millerton became the county seat, and Mr. Hart was then elected the first County Judge. Upon the expiration of his term he again resumed his practice, continuing until 1874, when the county seat was changed to Fresno, and owing to failing health the Judge then gave up his practice, and has since devoted himself to the interests of ranching. He owns 2,000 acres of land, but his interests are mainly in stock—both cattle and horses.

Judge Hart is the pioneer fruit grower in the County. To gratify his children he planted orange and other seeds about 1878, in an experimental way, bringing water in buckets from adjoining springs to keep up irrigation. His trees grew remarkably and his orange trees are now giants in size and very productive, and all other fruits in proportion.

Judge Hart was married at Millerton in 1865 to Mrs. Anna McKenzie, a widow with three children by her first marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Hart have one son, Truman Hart, who was born in April, 1866.

Upon the abandoning of Fort Miller in 1863, Judge Hart bought all the buildings then comprising the fort at public auction, and there he still resides, using the Government buildings for his residence, and monarch of the once busy town and surrounding country.

L. C. RICE, rancher, of Tulare County, was born on the ranch near Visalia in 1868. His father, G. F. Rice, a native of Indiana, emigrated to California in 1852, and worked in the mines until 1858, when he settled on the ranch in Tulare County, and engaged in the stock business, and died in 1885, leaving three children, — two sons and one daughter. Our subject was educated in the private normal school of Visalia, and continues to live on the ranch which he and his brother, James Rice, now operate. The ranch contains 3,500 acres. They farm 500 acres in grain, and use balance for grazing. They keep 250 head of horses, and breed from Norman trotting and running stallions, getting a good colt for general business purposes. They also keep 600 head of cattle, part of graded Durhams and part full-blood Devons, leasing additional grazing land and having a fine mountain range. Subject also owns 876 acres of wood land, heavy oak timber. This he is clearing, selling large quantities to the South Pacific Railroad Company, and also supplying small dealers. In August, 1890, he started a coal and wood-yard in Fresno, where he carries a large stock and does an extensive business, decidedly the leading business of the city.

JAMES LINDSEY, one of the respected pioneers of Kern County, came to California in 1852, from Knox County, Illinois. He was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, August 22, 1832. His father, John A. Lindsey, was a farmer, and a native of Ohio. James grew tired of the monotony of farm life in Knox County, and desired to see the Golden West, of which he had read so much. Upon his arrival in California he, like many others, tried his skill or good luck in the mining regions. The result with him, however, was not sufficiently satisfactory to induce him to continue the deal, and he took up the occupation of stationary engineer at Havilah, Kern County, and later superintended quartz-mining mills in Oregon. In 1880 he came to Sumner, and engaged in the hotel business, his present situation being the popular landlord of the Lindsey Hotel.

CHARLES MOORE was born in Canada West in 1848, in the town of Norwich, Oxford County, where his father carried on general farming and the stock business. He lived at home and assisted with the farm work until 1868, when he started for California, first going to New York City, where he took the steamer and journeyed by the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco, March 23, 1868. He settled at Milpitas, Santa Clara County, and farmed for two years, then went to Hollister, San Benito County, where he continued wheat farming, and worked about 300 acres, remaining four years. He was married at Hollister, October 5, 1873, and then came to Fresno County and settled at Liberty, of which

town he was one of the first settlers. He bought 320 acres of land, and engaged in the stock business, raising horses and cattle, and keeping about fifty head. In 1887 he sold out and came to Washington colony, and bought sixty acres on the corner of East and South avenues, at the average price of $30 per acre. He began improving, and in 1890 sold twenty acres, partly improved, for $3,000, still retaining forty acres, which are improved in vines, orchard and alfalfa He has built a nice two-story house and barn, 32 x 54 feet, and when one realizes the fact that he came with very little money, and made all improvements from the products of the soil, one must confess that he is a "rustler," and has met with general success. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have seven children, all living at home, and five of them are now attending school. Mr. Moore also owns 240 acres of land on the West side, and 160 acres of timber culture on Pine Ridge. He keeps twenty-four head of horses and fifteen head of cattle, and does a general speculative business in stock and real estate, with an eye always open to speculative opportunities.

CAPTAIN DANIEL McLOUGHLIN, vineyardist at Oleander, was born in Nova Scotia in November, 1823. His father, Daniel McLoughlin, was in the British army, and while a cadet was with General Wellington as despatch-carrier at the battle of Waterloo, in 1815. His horse was shot under him, and while walking he was wounded and carried from the field. He was later sent with his regiment to New Brunswick, but they were wrecked on the coast of Halifax, and were there discharged. Subject's mother was a native of Halifax, and in 1813 she attended the funeral of Captain Lawrence, who was captain of the American frigate Chesapeake, and was killed in Boston bay while in action with the British ship Shannon. Captain Lawrence's last words were, "Don't give up the ship."

Daniel McLoughlin was married in Halifax, and then settled in Nova Scotia, and in 1828 he moved to the island of Grand Menan, where he died March 9, 1862. Young McLoughlin, with a very limited education, began his seafaring life at the age of thirteen years, shipping from Eastport, Maine, as a common hand on that class of ship which performed the West India and coast trade. After twelve years of faithful service he was promoted from seaman to the honorable position of captain of the brig S. G. Bass. After gold was discovered in California, in 1848, Captain McLoughlin made his first deep sea voyage as captain of the Gray Feather, a full-rigged clipper ship, and sailed from New York to San Francisco with a general cargo. Freights were so high in those early days that the freight on cargo amounted to more than the value of the ship. From San Francisco he sailed for Batavia Island, Calcutta, London, Wales, and back to New York—a voyage ot eighteen months. Captain McLoughlin followed the sea forty-six years, and was master of the ship thirty-four years. He rounded Cape Horn forty-two times, and sailed three times around the world. He has visited every seaport of the world of any note. He has owned many vessels, and was usually interested in the ships he sailed. The ships which he has sailed as captain are Ætos, Western Empire, steamer Cassandra, clipper ships Swallow, Herald of the Morning, Glory of the Seas. As incidents of his experiences, the Captain learned of the firing on Fort Sumpter while in England. Having just sold his ship, he immediately took the steamer for New York, and as captain of the Western Empire, during the rebellion he was connected with the transport service. He took a cargo of 200 horses, provender, coal and 500 tons of ammunition, to supply General Butler at City Island, and in one storm fifty-eight of his horses died in their slings from fright and sickness, and he lost 100 on the voyage. He also carried supplies for General Banks while at Fort Hudson. He took a cargo of supplies to the French during their invasion of Mexico,

and while lying at anchor at Vera Cruz during a hurricane nine ships were blown ashore. The Captain foresaw the storm, and dismantled his ship, and with all anchors out was enabled to ride the storm. The last ship the Captain sailed was the Glory of the Seas. On one of his last voyages from San Francisco to Havre, with 3,400 tons of grain, the captain met a hurricane in the south latitude, and for sixteen hours was hove on his beam ends, through the shifting of cargo, but by careful seamanship he weathered the storm and reached Valparaiso, where he unloaded 2,800 tons to properly relay his cargo. The Captain made six trips to Liverpool in the same ships with a cargo of grain, and on his arrival in San Francisco in 1883 he retired from the sea, at the age of sixty years, after a long and faithful service.

Captain McLoughlin was first married at Eastport, Maine, August 20, 1848, to Miss Hannah Corbett, who was his frequent companion on his long voyages, and who died in Maldon, Massachusetts, in 1867, leaving two sons and two daughters. The Captain was married a second time at Eastport, Maine, May 14, 1868, to Miss Maggie Benson, who thereafter lived upon the sea until the captain retired.

Captain McLoughlin has been a member of the Boston Marine Society since 1871. The society is an old and very rich benefit society, and was organized when this country was still a British colony.

GEORGE EDWARDS, Veterinary Surgeon of Fresno, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, in 1850. He attended the common schools, and graduated from the high school in 1868. Being a natural judge and admirer of the horse, he then settled at Philadelphia, where he trained and handled fine horses until 1872, when he realized the necessity of medicine in his business. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. Ward, and of surgery with Prof. Corbin, and then taking a course at the New York Veterinary College, he graduated in 1875. He then established a horse infirmary in connection with his training stable in Philadelphia, and later, opened one at Hempsted, Long Island. He also opened a large and very complete infirmary and training-stable at Savannah, Georgia, where he remained five years. This was the finest infirmary south of Baltimore. In December, 1887, Dr. Edwards came to Los Angeles, and in March, 1888, came to Fresno, where he practices his profession. He has opened an infirmary on Q street, between Mono and Ventura, with every convenience to conduct the business properly.

Dr. Edwards was married in Philadelphia in 1886, to Miss Jennie Van Ness, and the union has been blessed with one child, Clara Edwards. The Doctor has trained and handled many of the fine horses, and has been very successful in improving and even changing gaits, and in medicine and surgery feels competent to handle every disease of horse or any four-footed animal.

G. J. BABER, manager of the Eisen Vineyard, was born in London, England, in 1855. After completing his education he went to the Cape of Good Hope, and there engaged in the mercantile business for two years, and in 1874 came to the United States. He passed one year as clerk in Nevada City and then came to San Francisco, where he followed mercantile pursuits until 1880, when he came to the Eisen Vineyard at Fresno, to learn the cellar duties connected with the wine business. Being quick to learn he soon mastered the business, and in 1882 became manager of the entire vineyard in all its departments.

Mr. Baber was married in Fresno, in 1887, to Miss Margaret Bennett, a native of Sunderland, England.

The celebrated Eisen Vineyard, which contains an area of 650 acres, was purchased by Francis Theodore Eisen, in 1872, at $10 per acre. He first plowed and planted five acres in

Malaga grapes; of 250,000 cuttings 150,000 died. These were the first grapes planted in Fresno County. Everybody predicted a failure, but he persisted in his intentions and in 1874, 125 acres were in vines. He was alone in the business until 1876, when the Central colony was started, and then other small vineyards were planted; but for years the Eisen Vineyard was the show place of the valley, and people visited it from all parts of the country. They now have 400 acres in vines and are adding from year to year, as their continued testing of vines proved their adaptability to the wine industry. Ultimately they intend setting the entire acreage in vines. The vineyard is of the wine grape, excepting a very small acreage in Muscats; but the purpose of the vineyard is the manufacture of wine, of which they make, annually, about 200,000 gallons; and the character of their ports and sherrys have become widely celebrated. The cellars cover an area of 120 x 280 feet with a storage capacity of 1,000,000 gallons.

J. A. BARKER, the City Marshal of Fresno, was born in La Fayette County, Missouri, September 5, 1853, where his father, William Barker, died about 1855. In 1856 Mrs. Barker and children, with her father, Allen Helm, emigrated to California and settled in Merced County, and there young Barker received a very limited education, only attending school during the winter months. At the age of fourteen years he began earning his own living in herding cattle, and in 1871 he began farming and trading in stock and fattening hogs for the markets.

Mr. Barker was married in Merced County, in 1876, to Miss Frankie Taylor. He then settled in Plainsburg, and was elected Constable and was appointed Deputy Sheriff under A. J. Meany, serving in that capacity for four years. He was also interested in the silver mines at Mammoth City, but the mining was too expensive, so gave that up. In 1880 Mr. Barker moved to Tulare County and engaged in wheat farming for two years and then came to Fresno and started a dray business, keeping three drays and also running an express wagon, and during 1883 attended to the delivery for Wells, Fargo & Co. In 1884 he sold out, and was appointed Deputy Sheriff under O. J. Mead, and in 1886 was elected Constable, and in May, 1889, was appointed City Marshal, to fill the unexpired term of J. H. Bartlett.

Mr. and and Mrs. Barker have one child, Elsie, who was born October 31, 1884, and they reside at 1,036, M street, where Mr. Barker built his cottage home in 1887. He is a member of Fresno Lodge, No. 247, F. & A. M., and of Trigo Chapter, No. 99, R. A. M., and of Vineland Lodge, No. 186, Knights of Pythias.

JOSEPH BORDEN, rancher, near the town of Borden, was born in Carteret County, North Carolina, in 1830, where the family had resided for generations. His father, Benjamin Borden, was a native of North Carolina, but moved to Green County, Alabama, in 1833, where he had extensive plantations of 3,000 acres. Joseph Borden was educated at the high school, which was superintended by Prof. Henry Tutwiler, one of the great educators of that country, and he graduated therefrom in 1850. He was married in Green County in Feburary, 1851, to Miss Francis S. Gray, and they then settled upon a plantation of 600 acres, where he followed the growing of cotton, which he continued until the spring of 1868, when labor became unreliable, and he came to California to prospect, and being so well pleased with the country, he returned to Alabama, sold his plantation, and in the fall of 1868 started with his family for California on a steamer by the Isthmus of Panama. He then settled upon his present ranch of 320 acres, under the homestead and pre-emption laws, and was one of the original Alabama settlers who were among the earliest settlers in that part of the valley. Borden was

named after his uncle, Dr. Joseph Borden. Mr. Borden planted twenty acres of vines in 1883, but all were destroyed by grasshoppers. He then put in 100 acres of alfalfa, and has followed stock and grain farming up to 1891, when he planted forty acres in Muscat and Sultana vines, and he will improve from year to to year until the entire ranch is set. The early settlers endured great hardships from dry years, little knowledge of farming and loss of crops; but as irrigation was developed the prospects brightened, and his ever-abiding faith in the country is being fully realized. Mr. and Mrs. Borden have nine children, three of whom are at home and the balance are scattered about California in various occupations. Mr. Borden has never had political aspirations, but has devoted his time to his family and ranch interests.

FRANK BAKER, one of the business men of Visalia, was born in Placerville, El Dorado County, December 17, 1858. He is the son of Martin Baker, a prominent physician and early settler of California. He was born in January, 1827, in Pickaway County, Ohio, and was educated at the Galesburg College, Illinois, and in 1847 was graduated from a medical college in Ohio. In 1865 he received a diploma from Rush Medical College at Chicago, and practiced in the East. He came to California in 1852; settled at Placerville, El Dorado County, and was the first County physician. In 1859 he removed to Visalia with his family, and was physician of Tulare County for twelve years. He was a member of the State Medical Society, and was twice elected one of its vice-presidents, and represented it in the American Medical Association in 1876. He was commissioned in 1875 pension surgeon for the southern district of California. In 1862–63 he held the position of surgeon of the Second California Volunteer Cavalry. For years he was a contributor to the medical press of all cases which he deemed worthy of reporting.

Dr. Baker married in Peoria, Illinois, to Miss Mary Barr, a native of that place. There were born to them for children, of whom only the subject of this sketch is the surviver. His father died in 1880. Mr. Baker is of English extraction.

His grandfather, John Baker, was an English clergyman of the Episcopal church. On the maternal side they were of Scotch lineage. Mr. Baker was educated in California, finishing his studies at McClure's College. He began business as a druggist in 1879, and has enjoyed a good patronage. He affiliates with the Masonic fraternity and in politics with the Republican party. He gives close attention to his business, and has a high standing in commercial circles.

ROBERT PIERCE GRANT is one of the reliable business men of Visalia and an early settler of California, coming to this State in 1860. He was born in Milton, Massachusetts, on April 7, 1832. He is of Scotch ancestry, his grandfather, Luther Grant, having been born in Scotland and early sailing to America. He settled in Massachusetts where Mr. Grant's father, Whitley Grant, was born. He married Miss Jane Pierce, a native of Massachusetts. She was a second cousin of President Franklin Pierce. There were born to them five children, of whom two are living. Mr. Grant worked on his father's farm while a boy, and was sent to school about three months in the year. He afterward learned the jeweler's trade, and worked at it some time, when he came to California in 1860. He then engaged as a salesman in the furniture business, first for W. J. Stranger, four years, and then for John Nelson till he sold out. In 1872 he came to Visalia and opened a confectionery, which he run ten years, and then added to it the baking business. He has continued it since, having the leading establishment of the town, in connection with which he has an ice cream parlor.

He is also engaged in wheat raising, having 160 acres of land on Tule river.

In 1860 he was married to Miss Annie Chapin, a native of Boston. They have three sons, born in California, namely: Austin W., Herbert M. and Robert E., all residents of Visalia. In politics Mr. Grant is a Republican, and has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for the past twenty years. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. He owns the store in which he does business on the south side of Main street between Garden and Church streets. In 1882 he built a pleasant home, corner of Oak and John streets, where he resides in contentment with his family. He is a successful business man, whose religion is the Golden Rule.

SAMUEL DINELEY, one of the early settlers of Visalia, came to California in 1854. He is a native of England, born October 17, 1829. His father, Samuel Dineley, was an Englishman and a small farmer. He was a member of the Episcopal Church. He emigrated to America with his family, and settled in New York in 1840, residing there twelve years. Samuel was sent to school in New York City and began the barber's trade there in 1846. When they removed to New Orleans in 1852 he continued the barber business and secured a position as barber on the steamer Winfield Scott, running between New Orleans and Cincinnati. In 1853 he engaged to drive cattle to California, spending the winter at Salt Lake. He came to Volcano, Amador County, and mined a little, but was engaged principally in the barber's business. When he left there in 1855 he went to Fort Miller, and from there in 1858 to Visalia, which was then a town of about 200 inhabitants. He has resided in this place continuously for the past thirty-three years, and has seen all the phases of the settlement and growth of the town. He opened the first barber shop in Tulare County and carried on the business for thirty-one years in the same locality. He owns the lot on which the shop stood since 1858. In 1888 he opened a variety store in the same locality, and he is in that business now. He was married on April 3, 1861, to Miss Charlotte E. Kellenburg, a native of Washington City, who was raised at Alton, Illinois. There have been born to them in Visalia eleven children, ten of whom are living. The oldest, Cora L., is the wife of A. O. Miller; Kate is the wife of Hardy Kelsey; George is a surveyor; Florence and Josephine are both single; Fanny is the wife of William Hines; the other children are Lou, Clarence, Eve and Harry, all born in the same house, which the father built in 1861, and to which he has since made additions.

Mr. Dineley has always been a Republican in politics, and voted at the first election held in Fresno County. He is one of the respected early settlers of the County, who will be remembered long after he has passed away as an obliging, kind-hearted and loyal citizen.

JAMES AND J. W. ARMSTRONG, comprising the firm of Armstrong Brothers, the proprietors of the Club stables of Fresno, were born in Shelby County, Illinois, and emigrated to California with their father, Washington Armstrong, in 1860, and settled in San Joaquin County, where they engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1862 they came to Fresno County and settled near the Toll House, engaging in the same pursuits. In 1876 they moved to Fresno city and opened their extensive feed yard on the corner of L and Kern streets, with a stable and carriage building, 50 x 150 feet, to accommodate their general livery business. The father and sons were in partnership up to his death, in 1886, and the sons continue the business and live with their mother at 1,131, M street. They also own eighty acres at Fairview. They attend strictly to business and by their uniform good nature

and fair treatment, have secured a very lucrative patronage.

DUKE SIMPSON LIPSCOMB, Treasurer of the County of Tulare, now in his third term, is a native of Kentucky, born in Madison County, in 1844; he was taken to Missouri when six weeks old and was raised and educated in that State. His father, Dobney Lipscomb, had his birth in Kentucky, but resided for some years in Missouri, engaged in farming. He died when the subject of this sketch was five years old and Duke S. resided with his uncle, Jack Harris, in Westport, Missouri. The great civil war burst upon the country when young Lipscomb was seventeen years old, his sympathies being with his people of the South. He enlisted in the State Guard and afterward in Company A, Sixth Missouri and served with General Price till 1862. He was engaged in the battles of Lexington and Pea Ridge, crossed the Mississippi with Price, joined Beauregard at Corinth, and participated in the series of fights. Then, in the fall of 1862, while making a charge on the enemies' breastworks he received a grape-shot in his right arm which disabled him for a few months. On his recovery he joined his regiment and fought at Port Gibson and at Grand Gulf against Grant's forces. In the battle of Champion Hill he was wounded slightly in the head. He afterward participated in the fighting at Big Black Bridge and at Vicksburg. He was again wounded in the knee and ankle by the explosion of a shell. He was taken prisoner, paroled and exchanged and joined General Johnson's army, before the advance of Sherman into Georgia. He participated in the Georgia campaign and then followed the fortunes of General Hood on his Tennessee campaign. He was in the battle of Altoona. At Franklin in a charge on the breastworks there, November 30, 1864, he received a shot in his left arm from a soldier directly in front of him and he has never regained the use of his arm; he was again taken to Camp Chase, in Ohio, and was sent from there to Richmond and thence to Mobile, being surrendered with his command at Jackson, Mississippi, receiving a final parole as the great strife was over. He had been a most valiant soldier, participating in all the engagements of his company, often when quite unfit for service and when he could have been excused if he had so desired. He believed that the cause was a just one and his part as a soldier was to do his duty. When the war was over he went six months to school, and came to California in the spring of 1866. He drove a four-mule team to Salt Lake City, and came Marin County from San Francisco, keeping books both there and at Stockton. After this he engaged in sheep raising and farming, and in 1872 came to Tulare County and to Visalia in 1887, where he has since resided. He owns a grain and stock ranch three miles northeast of Tipton. He was twice nominated by acclamation by the Democratic party as a candidate for Treasurer and was elected both times.

In 1874 he was married to Miss Mary Jane Woods, a native of California. They have had four children, three of whom are living: William, Rachel and Earl. Mr. Lipscomb is wide-awake and a most reliable citizen of Tulare County.

EDWIN R. PEASE, one of the prominent business men of Visalia, is one of the early settlers of California, coming to this State in 1859. He was born in McHenry County, Illinois, May 29, 1839. His ancestry dates back to the settlement of the colonies, in the early history of America. His father, Enos A. Pease, was born in Vermont. He married Lucy Finley, a native of Ohio, and a niece of the noted James B. Finley. Mr. Pease was the oldest of a family of six children. He attended the public schools, and the Wheaton and Morenzo Colleges, and became a school

teacher for a short time. In 1859 he came to California in search of better business opportunities, and a better place to live. He settled at Georgetown, El Dorado County, and taught school for a short time. He then engaged in lumbering a few years and became interested in the California Water and Mining Company, in which he remained four years. He sold out and went to Galt, Sacramento County, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, with a partner, there for three years. In 1884 he came to Visalia, and opened the Grangers union hardware establishment; this business under his able management has been a success from the start; they now carry a large stock of shelf hardware, ranching and farm implements, and tools of all descriptions, wagons and carriages. The business has grown to large proportions. In addition to his mercantile interests, he owns a raisin vineyard in Fresno County, of 140 acres, a very profitable investment. In Tulare County he has 4,160 acres of land, on which he is raising wheat and other grain.

Mr. Pease was married in 1867, to Miss Mary Carlock, a native of the State of Ohio. They have three children born in California, namely, Frank M., Walter R., Effa L.

Mr. Pease is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a Royal Arch Mason, a K. of P., and a member of the Tulare County Grange. He is a worthy and reliable business man.

PAUL GALTES.—Kern, like other leading counties of California, owes her prominence and prosperity to what may be termed a "corporal's guard," or a faithful, few, cool-headed and aggressive pioneers. These pioneers as a rule, were determined men, who came to California for a definite and most laudable purpose, namely, to better their condition in life by engaging in legitimate business, developing the material resources of the country, rearing their families, and earning for themselves and their posterity, a name and competency. They were far from being capitalists, but generally speaking, were men of moderate means, their chief capital being a clear brain and willing hands.

Paul Galtes of Bakersfield, one of this type of pioneers, located in Kern County in 1871, when it was in its very infancy---when Bakersfield was little more than an inland frontier trading post. What he has there accomplished will be seen by the following brief narration of the facts touching his life's experiences. Mr. Galtes was born of humble parentage, in the town of Villafranca, province of Catalunia, Spain, October 18, 1842. His father, Paul Galtes, was a village blacksmith, respected in his community. Of his eight children, Paul, the subject of this sketch, and an older brother, Felix, were the only ones who left their native land and came to the new world. The latter located in Central America. He was educated for the priesthood, came north to San Francisco, and finally returned to Spain, where he has since resided. Paul went from Spain to the West Indies, located on the island of Cuba, engaging in mercantile pursuits as salesman and business manager for about eight years. Upon the breaking out of a political revolution in that country in 1868, he embarked for California and came to San Francisco. After a brief stay in the "Gate City," he went to Los Angeles and spent two years as a student at St. Vincent's, and there acquired a practical knowledge of the English language. Two and one-half years after his arrival in California, he took up his residence in Bakersfield and engaged in merchandising on a modest scale, and gave years of diligent and painstaking labor to the business which laid the foundation of a handsome estate. His enterprise, methods of business and agreeable manners gained for him a wide-spread and a merited popularity. As the circumstances warranted, he judiciously invested his accumulations in real estate at his own town, and the wisdom of this policy is verified by the value of the property he now owns. This fact may be utilized as a practical suggestion to young men to locate somewhere and invest their earnings

in the realty of young and promising towns. Mr. Galtes continued in active business pursuits until about 1387, when he retired from merchandising. He invested his money in various productive local enterprises, and has since devoted a large share of his time to the enjoyment of the privileges so well earned by a thrifty and successful business man. He is one of the stockholders of the Southern Hotel Company, whose hotel is the pride of Central California in general, and Bakersfield in particular. He is also a stockholder and director of the Bank of Bakersfield. Besides one of the finest and most spacious business blocks in Bakersfield, he owns other business and residence property, and a fine vineyard three miles south of the city. Mr. Galtes has never been slow to encourage all public movements tending to the development of his town and County. He is a strong friend and ready supporter of California's free and broad educational system, which has become the pride of the Golden State. He is liberal and generous in his religious views, according to all people equal rights to their own religious opinions. Not avaricious in money matters, he has verified his beliefs that money in the main is for the masses and not for the few, by retiring from the field of active money warfare, and leaving the battle grounds open for other conquerors.

In 1886, he, with his family, made an extensive trip of the continent of Europe, and now spends his summers at various points on the coast.

Mr. Galtes was married in 1874, at San Francisco, to Miss Mariana Laxague, a most estimable young lady of French nativity, and they have two sons: Paul, born October 24, 1878; and Felix, born August 18, 1880; and two daughters: Amelia, born February 6, 1879; and Lucy, born March 30, 1886.

It is Mr. Galtes' native force of character and frank honesty of purpose that have placed him in the front rank of Central California's most successful business men, and his genial manners and many social qualities that have made him widely popular, and drawn about him a wide circle of friends.

ARTHUR C. NEILL, Justice of the Peace and Justice of the Probate Court of the City of Visalia, is one of the early settlers of California. He was born in Clay County, Kentucky, July 18, 1818. His parents, Daniel and Isabella (Carnett) Neill were both born in Virginia. Their ancestors originated in Scotland, and settled in Virginia when it was a colony. Mr. Neill's father died when he was three weeks old; he grew to manhood in Kentucky, and acquired the blacksmith's trade. He removed to Missouri, afterward returned to Kentucky, and left London March 29, 1850, for California; he arrived on the 28th of August, 1850. He was in the State just twelve days before it was admitted into the Union; he has lived in the State forty one years, and has seen all its wonderful development and growth. It was then a vast wilderness, now it blossoms as the rose. His first business in California was to dig in the mines in Placer County; then he engaged in merchandising, keeping miners' supplies; he made some money, purchased an interest in the California House and managed it eighteen years. In the meantime he sold it, was in business in Sacramento, returned and purchased the house again. It was situated six miles above Auburn, and when the railroad was built it took the travel from the house; the property depreciated in value, so Mr. Neill sold out and came to Tulare County. In June, 1869 he took up a ranch of 160 acres of land, farmed it, sold his claim, going to Kingston, Fresno County, where he opened a blacksmith shop. He also ran the hotel for a while in that town. In 1874 he came to Visalia and was in the saloon business six years; then he sold out and went to Mineral King and purchased an interest in a sawmill; he operated this two years and lost his money in the transaction. He returned to Visalia and again engaged in the saloon busi-

ness. Soon after he was elected Justice of the Peace and Police Justice, and these offices he has held for the past twelve or fourteen years; he has just received a renomination for the place by the Democratic party. He purchased a good home in Visalia in 1886.

His marriage occurred in 1855 to Miss Virginia Surface. They have two daughters, Allie, now the wife of J. I. Jordan, and Estella.

Mr. Neill is one of the very old Master Masons, having united with them in 1847.

G. SAXE is a native of Missouri, and was born in Andrain County, November 20, 1852. His father, Jackson Saxe, was a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Missouri in 1835, and was quite extensively engaged in farming. Young Saxe was educated in the high schools of Missouri, and at the age of eighteen years began learning the trade of plastering, which he followed until 1879, when he came to California; he first settled at Modesto and later in Fresno County, where he found employment upon a sheep ranch, and in 1882 entered into the business, purchasing sheep and locating at Lanesburg, Merced County, where he also operated a hotel. In 1884 he closed out his interests and came to Madera and purchased a residence on east one-half of block forty-five, and was engaged in the general merchandise store of H. S. Williams, remaining about one year, and then with the Chapin Commercial Company. In 1887 Mr. Saxe engaged in mercantile business with A. Cohn, but after eighteen months the partnership was dissolved and he started a boot and shoe store on Yo Semite avenue, which he still continues.

Mr. Saxe was married at the Daulton ranch, called "Shepard's Home" in 1882, to Miss Ida Daulton. They have two children, Myrtle and Enslen Clay.

Mr. Saxe is a charter member of Madera Lodge, No. 327, I. O. O. F., and has been secretary of the lodge since the date of its organization, May 6, 1886.

PAUL M. NORBOE, Visalia's city engineer, is a licensed land surveyor, a civil and hydraulic engineer and draughtsman.

He is a native son of California, born in Los Angeles County, May 7, 1857. His father, John Norboe, a native of Norway, landed in New York in 1832 and came to California in 1856. He was living in Texas when it was a republic, and gained his citizenship in the United States by reason of his being a citizen of Texas when it became one of the States of the Union. His business was that of farming and surveying.

He married Miss Johanna Knight, a native of Arkansas, and their union was blessed with four children, all born in California. Mr. Norboe's grandfather was a physician, a native of Norway and spelled his name Nordboe. He came with his family to America in 1832 and located in New York. In 1792, at the age of twenty-four years, he painted an oil picture of himself, which is now in the possession of the subject of our sketch. It is a treasured relic and is well preserved. Mr. Norboe strongly resembles his ancestor.

Paul M. received his education in the common schools of this State, and began surveying in Kern County fourteen years ago. He says that the abandoned mines and old ditches in Tehachapi valley, Kern County, and in the Tokohe valley of Tulare County, in which are large oak trees growing, is evidence of mining in those Counties long before the advent of the white man. Mr. Norboe was also engaged as Government surveyor in Lassen, Plumas and Shasta Counties, and has surveyed all over these Counties. He was elected surveyor of Lassen County in 1879, when he was twenty-two years of age. Later, however, he resigned his position and went to Santa Barbara County, remaining there until 1882. In that year he came to

Tulare County, and since then much of his attention has been devoted to hydraulics.

Mr. Norboe married Miss Stacia Emma Jones, a native of Solano County, California, and to them four children have been born, two of whom are living, both natives of Visalia. Their names are Charles M. and Ethel. Mr. Norboe is a strong temperance man, a Good Templar and president of the Good Templars' Hall Association, which has built a fine hall, owns a nice library and has done much efficient work in the way of temperance reform. Ever since he began to vote Mr. Norboe has been a Prohibitionist. He was elected to office on the Temperance ticket, which is a very unusual thing in California. He owns a pleasant home in Visalia, where he resides with his family.

JOHN BROWN.—Prominent among the developers of Fresno County, and foremost in the rank of development about Madera, stands the subject of this sketch, who was born in Warren County, Illinois, in 1860. His education was acquired at Abingdon (Illinois) College, and at the Oskaloosa College in Iowa. In 1883 Mr. Brown was married at Oskaloosa, to Miss Emma Edwards, an estimable lady of that city. Mr. Brown then began teaching, which he followed for two years in Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska, and in 1885 came to California and settled at Elsinore, San Diego County, where he followed teaching for three years. During the last year Mr. Brown's mind was greatly occupied with a colonization scheme, through the working of which he could develop a given acreage, sell it out on small holdings, and thus bring into the State agricultural communities, which are recognized as the life blood of every prosperous locality. The better to carry out his scheme, Mr. Brown came to the great San Joaquin valley in the fall of 1889, and settled at Madera. Mr. Brown was one of the incorporators of the Bank of Madera, which opened its doors for business November 25, 1889, and was elected cashier; but the duties of the office are mainly conducted by W. F. Baird, the vice-president, as Mr. Brown's time was given to the location and colonization of adjoining lands, under the name of John Brown Colony, which was incorporated at about that time, with Mr. Brown president and manager, J. E. Newman, secretary, and W. F. Baird, treasurer. The working system is that the company shall manage and care for the land as one ranch—lands to be subdivided into blocks of five acres and upwards, and sold to purchasers who pay a small price per acre for planting and care of land for a term of three years, and the fruits off the land to pay the price of purchase. Under this plan, the company have bought and are improving 4,980 acres, a large portion of which is already sold to colonists, and through the workings of this colossal scheme, Madera has felt a great impetus in her growth, and a large increase in her population. The John Brown colony have also placed upon the market 10,000 acres in the Antelope valley, situated in the northern part of Los Angeles County. This valley, being at an elevation of 2,300 feet, is better adapted to deciduous fruits, but the colonization is being carried out on a similar plan. To the successful carrying out of this stupendous enterprise Mr. Brown is devoting all his attention, and to him is justly due the credit for much of Madera's present growth and prosperity.

SOL LAZAR, merchant, of Madera, was born in Prussia in 1860. After a brief education, at the early age of thirteen years, he cut loose from all home association, and with a friend started for the broad and free land of America. He first found employment in Milwaukee at clerking, and he there began the study of the English language. After a few months he started for California and settled at Firebaughs, Fresno County. In the general merchandise store of Mr. Jake Myer, young

Lazar secured a position as clerk, and he remained with Mr. Myer until 1880, when he went to Fresno Flats and started in business in general merchandise. In 1882 Mr. Lazar went to Seattle, and after one year in the real estate business, he went to Olympia, and then opened a store, which he continued but one year. He then went to Tulare and opened business, but was burned out in 1886. Thus after many changes he came to Madera in 1887, and opened his present store with dry goods and gents furnishing goods, carrying a stock of about $12,000.

Mr. Lazar was married in San Juan in 1889 to Miss Annie Flynn, a native of California, and the family has been additionally increased by the birth of two children, Willie and Louis. Mr. Lazar is a member of Madera Court, No. 749, Independent Order of Foresters. Not neglecting the agricultural opportunities of this valley, Mr. Lazar has a twenty-acre ranch two miles west of town, which he has set to Malaga grapes, being the only Malaga vineyard in this locality. He is also interested in town property and owns his residence on D street.

GEORGE REUBEN ANDERSON, of Visalia, was born in West Chester, Butler County, Ohio, March 4, 1847. He is of Welch ancestry, and is the son of David Anderson, a native of Butler County, Ohio. George Anderson, grandfather of George Reuben, emigrated from Wales to America when a boy. His forefathers were Presbyterians and people of rare force of character and influence. Mr. Anderson's father was a tanner by trade, and he also dealt in manufactured leather goods. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Frazer, a native of Trumbull County, Ohio. They had six children, of whom five are living. Mr. Anderson was the third child and finished his education at Lincoln College. He was in business with his father as a partner seven years. In 1880 his father died, and he succeeded to the business and continued it till 1885, when he came to Visalia, California, and embarked in the same enterprise till 1890, doing a good and successful business. He disposed of his interests and engaged in farming on a ranch of 160 acres, which he owns; after living there some time he was burned out and sold his stock and removed to Visalia, and is engaged in building for himself a nice residence corner of South and Chestnut streets.

In 1877 Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Libby Kent, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have five children, namely: Louie, Jessie, Willie, Annie and Cre. Mrs. Anderson's mother's maiden name was Martha Blare. She was a niece of General Anthony Wayne of Revolutionary fame. When the great civil war began Mr. Anderson was only fourteen years old, and he could not enlist, but when sixteen years of age in 1863, his parents consented to his enlisting, and he joined the First Kansas Light Artillery, and served his country till the close of the war. He participated in the battles of the army of the Cumberland under General Thomas, and was slightly wounded both at Johnsonville and Nashville. He was honorably discharged in July, 1865. He is a worthy member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a charter member of Lincoln Post, organized in Topeka, Kansas, in 1866; he has filled all the officers of that lodge. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Anderson is a strong Republican, and was his party's candidate for city clerk in 1890, but could not overcome the large Democratic majority in the city.

THOMAS CREIGHTON, Visalia, Tulare County, was born in Canada, August 6, 1835. He is the son of John Creighton, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America when a young man, and married Annie Bishop, a Canadian by birth. There were born to them five children, of whom three survive. Mr. Creighton was reared and educated in Canada, removed to Michigan, became

a civil engineer and made that his profession all his life. For years he was a railroad engineer on the Grand Trunk, Great Western, and the New York and Pennsylvania railroads, also on some of the roads in Michigan. He came to California in 1874, settled in Tulare County, and continued his business here until 1883. He was twice elected County Surveyor, and resigned his position during the second term. He has a ranch of 2,800 acres in Tulare County, and in Fresno County he has a fruit ranch of forty-three acres, thirty-two acres of which are a bearing vineyard. He also has 2,370 acres of unimproved land in Fresno County. He was in the abstract business in Fresno and Tulare Counties, the firm being Miller & Creighton. He is a Knight Templar and a member of the A. O. U. W.

Mr. Creighton was married on September 8, 1859, to Miss Helen M. Smith, a native of New York. They have one child, a son, Fred M. Creighton, born in Michigan in 1861. He is engaged in fruit raising, and has a sixty-acre ranch of peaches and French prunes; he has also been engaged in the livery business in Visalia, since 1888, the firm being Creighton & English. He married in 1883, Miss Maria Atwell, of Visalia. They have four children, all born in Visalia: Minnie, Thomas, Fred and Mirene. Both the father and son are members of the Democratic party, and are substantial and reliable citizens of Tulare County.

R. M. WILSON, a prominent rancher and stock-raiser of California, was born in Cayuga County, New York, in 1836. His father, William Wilson, was a farmer, who emigrated to Calhoun County, Michigan, in 1838, and in 1852 pushed still farther westward and came to California. He first visited the mines, but soon settled in the stock business on the San Juaquin river in Stanislaus County, where he became extensively engaged in both land and cattle interests, and where he still lives at the age of seventy-eight years in good health, and though in a modified degree, still in the stock business.

R. M. Wilson was educated in the public schools of Michigan, and followed farming on the home farm until his departure to California in April, 1857. He then joined his father, and with him was interested in the stock business until 1865. They then reduced their stock interests, and subject took up the sheep business in Merced County, purchasing 11,000 acres of land and keeping an extensive flock. This land was sold in 1887. He now owns 500 acres of alfalfa land near Newman, Stanislaus County, and 7,000 acres of foothill range for grazing, where he still follows the stock business, keeping about 3,000 Spanish Merino sheep, 500 head of cattle, and 125 head of horses, breeding for draft, carriage and general utility purposes. Mr. Wilson also owns one-half interest in 2,300 acres of land in Fresno County, which is being colonized under the name of the Howard and Wilson Colony. These lands were subdivided and placed upon the market January 1, 1891. The lands are well watered by the Madera Canal and Irrigation Company with main canal and laterals, extending about 150 miles, in which Messrs. Howard and Wilson own a prominent interest. Mr. Wilson was married in Stockton, in 1869, to Miss Elmira Gregg, a native of Napa County. This union has been blessed by a family of six children, all of whom are living.

Mr. Wilson is a member of the Knights of Honor and of A. O. U. W. of Newman, but has never aspired to public office, his life being too full of duties pertaining to his private interests.

MARION SIDES, one of the solid men of Selma, and one of its oldest citizens is the subject of this biography.

He was born in Perry County, Missouri, January 27, 1837. When he was quite young his father died, and he with his older brothers was left to support the family and conduct the

farm. In the year 1861 he enlisted in the Federal army, joining the Forty-eighth Missouri Infantry, Colonel Blodgett commanding. He successfully held the positions of Orderly Sergeant and First Lieutenant of his company. After being mustered out of the service in March, 1865, he returned to farming in Dent County, Missouri. He made his home in this place for a period of ten years, during which time he was a member of the State Legislature, being elected Assemblyman from his district for two terms.

In his farming operations in Missouri, however, Mr. Sides was not successful from a financial point of view. He barely made a living, and in the year 1875 we find him looking around for a new field. In that year he came to California with $160 in his pocket, and located in Fresno County, two miles north of Selma, on 160 acres of land. Two years later he moved to his present home in the suburbs of the town, where he resides to-day.

The ranch consists of 240 acres, on which he is extensively engaged in fruit raising and raisin culture; there are forty acres of fruit trees and 160 acres of raisin grapes—all in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Sides' residence is an attractive one, and surrounded by beautiful grounds, well laid out and highly ornamental. The owner of this valuable property has amassed his wealth through steady and persistent effort, exercising care and good judgment in his investments, and with an abiding faith always in the future of this valley, to-day he is regarded the owner of some of the best property to be had in this locality.

Besides, Mr. Sides' interests above mentioned, he owns 500 acres of land in Kern County, unimproved, and small tracts and town lots in and around Selma.

In public matters he is a prominent figure. He holds the office of vice president of the Bank of Selma, of which he is also a director, and in the Masonic Temple Association (an important enterprise in this town) he is also a director. He served for four years as president of the Centreville and Kingsbury Irrigation Ditch Company.

Mr. Sides was married in May, 1866, to Casander Mathews, a native of Missouri, and has one son and one daughter, both now being educated at Berkley University, and Oakland Seminary.

FRANK TYLER KIMBALL is president of the Parlor of Native Sons of the Golden West, and a member of the firm of Kimball & Jackson. This firm deal in wall paper, paints and oils, and are the leading painters of the city of Visalia. They employ several skilled workmen and secure a large patronage. Mr. Kimball was born in Petaluma, Sonoma County, California, November 11, 1852. His father died when he was six months old, and he knows little of him; his mother's maiden name was Lucy Hogland. She was married again to Charles Ives, and our subject was raised by them until he was twelve years of age, when his mother died. She had crossed the plains in 1851. Since her death, Mr. Kimball has made his own way in the world. He went to school in San Francisco and in Santa Clara County. He was in the latter place a greater portion of the time, working and going to school; he finally went to San Francisco and entered the carriage manufactory of Kimball & Co., and spent three years learning carriage painting. He then went to San Jose and was in business there six years, and then went to Redwood city for a year. In April, 1873, he was married to Miss Adelia Pyle, a native of Solano, California. She is a daughter of William Pyle, a California pioneer. They have two children, namely, Maud, born in San Jose and Earl, born in Visalia. After his marriage he went to the upper King's river and farmed there till 1879, when he came to Visalia, and was in business for himself a year. He then went into business with his present partner, Spier Jackson, and they have since done an ex-

tensive business in this line. Mr. Kimball's politics are Republican, and he is a charter member of the Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West. He takes a deep interest in it, and is serving his third term as its president. The Parlor was organized July 3, 1883, and is one of the best in the State.

CHARLES HENRY NORRIS was born in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, September 7, 1833. His father, now deceased, was for many years a master mariner, making his home, when not in command of ships, in Bristol, Rhode Island. In this city our subject was reared and educated, but when a lad of fourteen he went before the mast, making three trips to Cuba, and afterward followed the sea, making trips continuously to different parts of the world.

At first he engaged in the Russia trade between Boston and Cuba, and Russia, and at twenty, was third mate of a ship. Soon afterward he became mate, and at twenty-five years of age was made captain and master of the Ocean's Favorite. In 1860 he was commander of the Energy, engaged in the Liverpool trade, in which he made one voyage, and for ten years afterward he was captain of the Webster in the same trade.

In 1873 Captain Norris came to California and bought three sections of land, where the town of Fowler now is. He engaged in the sheep business for three years, but his operations were not at all profitable, and he lost money. He therefore determined to go to sea again, which purpose he carried out, still holding the land, however, which he had originally bought. For seven years he was in command of different ships, sailing in all parts of the world. It is a matter of record, that during our subject's long and eventful career as master mariner, he never had a shipwreck; his voyages were uniformly successful, alike from a business point of view, and also the navigator's.

In October, 1890, the captain returned to his California home in Fresno County, and has lived there ever since. Much of the property he originally acquired he has sold off in town lots, which now represent the town of Fowler. His home ranch, in the suburbs of the town, consists of 200 acres, all in raisin vines and fruit trees, and is one of the finest pieces of property in the county. The family residence is spacious and elegant, with luxurious interior appointments. On the walls may be seen fine pictures in oil of the different vessels which Captain Norris has at various times commanded.

Besides his land interests in the immediate vicinity of his home, the Captain has property in Sanger and Fresno. He is president of the Fowler Fruit & Raisin Packing Company, and is connected with various other enterprises. In all matters of public note affecting the town of Fowler, where he resides now permanently, he takes a lively interest.

A gentleman of fine presence, always courteous in manner, and friendly in spirit, he is deservedly popular in the community.

Captain Norris has been twice married, the first time in 1863, by which union there were seven children, four now living. After the demise of his wife in 1888, the captain married a second time, October 23, 1890.

WILLIAM S. STALEY, one of the early settlers in the vicinity of Selma is the subject of this brief biography.

He was born in West Virginia, July 20, 1844, and was brought up on a farm. In 1875 he emigrated to California, locating in Fresno County, one-half mile from the thriving town of Selma, where we find him to-day. He has been engaged in farming ever since he settled here, owning sixty acres of fine land on his home ranch.

He has lately set out a raisin vineyard, which like all the other vineyards in this vicinity, gives promise of excellent results. He also owns

one-fourth section of land on the West Side unimproved.

Mr. Staley was married, in 1872, to Miss Annie Hursberger, a native of Maryland, and they have a bright family of six children.

SMITH NORRIS was born in Clarke County, Virginia, in 1836, and is a descendant of the old Norris family, who for many generations had been planters and residents of that locality. His father, George W. Norris, was engaged in mercantile life in Baltimore. Young Norris was educated in the select schools of his County, and at the age of seventeen years, began his mercantile life as clerk in the store of Enoch Pratt & Bro., of Baltimore, where he remained four years, and then returned to his plantation. In 1858–59 he was employed by the Western Maryland Railroad in sawing ties and timbers for railroad construction. He then returned home, where he remained until the breaking out of the war, and then enlisted in the signal service, and was appointed chief signal officer in the department of southwest Virginia and east Tennessee. He served through the war, and though performing much active duty, was never wounded. At the close of the war he returned to his home and remained until he started for California in 1868, by the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco in June of that year. During the summer he enjoyed the festivities of San Francisco, and in the fall came to the present site of Madera, then a barren plain, and took up 160 acres of land and put in a crop, but the season was too dry, and the experiment was a failure. In the fall of 1869 he went to San Diego, and a little later, to the mines at Julian, where he labored for several months, but very unsuccessfully, and lost everything. In 1872 he came to Borden and built a little trading store for J. R. Jones, which he operated as clerk for about five years. He then went to the north fork of the San Joaquin river to the silver mines, but in about two years he again broke up. He then returned to Fine Gold Gulch and started a store with mining supplies, which he continued quite successfully until 1887, when he came to Madera and was engaged by the Madera Flume and Trading Company as manager of their mercantile business, in which capacity he is still employed. Mr. Norris has never overcome his interest in mines, and he still owns and operates the Jackass mines, which were so named as placer mines in 1852, and later were developed as quartz mines, as they are now being operated. Mr. Norris has lived the life of a bachelor, and is a genial, pleasant gentleman, always looking upon the bright side, and enjoying the best that life affords.

SPIER JACKSON, one of the business men of Visalia, was born in Saratoga, New York, April 10, 1843. His father, Chester, was born and reared in the same city. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His mother, Jerusha Tyler, was born in New York. They had only one child, the subject of this notice. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812–15.

Spier Jackson was raised in Saratoga, from thence emigrated to Illinois, and in 1861 crossed the plains to California and settled in Columbia, Tuolumne County. Mr. Jackson did his first work for wages in a flouring mill. He mined in that County and also worked at saw-milling and in the lumber business. In 1873 he came to Visalia and began the business of painting, which he has followed since. He has several investments in lands and owns some ranches obtained from the Government and from the railroad, and also owns several lots and residences in the city of Visalia. For five years he was a member of the firm of Spier & Jackson, and after this the firm of Kimball & Jackson was formed, in which he still continues. They have done much of the business in their line in the County.

In the fall of 1870 he was married to Miss Fanny Jones, a native of New York. She came to California with her parents when she was three years of age. They have one child, whom they have named Florence.

Mr. Jackson is in politics a Republican, and is a member of all the branches of the I. O. O. F.

JAMES BARTON, one of the early settlers of Tulare County, and one of its capable and efficient supervisors for the past twenty years, was born in New Jersey on October 18, 1819. The ancestors of the family came from Great Britain and settled in New Jersey. Mr. Barton's father, Eleazer Barton, was a native of that State. He married Rachel Reed, a native of the same State. Her ancestors were also early settlers in New Jersey. Mr. Barton's grandfather came to America a soldier of the British army; but, like many others, deserted and joined the American forces. He served through the struggle for the independence of the colonies. Mr. Barton was the second son of a family of eleven, and was reared and educated in his native State. He learned both the carpenter and cabinet-making trades. He was married before leaving New Jersey to Miss Susan Davenport. In 1846 he removed to Davenport, Illinois, when that State was in embryo. They settled on government land in La Salle County, cleared and improved it, and then disposed of it. He then removed to Iowa and procured other lands, and later purchased timbered lands and built a saw mill, and carried on business in Iowa for fourteen years. In 1865 he came to Tulare County, California, and located near Slick Rock, where he lived and farmed until 1880. He made fine improvements, and sold to his son, who now resides on the property. Mr. Barton purchased 200 acres of land thirty miles east of the city of Visalia, where he has improved and planted a fine fruit ranch. He has apples, prunes and a variety of fruit, his apples selling at from two to three cents per pound.

There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Barton eleven children, eight of whom are still spared to them, all living in Tulare County. Their names are as follows: Hudson D., Orlando D., Milton, Enos D., Jason E., Jane C., the wife of James B. Weaths; Cecelia A., the wife of James A. Butts; Rachel Melissa, the wife of Robert Harden.

Mr. Barton cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren, and still stands firm in the doctrines of the old Jeffersonian Democracy. In 1869 he was elected one of the supervisors of his County, has held the office nearly all the time since, and has shown marked ability and great interest in the welfare of the County. The fine public buildings which are a credit and ornament to the County and second to none in the State are largely the result of his efforts.

It is most gratifying to learn that his fellow-citizens esteem him highly, appreciate his efforts and give him the credit for what he has done. He now resides in Visalia in a home of his own, where he is spending the evening of a worthy life. He is a good husband and father, an upright citizen, and a faithful and trusted public officer.

ELLIS M. DAVIDSON, one of the business men of Visalia and proprietor of the Art Gallery, is a native of Michigan, born in Van Buren County, April 17, 1858. He is the son of George Davidson, a native of New York. His mother's maiden name was Esther Dopkins, a native of Canada. Mr. Davidson was the eldest of a family of ten children. The family came to California in 1865, and settled in Yolo County.

Ellis M. was then seven years of age, and was educated in this State. He learned photography when quite young, and has followed the business all his life. He worked a considerable time both in Sacramento and San

Francisco and other places. In 1885 he came to Visalia and established his business, and has met with flattering success. He draws his patronage from the surrounding country for sixty miles. He uses the latest and most improved methods, and during the busy season employs skillful assistants. He is an excellent artist, has made photographs of nearly every citizen in the County, and enjoys the confidence of the community.

Mr. Davidson was married June 10, 1884, to Miss Mable Bittleston, a native of Illinois, and they have a son, Herbert O., who is now (1891) six years old. Mr. Davidson is a K. of P. In politics he is liberal and votes for the best man. He is a member of the Board of Trade of the city, and takes an interest in the growth and prosperity of the County.

DANIEL GRIFFITH OVERALL, one of the representative citizens of Tulare County, has resided here since 1859. He was born in Texas when his parents were *en route* for California.

His father, Daniel Griffith Overall, Sr., was a native of St. Charles County, Missouri; he brought his wife and two children to California and engaged in farming and stock-raising. His wife was Miss Charity Mason, also of Missouri. Their son, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Tulare County, and spent two years in Missouri at St. Charles College. His father died in 1865, and he carried on the farm after his father's death. They owned it till 1890, when it was sold for a large price.

In 1886 he was elected Auditor of the County, and after serving his term with ability he was elected Sheriff of the County, and served one term to the entire satisfaction of the public. He is now a member of the firm of Jordan & Overall, doing a real estate and abstract business. They are the proprietors of Durfee's self correcting system of deducing land titles for Tulare County. They have all classes of lands for sale. Mr. Overall is a stockholder in the Visalia Trust and Land Company.

His marriage occured in 1883, Mrs. Overall's maiden name being Cynthia Hawpe, a native daughter of California. They have one son, Orval. After a brief year of married life, Mrs. Overall died. She was a beautiful lady, and her loss was greatly lamented by a large circle of friends. In 1887 Mr. Overall married Miss Anna Van Loan, a native of California.

Mr. Overall is highly respected in his County, and when he ran for Sheriff he received a much larger vote than the rest of his ticket, and is the only Republican ever elected Sheriff of the County.

SAMUEL ADDISON CROOKSHANKS, superintendent of the schools of Tulare County, California, is a native of Nicholas County, Virginia, born January 14, 1858. His father, Robert D. Crookshanks, was also born in that State. Grandfather John Crookshanks, a native of Scotland, emigrated to America before the Revolution, and in 1776 enrolled himself with the Colonial army, acting the part of a brave soldier until independence was won. At the close of the war he returned to his plantation in Virginia, where three generations of the family were born and passed honorable and influential lives. Mr. Crookshanks' father married Maria Miller, a native of Virginia, and daughter of John Miller, a Virginian and a soldier in the war of 1812. To them were born ten children, of whom five still survive. In 1869 the family removed to Missouri, where, in 1875, the mother's death occurred.

Mr. Crookshanks has been a teacher since 1878. In 1884 he graduated at the Missouri State Normal School, and in 1886 came to California. He taught thirteen months of school, four weeks each, the first year he spent in the State. In 1888 he was elected principal of the Visalia schools, which position he filled with marked success. He had been elected for the

third term when he was nominated on the Democratic ticket and elected County Superintendent of schools. Mr. Crookshanks is a progressive, earnest worker, and favors all improvements in methods and books, and has entered upon the duties of his office with enthusiasm.

He was married, June 20, 1889, to Miss N. Eugenie Pogue, a native of Tulare County, California. She is a graduate of the Visalia Normal School, and was a successful teacher in this County for six years. They have a daughter, Lefa Ray.

Mr. Crookshanks is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Missionary Baptist Church, while Mrs. Crookshanks is a Cumberland Presbyterian. They are both held in high esteem by the citizens of Tulare County.

HERMAN C. EGGERS.—The tract of land comprising the Eggers Vineyard was purchased in the year 1869 by George H. Eggers and C. H. Voigt, of the firm of Eggers & Co., at that time doing business in San Francisco. The ranch, as purchased, comprised 5,760 acres, situated four miles northeast of Fresno. It was devoted to grain and pasturage up to 1859, being reduced in area by sales as opportunity offered, until but 760 acres remained, which was owned by Mr. Eggers. As an experiment he then planted 100 acres of wine grapes, and those did so well that the grounds were rapidly impvoved, buildings were put up, and the business of the ranch was henceforth made grape-growing instead of cereals. In 1882 the firm of Eggers & Voigt dissolved by mutual consent, and Herman C. Eggers, a son of George H. Eggers, became a member of the firm and an owner of one-half interest in the Eggars vinegard. The vineyard has been increased from year to year, and now consists of 670 acres of vines, 100 of which are Muscats. The wine grapes have been carefully selected, and comprise some of the finest French varieties. The first cellar and distillery were built in 1882, but have long since outgrown their original proportions, and the present storage capacity is 225,000 gallons.

Herman C. Eggers resides at the vineyard as manager, and superintends all the work. In 1886 he built a spacious and handsome residence, after the Italian villa style of architecture, which is surrounded by handsome and well laid out lawns and walks. His house is one of the land marks of the valley, as his vineyard is one of the most prominent.

RETURN ROBERTS.—Prominent among the business men of Fresno County, stands the subject of this sketch, who was born in La Fayette County, Wisconsin, in 1841. His father, John G. Roberts, was a native of Wales, and emigrated to Wisconsin in 1832, following the occupation of mining. Roused by the California gold excitement of 1849, Mr. Roberts was among the first to gather together his possessions and with his family, cross the plains for that new and but little known State of California. He arrived at Weaverville in the fall of 1849, and began mining, which he followed until 1851, when he moved to Santa Clara, and engaged in the stock business. In 1852 he returned to the East and brought out a band of 5,000 sheep, which he purchased in Illinois and drove to California across the plains. In 1853 he again went East and brought out a band of 325 cattle, and this was the nucleus of his later extensive stock dealings. In 1857 he moved his stock to Tulare County and bought the "Buzzard Roost" ranch of 325 acres on Tulare lake, which was headquarters for his stock business, and the cattle grazed upon Government land. He followed the stock business until 1869, and then sold out ranch and cattle and moved to San Jose, where he died in 1876.

The educational advantages of Return Roberts were very limited. He attended school a short time in San Jose, but his knowledge was mainly

acquired from observation and from his connection with the business of life, the best kind of training for a practical business man. He was interested with his father in the stock business, and upon closing out the business went with his father to San Jose, where he was married in 1869 to Miss M. J. Dowdle, a native of Texas. In 1872 Mr. Roberts was appointed superintendent of the San Jose Water Company, and held the position until 1880. He was also engaged in building enterprises, and in 1873 erected the Roberts Block in San Jose a three-story brick building 51 x 137 feet, also tenement property. He was also an incorporator of the Commercial & Savings Bank of San Jose, who loaned money to the California Lumber Company of Madera, and through foreclosure the bank came into possession of the property in 1878, and in 1880 Mr. Roberts came to Madera as manager of the enterprise, which had been incorporated as the Madera Flume and Trading Company. Mr. Roberts also owns 1,100 acres of ranch property near town, 140 of which are improved in vines and trees, and the balance is farmed—also much town property, and in 1890 he built the Roberts Block on Yo Semite avenue, a one-story brick building 51 x 100 feet. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have four children, all of whom are at home and in pursuit of an education. Mr. Roberts is a member of the Knight Templars, of San Jose Lodge, No. 10, F. & A. M., and he has never been an aspirant to office, but has devoted his time and energies to the proper management of his several enterprises, and judging from the honorable position he holds with his fellow-townsmen, we feel that his efforts have been amply rewarded.

JAMES W. GREEN was born in Santa Cruz, March 6, 1848. His father, J. D. Green, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1807. He was a trapper and hunter by profession, and first came to California in 1833, with a trapping company of 150 men in command of Captain Bonneville. They followed the rivers across, wintered in the Santa Clara valley at Gilroy, and returned to Missouri in 1835, consuming about three years on the expedition. While on the Sierra mountains in 1833, there was a wonderful display of shooting stars until it seemed that every star was in motion. Mr. Green was married in Jackson County, Missouri, in 1835, to Miss Lydia Hitchcock, a native of Kentucky, and a lady of strong characteristics and of great kindliness of heart. They settled in Jackson County, where Mr. Green followed farming until May, 1846, when, with his family, he emigrated to California coming with Captain Campbell's party and arriving at Santa Clara on October 18th of same year. During the Spanish disturbance of that winter Mr. Green was a member of the Home Guards and performed active service under the command of Captain Webber. In 1847 Mr. Green went to Santa Cruz, and in the fall to the mines and followed mining until 1849, when he moved to Stockton and began farming and stock-raising, his cattle grazing over the San Juaquin valley. He was one of the first supervisors of San Juaquin County, elected in 1856, and served for three years. He followed the cattle business until his death, September 30, 1869. His children numbered ten, six of whom still survive.

Mrs. Green is still living at the age of seventy-seven years, somewhat broken in health, after a life of many hardships, and of energies expended in the rearing of four families of children belonging to deceased relatives. She is a honored and highly respected member of the family of her son, James, with whom she resides. James was educated in Stockton but at the early age of fourteen years, began his own support by working on a farm, which he followed until 1869, and then rented 400 acres in San Benito County, and began farming for himself in wheat and barley. He was married in Stockton, in 1869, to Miss Retta Bozeman, a native of Texas. He followed farming until 1881, and then came to Madera and began work for the Madera Flume

Company at lumbering in the mountains. In January, 1885, his wife died, leaving one son and two daughters, and then his mother came to his assistance and took charge of his family. In 1886 Mr. Green returned to Madera, and for two years superintended the cultivation of two sections of land for Dan Ingraham. In the fall of 1888 he was elected roadmaster, and in 1890 was elected Constable and appointed Deputy Sheriff by John M. Hensley, Sheriff of Fresno County.

Mr. Green was a charter member of Madera Parlor, No. 130, N. S. G. W., and is now president of the parlor, and his son, J. D. Green, is marshal.

Mr. Green is a member of Madera Lodge, No. 134, K. of P., and of Mound Lodge, No. 166, I. O. O. F., and of the Encampment at Fresno.

GUSTAVE SANGER, now of Inyo County, is one of the well known pioneers of central California. His great energy and enterprise have made him a leader among business men, and brought him a large fortune. He was born in Saxony, Germany, October 18, 1832. He learned thoroughly the trade of butcher, and emigrated to America in 1847. He first engaged in the butchering business in Cincinnati, Ohio; from there he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and later he pursued the same business in the District of Columbia. He came to California in 1853, and located on Paso creek, where he engaged in sheep and cattle raising. He continued in the same business until 1880, with phenomenal success, and was regarded at that time the owner of more stock than any other man in Kern County. In 1881 he took his family, and with 23,000 head of stock went to Montana, where he sold his stock, and finally returned. He was at that time running an extensive butchering business at Bakersfield, and afterward sold the same to H. L. Borgwart, Jr., a son-in-law. He owned a considerable amount of land in Kern County, which he also sold, and took up his residence in Inyo County, where he has 5,000 acres of choice lands, and is raising stock and grain on a magnificent scale.

Mr. Sanger has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Johanna Peterson, a German lady, and by her he has two daughters and one son. Mr. Sanger died at Bakersfield.

J. H. STOUTENBOROUGH, JR., a native son of the Golden West, was born in San Francisco, January 5, 1858. His father, J. H. Stoutenborough, was a pioneer of 1852 from Brooklyn, New York. He was an extensive speculator during the Fraser river excitement, but his life has been mainly devoted to mercantile pursuits. He was in the employ of J. W. Britton & Co., who were among the earliest hardware dealers in San Francisco, for twenty-four years. In 1877 he started a general merchandise store at Bishop, Inyo County, placing his son, J. H. Stoutenborough, Jr., in charge of the store, and in 1882 Mr. Stoutenborough moved to Bishop to superintend his own interests, where he still resides. The maternal grandfather of our subject, James Madison Welch, was a California pioneer of 1849, from Kittery, Maine. He was by trade a builder and contractor; he was an active member of the vigilance committee, and he erected the scaffold from the window of Armes & Dallam's store on Sacramento street for the hanging of Casey and Corey. Later he was captain of the police force, and held the position for eleven years, dying in Napa City where he lived after he retired from business. J. H. Stoutenborough, Jr., was educated in the grammar schools of San Francisco, then one year in the high school, and graduated from the commercial department of St. Mary's College of San Francisco in December, 1876. He then went to Bishop, in February, 1877, to take charge of his father's store, and remained as clerk and book-keeper until October, 1887, when he came to Madera.

He was then engaged in painting about one

year, then as deputy postmaster under J. Orrin Sharp, and on April 1, 1890, was engaged by the Madera Flume & Trading Company as assistant book-keeper.

He was one of the charter members of the Madera Parlor, No. 130, N. S. G. W., which was established October 8, 1888, and for about two years held the position of recording secretary.

ALEXANDER MILLS is a familiar figure in the business circles of Kern County, having taken up his residence in Bakersfield in 1873. He is a native of the city of New York, where he was born April 24, 1852. His father, Alexander Mills, was a merchant of that city, of Irish birth; he reared two children, a daughter, and the subject of this sketch. Young Alexander received his education in New York City, and perfected himself as an accountant. Upon attaining his majority his ambition and enterprise dictated his coming West to carve out a prosperous future. He accordingly made a trip to San Francisco, and thence to Bakersfield, in 1873. His manly bearing and business qualifications promptly found him employment, as the manager of what was then known as the Kern River Mills, which property is now owned by the Kern County Land Company, and which, together with other heavy interests of the same firm, are under his direction and business control. Mr. Mills is the manager of the Sumner Warehouse, a fireproof store-house of 7,000 tons capacity, and the Cotton Ranch and Dairy, a model institution of the kind, and is secretary of the following irrigating canal companies of Kern County, which form a portion of the Haggin & Carr and the J. B. Haggin interests, with general offices in the Southern Hotel block, Bakersfield: Kern Island Irrigating Canal Company; Stine Canal Company; Buena Vista Canal Company; Pioneer Canal Company; Goose Lake Canal Company; James Canal Company; James & Dixon Canal Company; Plunkett Canal Company; Gates Canal Company; Joyce Canal Company; Anderson Canal Company; Farmers' Canal Company; McCord Canal Company; and Kern River Water and Irrigation Company.

Mr. Mills was married in 1881 to Miss Kate, daughter of E. Said, of San Jose. She is a Californian by birth. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are members of All Saints' (Episcopal) Church of Bakersfield, and take a deep interest in the social welfare of their church and Bakersfield. They have three children: Louise, Nita L. and Alexander, Jr.

GEORGE H. EGGERS.—Eggers' vineyard is perhaps one of the best known in California. The original land which was part of the great San Joaquin valley tract, was purchased by George H. Eggers and C. H. Voigt in the year 1869. The land was new, and these two gentlemen secured 5,750 acres, which they planted to grain. But the excellent quality of Fresno County land could not long remain unknown, and in the latter part of 1872 the Eisen Vineyard was planted, which was the first in this part of the County. The vines did so well that Mr. Eggers determined to plant vines also, which he did in 1879.

From the year 1869 until 1873 portions of the original 5,750 acres were being sold all the time until but 760 acres remained, all of which was owned by Mr. Eggers. Of these, 100 acres were planted to about twelve varieties of wine grapes.

The vineyard at present consists of 760 acres, 670 of which are planted to vines, 100 of which are Muscats. The remaining ninety acres are given up to pasture, fruit and shade trees, and the buildings. All the land is under cultivation. The drives of the Eggers vineyard are well known for their beauty and the perfect order in which they are kept. Everything is neat and clean, and the wagon roads through the vineyard look more like the roads of a park.

The irrigating ditches are also well kept, and do their work perfectly. The vineyard, last year, produced 2,000 tons of grapes, and is expected to produce about 3,000 this season.

The present winery was built a good deal like many of the old castles in Europe were—a little now and then. The first work on it was done in 1882, when the first wine was made, but additions had to be built each year to meet the demands of the growing business. The first building had a capacity of 25,000 gallons, while the one now used has a capacity of 200,000 gallons. The building, which is two stories in height, is built of adobe, and its dimensions are 250 x 100 feet. The power for the pumps, presses, etc., is furnished by a twenty-five horse power engine of the most improved type.

The excellence of California grapes for making brandy has long been known, and in 1886 Mr. Eggers determined to build a distillery. The building is 75 x 50 feet, and fitted with all conveniences necessary for manufacturing brandy.

This vast establishment is owned by George H. Eggers and his son, Herman C. Eggers. All the work of managing the vineyard and winery is done by the younger man, and his energy and push are known to all who come in contact with him.

Over a hundred hands are employed and about forty horses are kept on the grounds to do the necessary work. Nearly all the hands are accommodated right on the grounds, and the quarters are healthful and commodious.

The progress and prosperity of this vineyard speaks well for Fresno County lands, and, taken altogether, is one the people may be proud of.

ABRAHAM G. MEYERS, one of the well-known citizens of Bakersfield, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17, 1840. He is a carpenter and blacksmith by trade, and has been for sixteen years a resident of Bakersfield. He was married, May 16, 1877, to Mrs. Hanora Bransford, widow of Allen C. Bransford.

Mr. Meyers served throughout the war of the rebellion as an army blacksmith and a soldier. His engagement as a blacksmith was from September 10, '62, to January 20, '65. The following March he enlisted in the One-hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and served nearly one year, receiving an honorable discharge June 25, 1865, at Newbern, North Carolina. Mr. Meyers is engaged in contracting and building in Bakersfield. He is a Past Commander of Hulbert Post at Bakersfield.

WILLIAM McFARLAND.—Not a man in Kern County is more widely known than William McFarland. He came to Kern County in 1871, and was known in nearly every move of political importance in those days. He is a native of Carbondale, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, born October 12, 1844. He went to Boston, Massachusetts, and in 1861 enlisted in a Massachusetts battalion to aid in suppressing the opening rebellion against the States United Government. At the expiration of his three-months enlistment, he re-enlisted and served two years in the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry. He served a third term of enlistment in the First Massachusetts Cavalry, and was mustered out in 1865, having served four years. He was with his regiment in many hot engagements. For eighteen months before the surrender, he served as orderly sergeant. He is a carpenter by trade, a first-class workman, and has had charge of most of the heavy building in Kern County for years past. He took an active part in the removal of the county seat of Kern County from Havilah to Bakersfield, and was delegated personally to remove the records of the county, which he did without bloodshed, but against the loudest kind of protests from the citizens of the town of Havilah. He was Deputy Assessor of Kern County under B. J. Walker, in 1873, afterwards

Deputy Sheriff under W. R. Bowers, and succeeded himself in the same position two years later under Matt Wells. Mr. McFarland is social in his disposition, and popular throughout the county.

G. J. WAREHAM, a rancher near Bakersfield, is a native of England, born February 10, 1840, who emigrated to the United States when seventeen years old. His independent spirit prompted him to come as he did, alone, taking passage as a sailor before the mast of a merchant-ship. He remained in New York city several years, sailing in and out of that port, to the West Indies, Liverpool, and other points. In the fall of 1862 he came to California via Cape Horn. After a visit East he returned and followed mining in Placer and Calaveras counties, till 1874. He is now engaged in raising horses on a 400-acre ranch four miles south of Bakersfield.

Mr. Wareham has been married since 1887, his wife having formerly been the widow of Dr. William Laird, of San Bernardino. Mr. and Mrs. Wareham are counted among the thrifty thrifty and well-to-do people of Kern County, and during their residence here have borne a conspicuous part in its business and social development.

ANDREW M. SERIGHT, one of the pioneers of Kern County, was born in the city of Zanesville, Ohio. He is the son of John Seright, who was a farmer, and raised eleven children, of whom Andrew M. is the fourth born.

His father emigrated to Iowa in the early days of its settlement, and Andrew at fifteen years of age enlisted as a soldier in defence of the Union, and was mustered into the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, Company F, January 15, 1864. He served until the close of the war, and was by general order of the War Department mustered out July 5, 1865. Mr. Seright was at the front, engaged in various battles and skirmishes and received slight wounds and contracted disease from which he still suffers. He came to California in 1875 where he has engaged in various pursuits. He owns a ranch about fourteen miles southeast of Bakersfield. He is a member of Hurlburt Post, No. 127, G. A. R., Bakersfield.

G. B. ROGERS, proprietor of the Margherita Vineyard, was born in Albany County, New York, in 1853. He was educated in Troy at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, in civil and mechanical engineering, and began the practice of his profession in the same county. In 1874 he came to California and settled in San Francisco, and became a member of the firm of Malter, Lind & Rogers, in the manufacture and erection of mining machinery. The firm became very celebrated in mining localities, from Central America to the Northwest.

In 1880 Mr. Rogers went to New York City as the representative of the firm, and e tablished an office, as at that time New York was the financial center of mining speculations, and he then secured many valuable contracts for stamp mills and mining machinery to be erected in Arizonia, Colorado and New Mexico.

Mr. Rogers was married in New York in 1880, to Miss Augusta M. Sickal, and there continued to reside until 1884, when he returned to San Francisco, and there lived and labored until 1888, when the firm dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. Rogers bought the Margherita Vineyard in 1881, eighty acres being in vines and the balance unimproved. He placed it in charge of a superintendent and increased the size of his vineyard, and he now has 195 acres in wine grapes, and seventy acres in raisin grapes. Mr. Rogers has added many substantial improve-

ments, and in 1888 he built an adobe and cement winery, three-stories high and 100 x 200 feet, surface measure, with crusher and fomenting and storage tanks conveniantly arranged to conduct a large business. In 1890 he handled 3,800 tons of grapes, and manufactured 250,000 gallons of wine and 50,000 gallons of brandy. Since 1888 Mr. Rogers has resided at his vineyard and given it his personal attention and supervision.

SEVINGER was born in Westfield, Clark County, Illinois, in 1858. His father owned 150 acres of land, and carried on general farming. Young Evinger was educated in the common schools of Westfield, and lived at home until twenty-one years of age. In 1879 he came to California, first settling for a few months in Los Angeles and then came to Fresno County, and engaged in agricultural pursuits on the borders of King's river.

In 1884 he bought a blacksmith shop at Centreville, which he operated for one year, then took up some Government land on Hughes creek and engaged in the stock business. He was married on Hughes creek in 1884, to Miss Delilah Akers, who died in 1885, leaving one child, Oscar. In 1885, Mr. Evinger sold his stock interests and came to Fresno and bought a grocery and fruit store on Mariposa street, which he continued successfully for two years, then sold out and went to Tulare and engaged in the butcher business. Mr. Evinger was again married at Centreville in 1887, to Miss Ella A. Burns, daughter of Joseph Burns, who was a native of South Carolina, and emigrated to California, across the plains, in 1853. He followed mining about eighteen months, and then engaged in the stock business on the plains in the San Joaquin valley, varying from the Seirras to the coast range. In 1868 he bought 160 acres of land near Centreville, and now owns 1,400 acres, and carries on farming with the sheep business, keeping 2,000 head. In 1874 Mr. Burns began growing fruits, and has been very successful in his orange culture. He was married in Fresno County in 1862, to Miss Mary A. Lewis, his being the first marriage license issued in the county. In 1889 Mr. Burns bought the city market in Fresno at 1,147 I street, and his son-in-law, Mr. Evinger sold his interests in Tulare, and came to Fresno to manage the business.

Mr. and Mrs. Evinger have one son, Joseph Burns Evinger, born October 6, 1890. Mr. Evinger is a member of Central California Lodge, No. 343. I. O. O. F.

GEORGE RUPERT was born in Johnstown, New York, in 1850. His father carried on general farming. Young Rupert started out in life at the early age of twelve years, and began his own support, in performing the light work of a farm, and with increased years and strength took up the heavier duties. He performed farm work about Johnstown, and later in Pennsylvania, until 1871, when he came to California, and settled near Stockton, still in the line of agricultural pursuits. In 1876 he opened a wine and club room in Stockton, which he continued for several years. He was also much interested in horses, and owned the trotting horse "Castoria," with a record of 2:32, and he was a member of the San Joaquin Trotting Association. In 1881, he sold his interests and came to Fresno, and opened a wine room on Front street, and was burned out in that disastrous fire in July, 1882, which nearly wiped out the town. With the rebuilding he resumed business, which he continued until 1890, when sold out and retired. In 1889 he built a very handsome two-story frame house, on the corner of L and Tuolumne streets, where he now resides.

Mr. Rupert was married in Stockton, in 1879, to Miss Margaret O'Donnell, and they have three children, Irene, George and Joe.

Mr. Rupert owns valuable ranch property on

the west side of San Joaquin river, which he is about improving. He is also a member of the Board of Trade of Fresno County.

JAMES C. CROCKER was for many years one of the leading citizens of Kern County. Few men have been more active and enterprising in developing her natural resources. It is therefore fitting that this history of Kern County should contain at least a brief notice of so worthy a pioneer.

James C. Crocker was born in the old town of Whitesboro, Oneida County, New York, third son of Abraham and Maria (Richardson) Crocker. The family removed from Whitesboro when he was a boy of eight years and located at Pulaski, Oswege County, New York, where the parents both died. Abraham Crocker was a cabinet-maker and architect by trade. He, however, made farming his chief occupation. To him and his wife nine sons and one daughter were born, all of whom are still living save one, William, who died in Canada about the year 1857.

Mr. Crocker came to California in 1850. He at once went to the mines of El Dorado County, but followed mining only a few months. He then took up the occupation of a butcher and stock-raiser in Sacramento County, a business which he has pursued with marked success to the present time. His first visit to what is now Kern County was in 1852, passing from Los Angeles north to Sacramento with a band of cattle and horses, his route taking him about three-quarters of a mile south of Bakersfield. He describes the country as a monotonous stretch of wild, open territory, with tall weeds and underbrush. There were no signs of civilization until he reached Fort Millerton on the San Joaquin. Kern river at that time ran in its old channel between Bakersfield and Sumner. After leaving the mining districts, Mr. Crocker located near the San Joaquin river, at San Joaquin House; this was in 1855. He remained there twelve years and raised horses. Then he located the Lagoon ranch and spent two years there. At the same time he purchased Thompson & James' butchering business and stores at Amador and Sutter creek. He made the first improvements on the Santa Reta rancho, San Joaquin County, for Miller & Lux, working as manager for them for about six years. He came to Kern County and located Tembler ranch in the western part of the county, in partnership with Miller & Lux, in 1868. There he remained about fourteen years. He next located and made the first improvements on what is known as the Headquarters ranch, for the same capitalists. These lands were at that time covered with elk, antelope and wild horses. He at the same time improved the Panama ranch, which he sold. He severed his connection with the Miller & Lux interests in 1880. Next he located at the Crocker ranch, with his brother, Ed Crocker, as partner. This property comprised 1,500 acres, which they sold to Messrs. Peters & Simmons, the present owners, and took up their residence in Inyo County, at Big Pine, where they own 3,000 acres of good farming and grazing land, and raise horses and cattle.

Mr. Crocker was married at Woodbridge, in 1861, to Miss Mary E. Smith, an adopted daughter of one of the pioneers of San Joaquin County. Mr. and Mrs. Crocker have two sons and two daughters. One daughter is the wife of James Herrod.

Mr. Crocker is a man of unpretentious manners, with a cool, collected and well-balanced mind. He is an honor to the noble band of pioneers who took the first steps leading to the present high standing of California.

P. BROWNSTONE, manager of the Mercantile House of I. Brownstone & Sons, at Sanger, was born in San Francisco in 1868. His father, I. Brownstone, is a native of Germany, and came to California in 1852. In 1853 he entered mercantile life and

was one of a firm to establish general merchandise stores in the cities of San Francisco, Santa Cruz and Watsonville.

The subject of this sketch received his preliminary education in the public school of San Francisco, but his practical education was in business associations, entering as he did, his father's store in San Francisco, at the early age of twelve years. In 1879 the firm of I. Brownstone & Co., composed of I. Brownstone and Joe Brownstone, his son, was organized, and they established a general merchandise store in Selma, and in 1882 Mr. H. P. Brownstone went there as clerk, remaining until 1887, when the firm of I. Brownstone & Sons was established, and they opened a store at Fowler, but on the building of the new town of Sanger, in 1888, the firm purchased land, erected a one-story brick store, fire-proof, 50 x 100 feet, and moved their merchandise from Fowler to the Sanger store, where they keep a general assortment of household supplies, in dry goods, groceries, furniture and stoves, and also agricultural implements and farm machinery. They also built Brownstone Hall, a frame building, which was constructed for store purposes, and later converted into a public hall. Mr. Brownstone is a member of Selma Parlor, No. 107, Native Sons of the Golden West. They are doing an extensive business in Sanger, and are well satisfied with the substantial growth and future prospects of the town.

CHARLES B. TIBBETTS, of Kernville, is a native son of the Golden West, born in Placer County. His father, R. G. Tibbetts, is a native of Liberty, Massachusetts, but spent his boyhood and youth in the State of Maine. He became a sea-faring man, and sailed for California in 1849. At Alpha, Nevada County, California, he married Miss Helen Branch, who was born in Augusta, Maine, and they had seven children, Charles B. being the fourth in order of birth.

R. G. Tibbetts came to Kern County in 1874, and located at Kernville, where he built the Olympic Hotel and conducted it for four years, selling the same to Daniel Brown. He then went to Calico, where he built and conducted a skating rink, which was burned in 1887, when he went to Fresno County and engaged in the livery stable business at Huron. After his parents left Kernville, Mr. Tibbetts pre-empted 160 acres of Government land near that place. After having purchased his title to the same he sold out and engaged in stock-raising. He controls a good cattle range, upon which he grazes 350 to 400 head of stock, besides owning a fine homestead. His industry, frugal habits and upright business methods command for him the respect and esteem of the business and social community in which he lives.

JAMES A. BURNS is a native of Washington County, Illinois, born August 12, 1852. Early in life he received the benefit of an excellent education, finishing his studies in the Washington Seminary, one of the best educational institutions in the State. He then taught school for a short time and also took up the study of law, entering the office of John Breeze, Esq., of Richview, Illinois. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of that State, November 6, 1880. Almost immediately he left for California and settled in Tulare County, opening a law office in Lemoore. An excellent opportunity now occurring, however, to teach in the schools, he temporarily abandoned his practice for that occupation.

In the fall of 1881 he was elected Justice of the Peace on the Democratic ticket, which office he filled for one year, when he resigned to engage actively in the practice of law. For six years he filled the position of Deputy District Attorney of Tulare County, discharging the trying and laborious duties of that office with great credit to himself.

In 1886 he moved to Hanford, where he

formed a partnership with Justin Jacobs, residing there and doing well in his practice until 1888, when he moved to Selma, and has since lived in that prosperous town.

Mr. Burns is one of the few prominent and successful attorneys in the place, and is highly esteemed in his profession. He was married July 17, 1879, to Miss Anna Lewis, a native of Kentucky, and has two children, a son and a daughter. The former is named after the gifted poet, Robert Burns.

GEORGE A. ARMSTRONG & CO.—The firm is composed of George A. Armstrong and his son, D. F. Armstrong, and they have the leading salesroom for musical instruments in Fresno.

George A. Armstrong was born in Vermont, in 1880, in the Green Mountain district. In 1835 his father, Chester Armstrong, emigrated with his family as a pioneer to Michigan, and settled near Lansing, where he carried on farming. George A. was then educated at Ann Arbor University in both classics and law, and was admitted to practice in 1858. He then followed his profession in Lansing, and later at Eaton Rapids, where he settled with his family. He filled the office of Justice of the Peace at Eaton Rapids for many years. In 1862 Judge Armstrong raised a volunteer company for the war, of which he was appointed captain. They then joined the Seventh Michigan Cavalry under Colonel Geo. A. Custer. They were then stationed at Washington, and later joined the Department of the Tennessee. At Washington Captain Armstrong had charge of sending troops to the front, and through jealousy trouble arose in his regiment, and through President Lincoln he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster, and was located at Nashville, Tennessee. He continued in service until the close of the war, when in broken health he returned to his home and resumed his practice. In 1872 he was advised to go to Florida for his health, and in 1873 to California. He then settled at Los Angeles, where, after one year, his health was so restored that he resumed his profession, which he followed until 1880, when he returned to Eaton Rapids, and feeling the ill effects of close confinement in office work, he gave up his profession and engaged in the sale of musical instruments. D. F. Armstrong was born at Eaton Rapids in 1865. He was educated in the common schools there and at Los Angeles, and then entered the musical instrument business with his father and received a musical training under his guidance, being connected with the business at Eaton Rapids. In 1885 they returned to California, and after one year in business in Oakland and vicinity, they came to Fresno and formed a permanent settlement. They opened a musical instrument store in the Helm building on Fresno street, and in December, 1890, moved to their present handsome salesroom in the Barton Opera House. They keep a full line of pianos, organs and string instruments, and have built up a very satisfactory business. They also invested in city property at 1034 P street and twenty acres in the Washington Colony addition, which they have set in vines, and are much pleased with the location of Fresno as a permanent home.

FRED. BARCROFT, a hardware merchant and tinsmith of Madera, was born in Hornitos, Mariposa County, California, in 1858. His educational facilities were extremely limited, and his later successes are due to his natural brightness and adaptability to the business of life which he adopted. He was apprenticed at an early age to J. Kocher, of Merced, to learn the trade of tinsmith, with whom he remained nearly six years. He then started a hardware and tin store in Merced, which he continued until in December, 1884, when he came to Madera. The town was just starting, and his was the pioneer tin-shop in the town. Though business was dull for some time, later

events proved the wisdom of his choice of location, as he has built an extensive trade. He built his present store (the first having been destroyed by fire) on Yo Semite avenue, in 1885, which is a frame building 48 x 100 feet, partly for a shop, with one room, 30x100 feet, for a public hall, called Barcroft Hall. The hall has recently been converted into a business room, a part of the space being used as a tin-shop and the rest thrown with the store-room. Mr. Barcroft keeps a general stock of stoves and hardware, and is prepared with experienced men to perform all kinds of plumbing and tin or sheet-iron work.

He has been twice married, first at Hornitos in 1884, and again in Madera, September 20, 1890, to Miss Cornelia Reyes, a native of California. Mr. Barcroft is a member of the volunteer fire department, and is an experienced hand, having been foreman of the fire company at Merced. He was a member of the Madera brass band, but has withdrawn from it. He owns a comfortable residence on C street, and other town property unimproved. His business is growing rapidly, and he has bright prospects of future success and prosperity.

DR. ROBERT M. OSBURN is a native of Pennsylvania, born in the year 1854. His father, now deceased, was for many years a successful druggist, and in this line of work Robert M. laid the foundation for future study.

After a public school "drilling" at his home he entered the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, graduating from the medical department of this famous institution in the year 1879. Two years prior to this course of study our subject had taken an extensive trip west, visiting Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, and making a hurried tour of this region in search of health and also for pleasure. He returned to this locality again after his medical studies in Philadelphia and settled in Portland, Oregon, in the active practice of his profession. Five months later he entered the University of Willamette, and received a diploma from that medical institution. He then came to California and was employed in the hospitals in San Francisco for a period of eight months, afterward coming to the San Joaquin valley and settling in Kingsburg, Fresno County, in which locality he practiced medicine for seven years. At the end of this period the Doctor returned East and attended a course of post graduate lectures in New York city. There were many distinguished physicians who at various times delivered these lectures, one of whom is in the mind of every student who was fortunate enough to be in attendance. The physician referred to was Dr. Skeene, one of the ablest men in the profession and a general favorite in the school.

Our subject also took a short course of study in the Brooklyn Medical College, and then visited his old home in Meadville, Pennsylvania. Making a brief sojourn here, he came next to California, and settled among his old patients again in Kingsburg. In November, 1888, we find him a resident of Selma, in which place he has ever since made his home.

A recent appointment from the naval department at Washington, wherein our subject is despatched as assistant surgeon at the naval department at Mare's Island, San Francisco, will result in the Doctor's leaving Selma, January 1, 1891, and making his temporary home at least in that locality.

He was married December 20, 1882, to Miss Van Tassel, a native of Kingsburg. There are no children.

S. D. HOPE, rancher, near Borden, was born in Scotland County, Missouri, in 1848. His father, A. M. Hope, was a farmer, but with the tide of emigration in 1852, he brought his family to California, across the plains in the old Prairie schooner, with ox teams,—a schooner of slow progress.

Mr. Hope farmed about one year in Contra Costa County, and then followed mining in Amador and Calaveras counties until 1872, when he came to Fresno County and pre-empted 160 acres near Borden, where he died in 1883. Subject lived at home through all the changes, but devoted his life to farming instead of mining, and he now occupies the ranch of his father, to which he has added, and now owns 320 acres, and rents additional lands, sowing annually about 600 acres in wheat and barley. Mr. Hope returned to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1884, and was married to Miss Mary Smith, whom he brought to his western home. They have one child, Robert Bruce, who was born in January, 1887. Having been prospered in this world's goods Mr. Hope is about taking his family East for a visit to the home of his childhood.

J. M. BOWLES & SONS, proprietors of the Tulare City Flour Mills.—J. M. Bowles was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, November 10, 1817. He was born and educated upon the farm, and in 1842 emigrated to Adams County, Illinois, and in 1852 pushed still farther west and crossed the plains for California, and settled in Colusa County. He then engaged in the stock business very extensively and successfully, making a considerable amount of money. In 1856 he moved to Petaluma and purchased 300 acres of land, continuing the stock business and doing some farming. Scott Bowles, the manager of the Tulare mill, was born in Adams County, Illinois, in 1848, and was educated at Brayton College, at Oakland, and at the State Normal School at San Jose. Bourbon Bowles was born in Petaluma in 1857, and was educated at McClure's Academy at Oakland. Upon arriving at years of discretion the sons became identified with the father in the farming business, and in 1879 they built a stone flour mill at Petaluma, with a capacity of 100 barrels every twenty-four hours, doing a general milling business. This they continued very successfully for several years, until the erection of roller mills in this vicinity, and then, rather than alter their stone mill, they decided to come to Tulare County, the banner County in wheat, and there build anew. They bought eight acres south of Tulare, on the line of railroad, and there built their fine structure, 30 x 50 feet, four stories high, with two additional storage rooms, 20 x 70 each. The mill is fitted with the most improved machinery, using five double sets 9 x 18 rolls, Stevenson's patent, with a capacity of 100 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours. The flour thus made is on the gradual reduction process, and is considered vastly superior to that made by the old stone mills. The Messrs Bowles are identified among their competitors as making a good grade of flour, and, being centrally located on the Southern Pacific R. R., they do a large amount of shipping business, besides supplying their local trade. They have also improved the quality of wheat to a great extent in their section of the county, by encouraging the growth of white wheat, which is the superior for flour purposes, and is now extensively raised.

JOHN GAW KNOX, one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Tulare County, California, is a descendant of the distinguished and royal Knox family. Long before going to England, A. D. 450, his ancestors figured as reining princes in Saxony. In their veins flowed the royal blood of Saxony, Northumberland, England and Normandy. They removed to Scotland, in 1072, and one member of the family was created Earl of Dunbar. They enjoyed great power and influence, and the earldom of Dunbar, which consisted of the town and castle of that name, remained in the family for many generations. Other earldoms were added to their possessions, and at one time their holdings comprised more than half of England.

In 1610 Andrew Knox, Bishop of the "Isles," was transferred to Bishop of Raphoe, Ireland, leaving his son Bishop of the "Isles." This branch of the family flourished in Ireland for many years, and from them is descended Henry Knox, famous in the history of our own country. He was born in Boston, in 1750; was apprenticed to a bookseller in that city and subsequently was in business on his own account there. During the Revolution he distinguished himself and was afterward appointed Secretary of War by Washington. His death occurred October 25, 1806. The coat of arms of this illustrious family was two eagles, one on either side of a shield, with a third perched above it, the motto being "Moveo et Proficior," under which was the word "Knox."

Mr. Knox's father, George Knox, was born in Virginia, in 1800, and his grandfather bore the same name and was also a native of the Old Dominion. In 1835 George Knox married Amanda Gaw, daughter of John Gaw, both natives of Virginia. Mr. Knox and Mr. Gaw removed West, became early settlers of Missouri, and Knox County, that State, was named in honor of our subject's father. To George and Amanda Knox were born eight children, five sons and three daughters, five of whom are now living.

John Gaw Knox was born in Missouri, February 19,1839, the second son in the family. He was educated in the Missouri University and also took a business course in a commercial college.

In 1857, at the age of eighteen years, he crossed the plains to California, the trip covering a period of eight months and being a most enjoyable one. After his arrival in this State he spent six months in the mountains as a vaquero. He then mined at Kern river for six years, being engaged in both placer and quartz mining. Mr. Knox says, "Timber for county clerks being scarce, I was elected County Clerk in 1865." He had been sent from the mountains as a delegate to the convention, was nominated for clerk and elected After filling the office for six months, his health declined, he resigned his position and returned to the mountains.

September 3, 1866, he was married in Visalia, to Miss Julia Bowen, who was born in Kentucky and reared in Illinois, the daughter of John H. and Caroline (Slocum) Bowen. Her father was born in Maine, in 1809. He came to California in 1850, and in 1855 sent East for his family. He is of English ancestry, and is able to trace back to 1737. They also have a beautiful coat of arms. His ancestors were Presbyterians and Episcopalians, and ranked among the leading lawyers, ministers and army officers of their day. The Slocums were equally prominent and influential, and were among the active participants in the wars of the United States.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Knox settled in Kern County, where for one year he acted as Under Sheriff. During that time he was shot by a Cherokee, but in a miraculous manner the ball passed around him instead of going straight through. Indeed, many are the encounters he has had with the Indians. In 1870 he returned to the clerk's office, with which, excepting a few years, he has been connected ever since.

Mr. and Mrs. Knox have had five children, three of whom are living, viz.: Caroline A., born in Kern County, California, is now the wife of A. H. Mury, Jr., short-hand reporter for the court of Tulare; Nora L., at home with her parents; and John Franklin, at school. The two latter were born in Visalia.

Mr. Knox has been an ardent Democrat all his life. He is a Good Templar and a member of the I. O. O. F. A man of very generous impulses, he can never let the wants of the needy go unsupplied while he has a dollar in his purse; and so far in his life it has been his good fortune to have "enough for self and some to give to such poor souls as need it." Few, if any, stand as high in the esteem of their fellow citizens as does John G. Knox. In 1876 he built his home on Court street, where he still

resides. It is the abode of taste and refinement, and is distinguished for the genial hospitality of its owner and his estimable family.

In referring to the family history, it should be further stated that the name was formerly Uchter, was afterward softened to Ucter, and did not become Knox until after the family settled in Scotland. It was then derived from lands that they possessed there.

A. C. MAUD.—Few men have made their presence in Kern County more generally felt than A. C. Maud. Active and energetic as he has been in business matters, it is to the labors and the influence of just such men that Kern County and Bakersfield owe their world-wide reputation as a growing section.

Born in old England, he made a second trip to the United States to remain permanently in 1859. In 1861 he enlisted in a regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry and fought for the Union. He held various important positions under the Government throughout the South during the period of reconstruction, and was Government post contractor at different points. He came to California and to Kern County in 1872, and took up a Government claim—now a portion of the Bellevue ranch—which he finally sold to J. B. Haggin and entered the real estate business. For years, up to the organization of the firm of Houghton & Lightner, he did the entire real estate business of the county, and has always been regarded as an authority on actual real estate values, in Kern County. In 1879 he purchased the *Kern County Californian*, the remnants of the business of which in 1866 had been removed from Havilah to Bakersfield, and took editorial charge and management of in December of that year.

While Mr. Maud is a pronounced Republican in politics, his paper has never been conducted as a party organ, but has always maintained the dignity of a first-class paper and made itself useful and influential. It is fearless and aggressive, the people's news journal. April 1, 1891, the initial number of the *Daily Californian* was launched into the field of usefulness and is working a salutary influence throughout Central California.

Mr. Maud has large real-estate holdings in Kern County, and is identified with her many public enterprises. He with many others sustained severe losses by the recent historic fire which devastated the town, but on his property elegant new and substantial business blocks have risen, Phœnix-like, upon the ashes of former structures. He is eminently a man of practical business affairs and such a citizen as modern towns and growing counties can ill afford to do without.

He married Miss Sally Lechner, formerly of Evansville, Indiana, and they have three children.

G. L. ROBERTSON.—Mr. Robertson is one of the highly esteemed citizens of Delano, is a native of McLean County, Illinois, and was born January 11, 1857. He is a son of Andrew Robertson, a pioneer of McLean County, and now a resident of Santa Cruz, this State, where he located in the winter of 1887. He had five sons and two daughters, and the subject of this sketch is the third born. The latter came to California in the spring of 1885, and located in Tulare County. In the fall of the same year he came to Kern County and located on 160 acres of land about nine miles south of Delano, near Paso Station. In the fall of 1886 Mr. Robertson commenced operating in general real estate at Delano, making a specialty of farm property. He is a thorough business man, and is well posted in all matters pertaining to his branch of the real estate business.

Mr. Robertson is the first settler in the region of country where he located, being on section 24, township 26 south, range 25 east. It was then a barren, dry plain and only used in cer-

tain portions of the year for a stock range. Stockmen vigorously opposed the settlement of the country at that time, as it curtailed the acreage of their ranges. But Mr. Robertson was equal or more than enough for the stock monopolists, and held firmly to his rights, which served as an example and encouragement for other settlers to "follow suit." He has within the space of a few years seen the marvelous growth of Kern County, and taken a prominent part in the good work of development. He organized the first school district in his section of country, which is known as the Robertson district.

Mr. Robertson is characterized as a conservative citizen of good judgment in local public matters. He is of a religious turn of mind, but not a member of any church. In political matters he is in accord with the Prohibition party and sees in the platform of the Farmers' Alliance much that he can most heartily endorse.

He was married in Illinois, in 1879, to Miss Mary Smith, a native of Indiana. She died in the spring of 1889, leaving two sons and one daughter, Ora B., William B. and Annie B.

MARIUS CESMAT is one of the progressive and influential members of the French colony in Kern County. He was born in France, in 1858, and came to California in 1874, direct from his native land, a brother, Jean, having preceded him about fifteen years, and another brother, Germain, following in 1885.

His father, Jean Cesmat, is a well-to-do farmer in France, and all three of these sons were reared on the rural homestead. Mr. Cesmat, upon his arrival in this country, proceeded to Los Angeles and engaged in sheep herding, which he followed for nine years in various sections of Southern California. He then settled at Sumner, in Kern County, and engaged in the occupation in which he has been eminently successful and still continues.

Mr. Cesmat has been twice married, first to Miss Eliza Rouquette, who died in 1889; and afterward to Miss Frances Monleot, by whom he has one son, Marius.

Mr. Cesmat is a good business man, and a respected citizen.

THOMAS L. BRIGGS is one of the active and enterprising business men of Bakersfield. He is a native of Colorado, born March 1, 1839. His father, Calvin Briggs, was a native of Brattleboro, Vermont, and came West in the early days and followed hunting and trapping as a livelihood.

Thomas L. is the oldest of his family of four children, and came to California with his parents as early as 1841, who located on Dry creek, and engaged in stock-raising, with which the subject grew familiar; and upon attaining his majority, he adopted it as a business. He came to Kern County in 1859, and raised cattle upon the open ranges of this and San Luis Obispo Counties. He acquired ranch property in the latter county, which he sold, and with a partner, H. A. Jastro, is now engaged in the butchering business. He is a careful and judicious business man, a respected citizen and a life member of the San Francisco Pioneer Society.

Mr. Briggs has been twice married, and has one son, Thomas L. Briggs, Jr.

NELSON GAY WARD, deceased, was one of the early settlers of Tehachapi. He was born in Toledo, Ohio, December 28, 1838, and emigrated to California in 1855 from St. Louis, Missouri. In 1861 he married Adelia O'Brien, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, born January 29, 1848. The marriage occurred in Los Angeles. They became the parents of

the following named children: Charles B., John, Sarah, Tudy and Ida.

In 1862 Mr. and Mrs. Ward removed to Willow Springs and established a boarding house and kept a number of teams. Mr. Ward died June 21, 1873, in Los Angeles. After his death Mrs. Ward kept a hotel in Greenwich, but when the railroad passed through Mojave she opened a restaurant at that point. In 1878 she became proprietress of the hotel at the Summit in Tehachapi. In 1878 she was united in marriage to Jack Eveleth, and one child was born of that union, Thomas Ben. Mr. Eveleth has since assumed charge of the hotel, and also conducts a ranching business.

David W. Ward, father of the subject of this sketch, came from St. Louis, Missouri, in 1855, and settled in California; he and his wife both died in Los Angeles. Nelson G. Ward was a member of the Baptist church, while his wife belonged to the Roman Catholic church. She died July 29, 1881.

Misses Ida and Tudy Ward are the surviving members of the family, and they have succeeded to the possession of their father's estate which consists of real estate in Tehachapi.

JUDGE E. C. WINCHELL, who is recognized by the bar of Fresno County as a leader in professional circles, has given to the material growth of Fresno a strong and lasting impetus.

The 12th of July, 1889, the building that stood on Mariposa street, next to the site of the present Fiske Block, was destroyed by fire, and from that time until last May it was in sore contrast with the surroundings. However, in that month, Judge Winchell concluded to erect a building that would appropriately close the last gap between the reservation and the Courthouse park, and the handsome building, now about completed, is the creation of his own architectural ideas, and how well he has wrought will be better understood by the subjoined description:

The building is two stories high, besides having a seven-foot basement, and covers the entire lot, which has a front of 25 feet x 100 in depth. The location is one of the very best in the city, adjoining the elegant Fiske block. The first story is sixteen feet, and the second fourteen feet between joists. Ventilation seems to have been the key note of the structure. A "light-well" or ventilating shaft 7 x 13 feet, cutting through the roof and second story, admits a flood of light and air through the heart of the edifice and to the lower floor. It is encased on the second floor with large, movable windows.

On this floor, several of the rooms are provided with the novel feature of octagon or bay window fronts. This plan breaks the monotony of a long, straight hall, while the air currents more readily enter the rooms. Over each door and interior window is a pivoted transom. Each couple of rooms is connected by sliding doors, and each room not lighted by the central shaft has a large sky-light of its own by which it is lighted and ventilated. The east brick wall of the second story is pierced with five large windows which freely admit the cooling zephyrs. On each floor at the rear, an opening 10 x 14 feet is also entirely occupied by windows for light and ventilation. All the rooms but one are fitted with handsome mantels, tile hearths and stationery wash-stands. The toilet system is very complete. The entire building is fitted for gas and wired for electricity. The front show windows are of unusual size and elegance. The vestibule is thirteen feet wide leading to a single four-foot door fitted with large plate glass.

Judge Winchell has spared no expense to make the building not only strictly useful, but an ornament to the city and street in which it is located. He has an abiding faith in the future growth and unexampled prosperity of the city which he has seen "rise like an exhalation" out of the arid sands of the desert, and

abundantly proves his faith by his investments of coin. The actual cost of the present building will not be less than $10,000. The post office building in the same block, with its appurtenances and furniture, entailed an expense of $22,000, and the stores between that and the Griffith Block $10,000 more, making a total of $42,000 invested by Judge Winchell in a single block of the city.

Long before even the foundation was finished, the first floor and basement of this desirable building were secured by Messrs. [illegible], the popular boot and shoe dealers.

It is the sincere regret of the publishers of this work that they are not in possession of a detailed account of Judge Winchell's career in this county. His time has been so occupied with the more pressing demands of client and contractor that he has been unable to furnish more than the merest outline of his operations which have been fraught with the most gratifying success.

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